The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUMEXLI. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1881—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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Proposals for Subsistence Stores.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT C. S.,
OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 15, 1881.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on December 5th, 1881, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at the subsistence storehouse, or on cars at Omaha, Neb. (if on cars, after inspection and acceptance at place of packing), as may be required by the Subsistence Department, one hundred and twelve (112) barrels pork, light mess, to be delivered by January 5th, 1882, one hundred and twenty-seven thousand (127,000) pounds bacon, short clear sides, medium weight and thickness, packed in crates, strapped, of about 220 pounds bacon each.

Each piece of bacon to be covered with cotton cloth. All to be delivered by January 5th, 1882.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blank proposals and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office.

No proposal will be received uness accompanied by the instructions to bidders.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the undersigned. THOMAS WILSON,
C. S. U. S. A.

Sealed Proposals
will be received by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Hyde Park for the construction of three hundred feet of tunnel and connections according to plans and specifications in my office, Room 69 Ashland Block. Bids opened at 3 p. m. Nov. 25 at Village-Hall.
JOHN A. COLE,
Consulting Engineer.

FIRM CHANGES.

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169 LA SALLE-ST., CHICAGO, Nov. 16, 1881.—We have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of STANBRO & WATKINS, for the transaction of a general commission business in Grain and Provisions.
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113, 115, 117 & 119 State-st,
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FURNITURE

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THE ASSASIN.

Bill Jones, the Eccentric Person Charged with Shooting Guiteau.

An Emphatic Denial that He Is the Man Wanted.

His Claim Strengthened by an Entire Failure to Identify Him.

Officer Edelin, Who Accompanied the Van, Does Not Recognize Him.

Growing Belief in a Conspiracy to Kill Garfield's Murderer.

J. Wilson Guiteau, the Prisoner's Brother, Talks Plainly of the Situation.

He Wants No Technical Questions of Any Kind Introduced in the Trial.

Guiteau Shows Himself Off to a Crowd of People at the Jail.

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, a Recognized Authority, Considers Guiteau Sane Enough to Hang.

WILLIAM JONES.

THE MAN ARRESTED FOR SHOOTING GUITEAU.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—The following details have been gathered as to William Jones, who is under arrest under suspicion of having shot at Guiteau. Both the father and mother of Jones came from England. His family is respectable and respected. His wife has considerable means, and he will have no difficulty in securing very large bail at the Police Court tomorrow, should it be demanded. His relatives were seeking the Police-Justice today, endeavoring to secure bail prior to the trial, and are ready to offer $20,000 if necessary; but it was not deemed wise to take any bail until after the hearing at the Police Court tomorrow. A gentleman who knows him and his family well says of him:

"He is a man of great courage, and has the reputation of being a sort of keeper of the peace in the neighborhood in which he lives. He is VERY MUCH ESTEEMED BY ALL HIS NEIGHBORS. He is noted for going to extreme lengths to accomplish his purposes, and, whenever he has a thing in mind to do, nothing except the impossible will prevent him from undertaking its accomplishment. A few years ago there was an outrage committed near his house by a colored man upon a young white girl, and the colored man escaped from the jurisdiction of the Washington police. Jones appointed himself a committee of one, went into Virginia where the negro had gone, forcibly kidnaped him, brought him into the District of Columbia, delivered him to the Washington police, and the negro was tried. A few years ago, too, there was great annoyance and large loss among his neighbors on account of a gang of petty thieves who robbed hen-roosts and the houses of the market people when they left for market. JONES DETERMINED TO BREAK THIS UP. He made himself acquainted with the gang, became a member of it, and planned for them to have a consultation at a certain place one night. He arranged to have the police present in ambush where they could hear the deliberations, and pending the conference the police pounced upon them, and they were arrested and the gang was broken up, the police recognizing the services of Jones. When he accompanied the Washington Light Infantry to Richmond some time ago, a small riot having occurred between some whites and blacks, Jones left the ranks, took a club from a stalwart negro, joined in the riot, and succeeded in scattering the mob."

A great many incidents of this sort are related of him. In the reports which have been given of his horse, it has been spoken of as an ill-looking nag. Jones, while stoutly denying that he is the man who made the attack upon Guiteau, insists that HIS HORSES ARE VERY FINELY BRED, and that he now has a pair which cost him $600. He is not a rough man, as has been given out, but a man of respectability. He telegraphed last night to his brother, who is a constructor of telegraphs for the Western Union Company in the South, that he had been arrested on the charge of shooting at Guiteau, but that he was the wrong man, and that he could come out right. He has telegraphed to R. K. Elliot, a Washington lawyer, to be present in the Police Court tomorrow to defend him. It is perhaps worthy of note that this Mr. Elliot is the law partner of Leigh Robinson, who is acting, under assignment of the Court, as counsel for Guiteau.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

William Jones is 29 years of age, of rather muscular build. He is well connected, and a respected, well-to-do farmer himself in the neighborhood in which he resides—a locality seven miles west of Washington, on the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He was married about six years ago to a lady somewhat his senior in years. His wife is said to be wealthy. Jones has held a commission from the Commissioner of the District of Columbia as a local detective, and has operated very successfully in the rural districts in bringing many criminals to trial. He is not considered a rowdy, but is said to be an advocate of law and order, and only resorts to extreme measures when the law lags, but at times is a little eccentric. From a friend of Jones, who has known him and his family from childhood, it is learned that IN HIS YOUTH Jones was severely injured in the head by falling through a hay-loft, which has caused him when excited to be subject to violent convulsions. He is not much addicted to dissipation, and it is said only requires a very small quantity of liquor to excite him, and at such times is said to be irresponsible. The statement telegraphed from here last night to the effect that the jail officials say that the prisoner had been hanging around the court-house all day Saturday is denied by his friends. Your correspondent this afternoon was allowed to see Jones, who is confined at the Second Precinct Police Station, and talked to him. In response to a question whether he had premeditated the assault upon Guiteau yesterday, or whether it was THE RESULT OF A DRUNKEN FREAK, he said: "I guess they will have to prove that I am the man that did the shooting."

"Were you at the court-house yesterday, Mr. Jones, watching this trial?"

"No, sir. I went up there in the forenoon from market, but could not get in the door. There were over two hundred people, black and white, in front of the door ahead of me. I then left there and walked home, seven miles. I got my horse, come back to the city, and was passing by the court-house just as they were bringing Guiteau out to put him in the van. That's all I remember until on my road home an officer beckoned to me, saying, 'The Captain wants to see you.' I answered, 'If he wants to see me, let him come after me.' With that I put spurs to my horse, and we had A LIVELY CHASE for about five miles. My horse had no reins to the bridle. The officers or men after me fired five shots, which frightened my horse and made him go all the faster. As soon as I recognized that the man was an officer I stopped my horse, and the officer rode up and said, 'I arrest you for shooting at Guiteau.' If I had known who the officer was I would have given myself up sooner. I then turned around and accompanied the officer to the station-house, where I have been ever since, and so has the officer. We slept together right here on the floor last night. They have got Bill Jones, but there are a hundred Bill Joneses."

"Were you drinking yesterday?"

"Yes, I was drinking yesterday. I WAS PRETTY FULL when I got here last night."

"Who are you going to employ for counsel?"

"I have sent for Mr. R. K. Elliot, of Hyattsville, Md., to be at the Police Court in the morning."

Jones' brother, a young man, called on him this morning. The prisoner also told your correspondent that a representative of a New York illustrated paper had offered him $20 for a sketch of his face, but Jones told him that he was not for sale, and declined to allow the enterprising artist to sketch him. During the interview an officer stood by and checked the prisoner when he thought that Jones was talking too freely. The officers in charge at the station all treat their prisoner as a hero, and probably entertain the hope that there will be nothing done with him.

REGARDED AS A "CRANK."

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—Jones is well known to the police. He has been arrested several times within the past six years. He is 29 years old, and owns and operates a fine farm upon the Bates road, about three miles from the city. He is regarded as a "crank" by his neighbors. His chief eccentricity the past two years has been to personate policemen and make arrests, and, after making a show of taking a person to the station-house, to release him with a warning not to be caught offending again. Recently he rode up to a carriage just entering the grounds of the Soldiers' Home and compelled the driver to halt. The occupants—a gentleman and two ladies—protested, but with much severity of manner Jones called out: "This thing has been going on long enough. You must go with me to the station-house. I have my orders to arrest you." Explanations being useless, the party accompanied him to the station-house. Just as they were about to alight from the carriage, however, Jones laughingly bade them good-day, and, putting spurs to his horse, quickly disappeared. Shortly afterward he arrested a woman, and for this offense was fined. He was never known to use or carry a revolver. Those who know Jones intimately say he is rather a half-witted than crazy man. His demeanor today indicates that he rather enjoys the notoriety he has secured.

DOUBTS.

HAVE THEY GOT THE RIGHT MAN?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—The police authorities tonight entertain very great doubts, after all, whether the man Jones, who was captured yesterday, is really the person who tried to kill Giteau. There has been very little evidence gathered showing that this man was the assasin. His own unguarded statements, and his admission that he was about the court-house, together with his reckless character, were the only clews that the police had. This afternoon Officer Edelin went to the police station, where Jones is confined, for the purpose of identifying him. As soon as the officer saw him he said that he was not the man. He said that the man who was on horseback was a larger man, an older man, and a man with a much heavier mustache than the prisoner had. In other details the officer discovered

DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN THE ASSASIN AND THE PRISONER.

The officer then looked at the horse, which he said yesterday he could identify in the dark. He said at once that that was not the horse. The horse which the assasin rode had white feet. The horse which was shown to him as the one which Jones rode did not have white feet. In some other respects the dissimilarity was so marked as to satisfy the officer that the horse was not the same one. It is thought, therefore, tonight that Jones may be brought before the Police Court tomorrow morning—possibly may be accused of disorderly conduct, but, unless later evidence is obtained identifying him as the assailant, he will probably be discharged. The failure of Officer Edelin to identify Jones strengthens the theory of conspiracy, and many people now are inclined to believe the officer's own theory that the assasin was disguised as a countryman. There are some things about the case which seem to indicate no excess of zeal on the part of the authorities either to capture the assasin or to fathom the mystery of conspiracy, if there be one.

EVIDENTLY THE WRONG MAN.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—A visitor to the station-house today asked Jones why he didn't hit Guiteau. Jones laughed and said: "It wasn't I that shot at him. I want to see them prove it." So confident were the authorities last night that the right man had been secured that no further search was made, and it was not till 5 this afternoon that any of the officers on the van at the time of the shooting were sent out to the police-station to identify the prisoner. Police-Officer Edelin, who was sitting on the van with the driver, and who fired at the horseman as he wheeled and fled, rode out to the station-house about 5 o'clock. After a thorough scrutiny of Jones' features and some conversation with him, Officer Edelin entered the office of the station-house, and announced to the officers and reporters: "Gentlemen, that is not the man. I should know the man I fired at yesterday among a million. I not only fail to identify this man Jones as the man, but I could swear that he is not the man."

Officer Edelin then specified the points of difference between them as follows: "Jones has a light complexion, with hardly a perceptible mustache, whereas the man who fired at Guiteau was A DARK, SWARTHY MAN, apparently about 45 years old, with a very heavy, stumpy black mustache and a keen black eye. Besides, the latter was cool and sober, and the manner in which he planned and excuted his work, even though he failed, was that of a clear-headed, determined man, rather than of a half-witted 'crank.' Again, the horse he rode was a heavy sorrel with white forelegs, while Jones' horse has not a white fleck upon it."

The authorities are pretty well satisfied now from Officer Edelin's statement that they have not secured the right man. As an interval of an hour and a half elapsed between the time when the would-be avenger escaped from the pursuing van and the time when mounted officers first sighted the eccentric Jones, there is room for several theories, now being advanced, that the real culprit made good his escape, as he had ample time to do; or that Jones, after, as he supposed, having eluded his pursuers, concluded to celebrate his exploit with a grand spree; and, again, that Jones was an accomplice to the extent of loaning his horse, and that, after receiving back the animal on the outskirts of the District, and learning what had been done, he was just drunk enough to enjoy the sport of being pursued by the police, knowing that he could not be held for the real criminal. This new phase of the case creates a stir at police headquarters.

PERRY CARSON, THE COLORED GUARDSMAN at the rear of the van, tonight positively identified Jones as the horseman who followed the van to East Capitol and First streets, where the shooting occurred. Carson says when the van reached the Capitol grounds Jones was pretty close behind, and when they reached First street he rode past the rear end. Almost immediately he heard a pistol-shot, and then another, but whether Jones is the man who fired the first shot he cannot say, as from his position on the van it was impossible to see what happened near the side or front part. The police are impressed tonight that Jones is the man who fired at Guiteau, notwithstanding the statement of Officer Edelin and lack of postive identification on the part of Guardsman Carson.

THE ASSAULT.

EVIDENCES OF A CONSPIRACY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—The policemen have discovered no additional clews to sustain the theory that the assault upon Guiteau on Saturday afternoon was the result of a conspiracy. The officer who gave the first intimations upon which the conspiracy was based is still of the same opinion. He claims to know that a pistol was handed to Jones, if Jones be the man who committed the assault, while he was riding on the horse behind the van, not far from the foot of the Capitol Hill, and that he thinks he can itentify the person who handed the pistol. He also says that while the van was chasing the rapid rider, after he had fired the pistol into it, he saw the reckless rider give some sort of signal, whereupon a person came from a concealed place and TOOK THE PISTOL FROM THE RIDER. If this theory can be maintained it is very probable that the police are mistaken as to the person they have arrested, because there was plainly a pistol upon him. The police choose to be very mysterious about the matter today, and it is very doubtful whether they have any definit theory. Public opinion, for that matter, would sustain them if they did not make too earnest efforts to detect either the would-be avenger or his accomplices, if he has any. While all acknowledge that the proceedings of law must be respected, there is a general fear that sentimentalism in the court-house and in the jury-box may defeat the ends of justice, and that Guiteau, who seems at all times to be fully conscious of the consequences of his acts, may escape punishment on the plea of insanity, and few in Washington consider his life worth more than that of the commonest cur about the streets. Even his own brother says that IF HE IS NOT INSANE HE SHOULD BE HANGED, but that, if he should be by any chance acquitted, he probably would not be permitted to live anywhere upon the face of the earth. There are some indications, in addition to those furnished by the police officer, Edelin, that there may have been a conspiracy. A son of Justice Waller, for instance, said that before the scene in the Guiteau case ended yesterday he overheard a conversation at the corner of Four-and-a-half street and Louisiana avenue, a man with gray whiskers and having a pistol in his overcoat pocket being the principal talker. He said he hadn't had a chance to shoot him yet, but he would do it before Monday night. Young Waller followed the party a short distance in the hope of getting an officer, but failed to find one, and the party eluded him.

J. WILSON GUITEAU.

SOME PLAIN TALK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—Mr. Guiteau's brother does not approve of the evident purpose of Robinson, the counsel assigned for Guiteau by the Court, to attempt to make the defense of malpractice. Speaking of this, Mr. John W. Guiteau says:

"I do not know the purpose of Mr. Robinson in doing this. I do know that we desire no trick nor technical benefit whatever. I believe that my brother in insane, and I am anxious that this be established. But if he is not insane I am willing that he be hung. Therefore I am unwilling that Mr. Robinson by his methods should give the defense an appearance of resorting to anything at all irrelevant to the insanity of Guiteau. We want a fair trial, and nothing else. Of course we desire to bring in all that is necessary to establish the fact of my brother's insanity; but in doing this I am not willing to bring up anything that either is untrue or has no direct relation to the proof of his insanity. Although I do not say Mr. Robinson intends anything but what is right, his course is just the reverse of what will be BENEFICIAL TO THE DEFENDANT. I feel incensed at this, because it is without either my own or Mr. Scoville's sanction. It was as much as Mr. Scoville could do today to restrain himself and not have another row with Mr. Robinson."

Speaking generally on the subject, J. Wilson Guiteau says:

"Now, I would like it to be understood that, so far as I am concerned, I would not lay the weight of a hair on the scale of Justice to enable my brother to escape the penalty due to the commission of the crime, if he were sane at the time he fired the shot. On the other hand, if he were then and is now insane, I propose to stand by him and afford him every legitimate defense to prove the fact of such insanity and irresponsibility before the law. I will neither countenance nor permit the introduction of any plea of malpractice or other technicality to screen him from punishment if he is sane, and I WOULD NOT HAVE HIM ACQUITTED ON ANY FALSE OR FICTITIOUS GROUND for any consideration on earth. His life has never been of much usefulness either to the world or to himself, and it never can be here so far as worldly interests are concerned. If acquitted otherwise than on the ground of insanity, he will not be permitted to live long on the face of the earth anywhere. If really insane, he is to be pitied, and entitled to the commiseration and kind treatment of the humane as an unfortunate creature. I know that both my sister and Mr. Scoville, his counsel, entertain similar views to those which I express. In this defense we shall depend exclusively upon the facts presented in legal form, and not upon great professional talent in the presentation of the case to the court and jury, or to appeals to any sentimentalism. Personally I feel that Mr. Scoville has the candor and talent to get THE EXACT FACTS in the best possible shape fully before the jury. From what I have observed since I came here to the trial, I think that all who have witnessed his manner of conducting the defense are fast coming to agree with this view of him as a lawyer. I am willing that Mr. Scoville be intrusted with the entire management of this case, with such assistance as he has been offered by prominent attorneys and experts in the preparation of briefs on certain points with which he is not so familiar as criminal practitioners of long experience. I am satisfied that the prisoner can only be acquitted on the clear establishment of the fact of his insanity, and that the best legal talent in the country cannot and ought not to secure his acquittal otherwise."

AT THE JAIL.

GUITEAU SHOWS HIMSELF OFF.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—There were hundreds of visitors at the District Jail today. Religious services were held in the morning in the rotunda by representatives of various churches. Guiteau was the attraction, and throughout the day a crowd of anxious spectators hung around the gate opening into the corridor in which is his cell. Occasionally a party would obtain permission to pass through the corridor and view the prisoners in their cells, including Guiteau. The guards would engage Guiteau in conversation, saying something in reference to the attempt to shoot him yesterday. His invariable reply to the allusion was: "O, yes; I am hard to hit. People will learn after while that the Lord is with me, and will not permit me to be killed." The flesh wound caused by the shot causes the prisoner no inconvenience whatever. He insists that he must have a strong guard of policemen tomorrow to assist the Lord in keeping him from danger. This afternoon THE CROWD AT THE JAIL became so great that Guiteau was notified by the Warden that there was a large number of persons in the rotunda who desired to see him, and he had better step out into the corridor. Guiteau immediately put on his coat and hat, and, brushing himself off, appeared in full view of every one present. Upon retiring, he saluted the crowd in military style, smiling in an indifferent manner as he did so. The guards say he passed a quiet night, talking but little. He spends most of the time in reading and writing. The guards also say that, while he appears perfectly calm and composed, yet he is greatly disturbed about tomorrow. He is not quite satisfied that he will escape violence. Various rumors are in circulation in the eastern part of the city regarding attempts to shoot Guiteau. Many believe that concerted action has been taken to kill him since the trial begun. The military guard is still on duty. No apprehension is felt by the officers of the jail that any further attempts will be made on the life of the assasin.

GUITEAU'S SANITY.

ON HIGH MEDICAL AUTHORITY HE IS CONSIDERED SANE ENOUGH TO HANG.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.—A careful opinion of Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton on Guiteau's sanity reaches here tonight, and has already created much talk among those who are discussing the events of the day's trial. Dr. Hamilton is widely known as an authority on nervous diseases, and is consulting physician to all the city insane asylums, and to the State Insane Asylum at Poughkeepsie. To the question, "Is Guiteau sane enough to be hanged?" Dr. Hamilton replied: "Undoubtedly so. He ought to be hanged as a matter of justice and policy. Guiteau belongs to a larger class of persons than most people suspect the existence of. He is a subject of the 'insane neurosis' of Maudsley, or insane temperament. The outbreaks characterizing such a condition are largely the fault of the so-called patient, though, of course, there is heredition from nervous ancestors. This matter of insane neurosis is one of a wide bearing which DESERVES MORE ATTENTION from physicians and from fathers than it has yet received. It manifests itself in different ways. In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred it leads people to nothing more than harmless eccentricity or hypochondria, and frequently is never noticed at all unless by some physician interested in such matters. The importance of recognizing the gravity of the subject is imperative, but the recognition of the insane neurosis is no new thing. Maudsley gives it prominence, and in his works calls attention to its latent evidences in a large number of persons.

"To define exactly in what consists an insane temperament is not easy. Perhaps it might be said that the mind of such a person is neither sound nor sick. It is in a condition when judicious treatment will restore its powers and prevent the development of peculiarities; or injudicious treatment aggravate the trouble until PRONOUNCED INSANITY MAY ENSUE.

"For, instance, a child may fly into a passion whenever it is laughed at, or commit some purposeless, vicious act. The weak point in its mind is evidently hereditary, and some overtender moralists may say that as such the child is no more responsible for the weakness of flying into a passion when laughed at than an idiot is to be blamed for not being able to reason; it should be tenderly counseled. Nevertheless, the right treatment is to overcome by rigid discipline the peculiar eccentricity in the child at once, for the child's sake, for society's sake, and for the sake of the child's children. It may be, and doubtless is, a fact that thousands of children who have had some such weakness have grown up without a conspicuous trace of insane heritage about them, it having been rubbed out or has died out for want of proper environment for an unhealthy growth. But it might have been otherwise, and developed into that form of ungovernable rage or egregious vanity which some eccentric persons exhibit at times to the extent of TAKING THE LAW INTO THEIR OWN HANDS to the injury of society, or murdering a President. Such eccentricity is characterized by emotional changes and moral dullness; but intellectual strength is marked, though diverted into curious channels. Buckwell and Tuke spoke of this class as follows:

"'The eccentric man of the second class deviates from the ways of his fellow-men from weakness of judgment, from love of applause, and desire of drawing upon himself the attention of others. As a rule, however, a large proportion of the persons who become laughing stocks on account of absurd vanities, or who become troublesome to their friends or the public on account of absurd scheming or ridiculous behavior, will be found to have intellectual powers of a low order, a great desire for approbation, and little individuality. The eccentric tendency is seen among a large number of people. When it is strongly enough marked to attract general attention, especially if the eccentricities of such person are of an unpleasant character, he is forgiven because he is weak, and avoided because he is vicious.

"'IS SUCH A PERSON INSANE?'

"'By no means more than the man who, born with a tendency to alcoholism, gives way to his appetite, which in the beginning he might control, but which afterwards leads to the gratification of his craving and the commission of crimes in his drunken craze.'

"In the case of Guiteau there is nothing to show insanity as a disease either in his previous vicious career or in his last atrocity, and as far as delusions are concerned I cannot see that even if Guiteau really believed God wished him to kill Garfield—that "the Lord and I did it," as he says—it will constitute a delusion. Many men believe that God wants them to build a church, or found a hospital, and they do it, and are not considered insane. If Guiteau had said he talked with God, and God had told him to kill the President, that would be a different matter. Looking at Guiteau's case in the light of what we know of his past, and what he has written in the shape of confessions and addresses to the court and public, I cannot see that this case differs greatly from those of several other men who have committed crimes simply for the notoriety of the thing. The more vicious the person the more atrocious the crime.

"TO SUM UP GUITEAU'S CASE, I should say that he was not insane upon the following grounds: That while of insane temperament, probably hereditary, he is intelligent enough to know the difference between right and wrong and the consequences of his act, and had sufficient mental capacity to control himself. I have read some of his political and religious speeches, and find full evidence of this in them, although at the same time it must be borne in mind that an intelligent speech is no proof of the author's sanity, because I often hear as brilliant talk inside mad-houses as I do outside of them, and Guiteau was not sane the day he wrote these addresses, and insane the day he shot the President. He did not shoot in a fit of homicidal rage, such as we see in some dangerous lunatics, nor under the influence of an all-absorbing delirium.

"HIS CONDUCT SINCE HIS ARREST shows no signs of insanity, but points unerringly to the conclusion that he is one of that large class of vicious but perfectly responsible persons whose disregard of the decencies of life, and diseased vanity should have been stamped out by wholesome discipline long ago. Herbert Spencer is perfectly right in saying that with many children punishment is the only true method and kindness the mistaken one. Spencer says that if any young child bites or inflicts physical pain, it should be made to feel pain of the same character. Misdirected intellectual correction is often useless, but one or two wholesome lessons given to the viciously inclined child will avert much subsequent suffering. Vicious persons, whether adults or children, I believe, should be punished in proportion to their misdeeds.

"HAD GUITEAU BEEN PROPERLY TRAINED in childhood and early youth, the insane neurosis with which he was born might have led to nothing criminal, or might have been smothered as in thousands of other cases. We have records of cases in which several years of discipline have made excellent men and women of children vicious beyond conception, who, if allowed to go on, would have ended in mad-houses, after the commission of some particularly horrible crime. It is not at all improbable that, if Guiteau is allowed to live, HE WILL DIE IN A MAD-HOUSE, for his form of eccentricity gains strength with age and indulgence. His success in escaping the gallows will also have a pernicious effect upon other cranks like himself, just as in a school, when one boy goes unpunished, others take courage and plunge into all sorts of mischief. Bad, vicious conduct may just as well become chronic as good conduct. It is a matter of temperament and training, the latter being of more importance than the first. He found all his life that people would not punish him for petty swindling or for gross immorality, and he went on from bad to worse simply because he was not stopped before."

MORTUARY.

Obsequies at Baltimore of the Late James Lot Ridgeley.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 20.—The obsequies of the late James Lot Ridgeley, Grand Secretary of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States, Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, took place here today with imposing and interesting ceremonies. For the past two days the remains, inclosed in a black cloth-covered casket, laid in state in the grand salon of Odd-Fellows' Temple. The casket rested upon a catafalque surrounded with a rare and beautiful floral design, including a representation of the "setting sun," a token from the veterans of California. The funeral-services at Odd-Fellows' Hall today were attended by nearly 5,000 members of the order, including delegations from all parts of the country. The religious exercises were conducted by Grand Chaplains Tillotson, Morgan, and P. Hall Sweet, who, with Luther J. Glenn, Grand Sire of the Sovereign Lodge, made obituary addresses. The honorary pall-bearers were Grand Sire Luther J. Glenn, of Atlanta, Ga.; the Hon. Joshua Vansant, of Baltimore, Grand Treasurer of the Sovereign Lodge; Past-Grand Sires J. B. Nicholson and J. B. Stokes, of Philadelphia; Grand Representatives W. H. Hazlett of Ohio, J. T. Goslin of Massachusetts, C. H. Rollins and J. E. McCahan of Baltimore; Past-Grand Masters Joseph Vansant of Baltimore and Samuel Reed of New Jersey. The active pall-bearers were Alexander H. Mantz and W. H. Ruby, of the Grand Lodge of Maryland; Col. W. Louis Schley and Jacob H. Frieburger, of the Grand Encampment; and Past Grand Masters P. F. Nalls, W. Bockmiller, Evan F. Perkins, and John Carnes. The remains were placed in the family vault in Green Mount Cemetery, and the funeral cortége was composed of several thousand members of the order, including lodges from New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. Grand Sire Glenn has issued a proclamation requesting that the grand and subordinate lodges of Odd-Fellows throughout the world to drape their halls in mourning for the space of thirty days, and observe such other ceremonies as to them may seem fitting to testify the love and respect which all must feel for the memory of the deceased.

Richard L. Evans, Late Public Librarian of Decatur, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 20.—The late Public Librarian, Richard L. Evans, was buried from the Christian Church this afternoon. He was buried with Odd-Fellow and military honor. Remarks at the funeral were made by Elder Tyler and the Rev. Mr. Maynard.

INDIANA PAUPERS.

Those in the Southern Part of the State Having a Hard Time.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEDFORD, Ind., Nov. 20.—The investigation of the Orange County grand jury—the county south of this—of the poor-house management, develops a state of affairs almost equal to those of this county, in the same line, which were printed in THE TRIBUNE a few weeks ago—cold, uncomfortable rooms, scarcely any beds or bedding, no lights, and millions of vermin. It is not to be wondered at any longer that the rate of mortality is so great in the poor-houses of Southern Indiana, and that so many paupers leave in the coldest of weather. Judge Wilson, of this judicial district, has made up his mind that if possible there shall be a reformation in the management of these institutions in every county so far as his authority extends.

APPOINTED CLERK.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 19.—Elmer D. Frank has been appointed Clerk of the United States Circuit Court of Nebraska, to succeed the late Col. Watson B. Smith.

WASHINGTON.

A New Phase in the Campbell-Cannon Utah Delegate Matter.

Clerk Adams, of the House, Will Put Cannon's Name on the Roll.

Prospective Legislation in the Matter of National Bank Examination.

Hyatt Smith, of Brooklyn, Regarded as Certain to Vote with the Republicans.

The Nimble Nimmo Comes Up Smiling, with More Figures.

The Regulating Influence of the Water Lines on Rail Rates.

An Exhaustive Statistical Review of the Whole Subject.

The Barge Line Business Only a Drop in a Very Big Bucket.

A Statement Concerning the Representation in the Next House.

THE UTAH QUESTION.

IT ASSUMES A NEW PHASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—The Utah question, involving a seat in the next Congress as Delegate from that Territory, and immediately bringing upon the carpet the whole Mormon perplexity, has assumed a new phase since the recent decision of the Territorial District Court upon Campbell's petition for the annulment of Cannon's alleged certificate of naturalization. Campbell brought suit in the Third District Court for the annulment of the certificate of naturalization upon which George Q. Cannon's right to represent Utah in Congress for the last eight years has rested, alleging fraud. The court, through Chief-Justice Hinton, delivered an opinion sustaining a demurrer filed by Cannon, but upon the grounds recited by Campbell in his petition—namely: that the certificate held by Cannon as a certificate of naturalization

WAS OBTAINED BY FRAUD,

and has been fraudulently used, and is void on its face, and that therefore no action for its annulment would lie. Council for Campbell have formally called Clerk Adams' attention to this decision, and have asked him in writing, first, whether he proposes to retain the name of George Q. Cannon on the roll of the House as Delegate from Utah; second, if not, whether he will recognize the certificate of the Governor by placing on the rolls the name of A. G. Campbell. Clerk Adams has made no written reply to this communication, but orally has stated that he paid no attention to this question of citizenship, but would have put Cannon's name on the roll even had he known that he was an unnaturalized Englishman. This issue brings up, first, the question how far the holding-over Clerk of the old House of Representatives, an officer whose responsibility to any existent body has expired, and whose duties in regard to the new House are merely perfunctory, has the right to disregard the certificate of a Governor.

THE ONLY PRIMA-FACIE EVIDENCE

which the laws of the United States require him to act upon, and place upon the roll of Congress the name of a Delegate not certified to have been elected; and, secondly, a Delegate not certified to have been elected having been placed on the roll, and the courts of the Territory from which he is accredited having decided that he was from the first ineligible, whether there is not some jurisdiction reposed in the courts of the District of Columbia which will afford a remedy for this wrong. Mr. Campbell, accompanied by his counsel—Judge J. R. McBride, of Salt Lake City—is now on his way to Washington with a view of putting this question to a practical test. The facts in relation to the election may be briefly recalled. There were two candidates, George Q. Cannon, representing the Mormon Church, and A. G. Campbell, anti-Mormon. Cannon received an overwhelming majority of the alleged votes cast, but a large number of those votes were given by the

WIVES, WIDOWS, AND DAUGHTERS OF POLYGAMOUS MORMONS

under a special statute of the State, which, in violation of Sec. 1,860 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, made minors eligible to vote by marriage. This fact, and the allegation of Cannon's ineligibility by reason of his being an alien, was brought to the attention of the Government, upon whom the law confers other than ministerial powers in regard to certifying to elections. He heard arguments on both sides, and rendered a written decision, awarding the certificate to Campbell, the anti-Mormon candidate. Cannon took the case into the United States District Court, and the Court sustained the Governor. Campbell's counsel brought on his certificate to Washington and filed it with Clerk Adams, who, however, disregarded it and placed Cannon's name on the rolls. Campbell then brought suit in the Territorial District Court for the annulment of Cannon's pretended certificate of naturalization, with the result already stated.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

NECESSITY FOR A BANK EXAMINATION THAT WILL EXAMINE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—Members of the next Congress now here say they intend to impress upon the attention of Congress early in the session the importance, or rather necessity, of a thorough overhauling and revision of the National Bank law, and especially that part relating to the examination of banks. Under the present system, though Bank Examiners are appointed by and under the control of the Controller of the Currency, they are paid by the National banks. Members of Congress think this mode of payment is a bad feature, and its natural tendency is to make Examiners under some obligations to banks. One change of the law that is spoken of, and will be urged, will be to provide for the payment of Examiners by the Government, and hold the Examiners to the very strictest responsibility for their work. The recent failures of National banks have forced this subject upon the attention of Congressmen. Some of them say a favorable report of an Examiner under the present system will not hereafter carry any weight with it, as banks that have lately failed had been reported all right by the Examiners. At last session of Congress this subject of amending the Banking law in relation to examinations was intended to be pressed by different members, but so long a time was consumed on the Funding bill that was vetoed that sufficient time was not left

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Members of the next House are arriving daily, and among them the election of Speaker is the engrossing topic. It is claimed by Kasson's friends, with a great deal of confidence, that he is speedily gaining in strength. It is evident that he will get a liberal support from the East; indeed some of the Eastern members' talk that the Speakership contest will be sectional is a mistake, but that Kasson will get more votes from Eastern members than any other candidate, not excepting Hiscock.

NO ESTIMATES.

None of the candidates for Speaker yet give estimates of their expected vote. Kasson has the solid Iowa delegation to back him, besides votes from other Western States, and some that are promised to him from the East.

Keifer has all the Ohio Republicans, and claims others both West and East. In his behalf votes from Illinois, Pennsylvania and New Jersey are claimed.

Orth has all the Republicans of his State, but does not yet claim any more, and does not believe that any candidate has any votes pledged out of his State.

Hiscock says that the report that the New York Republican delegation is not united for him is not truet—that he has pledges of them all. He claims votes outside of New York, but does not name them.

Burrows has his State solidly for him, and claims other Western votes.

Dunnell claims Minnesota solid, but gives no figures.

Reed and Robeson have not yet arrived.

Davis, of Illinois, says positively he is not a candidate for the Speakership.

JORGENSEN AND DEZENDORF,

of Virginia, wrote to and invited all Southern Republican members to meet them here in conference for the purpose of acting in unison upon the election of Speaker, but as no Southern members except the two from Virginia have arrived, the proposed conference will have to be postponed. It will probably be held yet. From the Southern and Border States there are ten members, and they will probably undertake to combine on a candidate who will promise them a fair consideration. Southern members who have been in Congress generally say they have not received the consideration they deserve, and the idea of a conference is to compel what they regard as a proper consideration. It will only require seventy-four votes to nominate a Speaker, and ten votes handled together in that manner can accomplish something. It is stated that a letter has been received from

HYATT SMITH, OF BROOKLYN,

in which he says he will go into the Republican caucus. He is working for the Republican nomination for Congress next year, and will, therefore, it is supposed, vote and act with the Republicans entirely. There is considerable talk here about the large number of candidates for Speaker, it being said that some are running more to secure good Chairmanships of committees than with any hope of being elected. There is some pretty strong opposition to giving Randall the compliment of the nomination for Speaker among the Democrats, but the best informed believe he will get it.

TRANSPORTATION.

JOSEPH NIMMO JR. ON THE REGULATING INFLUENCE OF THE WATER LINES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—The latest contribution of Mr. Joseph Nimmo Jr., Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, to the subject of transportation is embraced in a document just given out by the Bureau of Statistics, designed to show the influence of commercial forces and of water lines towards regulating rail rates, with special reference to the results of competition between transportation on the Mississippi River and on the east-and-west trunk lines extending from St. Louis to the Atlantic seaboard, the whole constituting a part of Mr. Nimmo's report on the internal commerce of the United States.

The first general division of the subject relates to the competition between water lines and railroads and the competition of commercial forces, and attention is first called to the regulating influence of the water lines of the United States and its limitations. The cost of

WATER TRANSPORTATION

being usually much less than by rail, competition must exert a regulating influence on the latter, varying, however, greatly in degree. On certain classes of freights it is a real governing force, on other is of very little moment, and on others is almost inappreciable. This regulating influence is limited, first, by the comparatively small extent of internal water transportation in this country, and incidentally to the absence of any connection between the northern water routes and the Mississippi; second, by the fact that water transportation fails to meet many important commercial requirements of the present day—requirements having their origin in the facilities for transportation afforded by the railroads; and, third, by the fact that it is inoperative with respect to the internal commerce of the country mainly through the great interior markets, notably Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Peoria, Toledo, and Detroit. This, in turn, results from the fact that the movements of commerce are directed by the trade, rather than by the transportation, forces of the country. In the transportation of the

SURPLUS PRODUCTS OF THE WEST

and Northwest to the seaboard and abroad the regulating influence of the Mississippi is rendered effective mainly through the markets of St. Louis, while the regulating influence of the Northern water-route is rendered effective mainly through the markets of Chicago and Milwaukee, and, to a considerable extent, through those of Duluth, Detroit, and Toledo. The reason why the river rates at the thirteen different bridge points, for instance, on the Mississippi between St. Louis and St. Paul, exert no marked influence over rail rates is, that at very few of those points is there for Western products the controlling influence of a market—a body of men educated in the mercantile profession and controlling the requisit amount of capital actually employed in trade or invested in warehouses, etc. The railroads there, in a commercial sense, are not tributary to the river, but to the extent to which the river towns are local markets for the purchase of surplus products of the trans-Mississippi States, the river becomes

TRIBUTARY TO THE RAILROADS.

It is only at Chicago, Milwaukee, a few other lake ports, and at St. Louis, that direct competition presents itself, to the extent of exerting a potential regulating influence over rail rates. Of the total Eastern and Southern movement of grain for 1880, amounting to 400,000,000 bushels, about 320,000,000 bushels, or 80 per cent, was marketed at Milwaukee, Chicago, Duluth, St. Louis, Peoria, Toledo, and Detroit, while only about 30,000,000 bushels were shipped direct from the West and Northwest to the seaboard. Of 47,697,066 bushels received at St. Louis, 40,121,783 bushels, or 84 per cent, came by rail, and only 7,575,283, or 16 per cent, by river. Of the 165,855,370 bushels received at Chicago, 159,129,984 bushels, or 96 per cent, came by rail, and 6,725,386, or only 4 per cent, by lake and canal. About 90 per cent of the grain, 85 of the provisions, and 8 of the cattle which reached Chicago during 1880 were actually marketed there; and of the shipment of those commodities from Chicago, 61 per cent of the flour and grain, only 10 per cent of the provisions, and none of the live stock were shipped by lake. About 95 per cent of the grain, 97½ of the provisions, and all the live stock arriving at St. Louis were actually marketed there; and of the out-shipments, 49 per cent of the flour and grain, 38 of the provisions, and 1.28 of the cattle went by river. In other words, almost

THE ENTIRE WORK

of gathering up the surplus products of the West and Northwest is done by rail, the option as between water and rail being almost entirely confined to shipments from Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Louis. Still the regulating influence of the lakes and the Mississippi is felt throughout the entire Western and Northwestern States and Territories, from the fact that at hundreds of points therein shipments may be made to Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Duluth, and to a few other trading towns on the lakes and the river at which this option is presented. Thus, the two water lines indirectly exert a strong regulating influence over the rates charged on many rail lines, at points remote from the direct competition of lake or river transportation—an influence differing widely in degree with respect to shipments to foreign ports, Atlantic seaports, interior points in the Atlantic seaboard, etc. It applies mainly to the transportation in bulk eastward, and has practically but little influence on charges for the higher class of freights.

The eminent statistician also calls attention to the fact that rail rates at the same time modify and to some extent

REGULATE THE WATER RATES.

the constant reduction in the actual cost of transportation by rail having rendered the roads more and more effective competitors of the water routes, even in the transportation of cereals and other gross products. At the same time there has been a marked decrease in water rates—the result of improved construction and management of freight vessels—and an improvement in the transportation facilities on the Erie Canal. From a table showing the average freight charges for wheat, Chicago to New York, by lake and canal, lake and rail, and by all rail, from 1868 to 1880, inclusive, it is shown that the average charge of 18.3 cents per bushels by all-rail lines during the navigation season of 1880, against 13.2 by lake and canal, was but little more than two-thirds of the average charge—26.6 cents per bushel—for such service by lake and canal during 1872, the reduction from 26.6 to 13.2 being attributed to the sharp competition of the railroads, in connection with the improved facilities for securing cheaper transportation by lake and canal, the adoption of which facilities was also probably prompted by the competition of the railroads. With the war rates of 1881—12 cents per 100 pounds, or 7.2 cents a bushel—

THE LAKE AND CANAL RATES

have been forced down to 6¼ cents per bushel—"a rate," says Mr. Nimmo, "which, it is believed, yields the carrier little if any profit, but which may possibly yield better results than the policy of abandoning, for the time being, the employment of vessels upon the lakes and of boats upon the canal, the expectation being that, upon the readjustment of the difficulties between the railroads their rates will be advanced, and that, therefore, a corresponding increase of rates may be secured on the water lines."

Considerable attention is paid to the subject of through shipments over connecting lines—a phase of the railroad system in this country which has tended greatly to modify the regulating influence of the water lines over rail rates in the interest of the railroads. The first general division of the subject closes with a consideration of the conservative influence exerted by the competition of commercial forces both in the regulation of prices and of freight charges, by reason of the fact that

COMMERCE IS THE SUPERIOR

and transportation the inferior force, and that traffic interests are in an important degree dependent upon the commercial prosperity of cities constituting their termini, as well as upon cities situated at intermediate points along their lines.

The second general division of the subject relates to the regulating influence which freight charges on the Mississippi exert over freight charges on the east and west trunk lines and the actual diversion of traffic from those lines to the Mississippi. This influence, as already shown, operates largely with respect to the transportation of grain, minerals, and other gross products, and in a very low degree with respect to articles of less bulk and greater value, and the transportation of all merchandise requiring rapid movement. The regulating influence of the water lines also decreases with the increase of the distance from them of those centres of trade through which their competetive influence is mainly exerted. While there are thirteen railroad bridges across the river between St. Louis and St. Paul, there is no city between those points the commercial forces of which are able, to any considerable extent, to arrest

THE EASTWARD MOVEMENT

of surplus products, and thus to present the option as between water or rail. The question as to the competition existing between the east and the west trunk lines and the Mississippi River is, in Mr. Nimmo's opinion, so far as can be indicated by the actual movement of traffic, practically narrowed down to competition at St. Louis between the river and the trunk lines extending from St. Louis to the seaboard.

Mr. Nimmo then proceeds to consider certain physical, economic, and commercial considerations which affect the value of the Mississippi as a commercial highway. This value, he says, has been greatly increased by the completion of the jetties at the river's mouth, not only in the removal of the obstructions themselves, but in the reduction of towing charges and rates of insurance on vessels and cargoes. Seldom is there any interruption to navigation by ice, except between Cairo and St. Louis. During the last eighteen years, however, navigation was open at St. Louis all winter for four seasons only, and the total number of days in which

NAVIGATION WAS SUSPENDED

during that period was 484. Mr. Nimmo is constrained to admit that navigation is "at times affected by low water, especially between St. Louis and Cairo," and statistics are produced which show that the city's commerce between 1865 and 1873 was more or less affected by low water half the year around. But for all that, according to Mr. Nimmo, "the average annual duration of the efficient commercial usefulness of the Mississippi River is, however, considerably greater than is that of the Northern water line." When navigation is suspended shipments are made by rail to Cairo and Belmont, where merchandise is transhipped to steamers and barges. As a result of what Mr. Nimmo chooses to call "the enormous growth of the commercial power of St. Louis," the interruptions to navigation exert a much less detrimental effect than formerly. In other words, if the river dries up, they store their grain and hold the stuff till there is a chance to move it, instead of being compelled to accept high rail rates to the seaboard. The regulating influences exerted by the Northern water line over rail rates on the east-and-west trunk lines has, in like manner, been greatly increased by the commercial growth of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, and Detroit.

THE ELEVATOR CAPACITY OF CHICAGO,

for instance, increased from 9,935,000 bushels in 1865 to 19,405,000 in 1880, and that of St. Louis from a pitiable 1,250,000 bushels in 1865 to only 8,900,000 in 1880. The ability of producers and traders to hold grain and provisions so as to avail themselves of any advance in prices has also tended to mitigate the unfavorable influence of the suspension of navigation, both on the river, lake, and canal route. Yellow fever, however, more or less affects the regulating influence of the river route. Climatic influences, it is stated, do not seriously affect the prosecution of the grain trade at St. Louis as now conducted.

Mr. Nimmo then passes to certain considerations which limit the competition of the river with the trunk lines. The diversion to the river route is limited mainly to shipments of "merchandise from St. Louis, for exportation from New Orleans to foreign countries and especially to European ports. This results from the following conditions of a geographical nature: The competition of the Mississippi River exerts little influence over rates for the transportation of Western produce seeking the Atlantic seaports for consumption at those ports or in their immediate vicinity. Freight charges, from points of production in the Western and Northwestern States to the Atlantic seaport, are usually considerably less by direct rail lines or by the Northern water line than by the Mississippi River to New Orleans and thence coastwise to the North Atlantic seaports.

IN A MUCH LESS DEGREE

does the river exert any effective influence over rates from the Western and Northwestern States to interior points in the Atlantic seaboard States; again, the railroads extending from the Mississippi River towards the East do not, of course, directly compete for the transportation of merchandise shipped from points in the Western and Northwestern States to points in the States situated south of the Ohio River and south of the State of Kentucky, and intended for consumption in those States.

The record of Southern shipments from St. Louis, and of exportation at New Orleans, indicates that, in so far as is developed by actual movements of the products of the Western and Northwestern States, the regulating influence exerted over railroad rates to the Atlantic seaboard by the Mississippi at St. Louis is confined almost exclusively to

THE SHIPMENT OF GRAIN,

flour, provisions, and tobacco for export. The tonnage of products of the Western and Northwestern States which were shipped south on the Mississippi River to New Orleans, and exported thence to foreign countries during 1880, amounted to only 38.6 per cent of the tonnage shipped south by river from St. Louis; to only 21.2 per cent of the total tonnage shipped south from St. Louis, by river and by rail; to only 23.9 per cent of the tonnage shipped East from St. Louis, and to only 2.8 per cent of the total tonnage received by the Eastern trunk lines from their Western connections. The shipment of grain East by rail was 8,790,059 bushels; South by river, 18,978,347; and South by rail, 2,646,714, against 12,434,236 East by rail, 4,212,435 South by river, and 995,540 South by rail in 1876. The total exports of grain and flour from New Orleans, amounting, during the calendar year 1880, to 15,755,041 bushels, was but 75.4 per cent of the total shipments of grain and flour from St. Louis southward by river; but 59 per cent of the total shipments southward by river and rail; but 5 per cent of the total shipments from the seven principal primary markets of the West; but 1 per cent of the grain produced in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Michigan, Kansas, and Dakota; and but six-tenths of 1 per cent of the entire grain product of the United States.

THE EXPORTS FROM NEW ORLEANS

during the year ending June 30, 1881, exhibited an increase of 4,650,119 bushels as compared with the preceding year, whereas the aggregate exports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore exhibited a decrease of 12,611,286 bushels. Although the total exports of grain from New Orleans were much larger than during any previous year, they were less than at anp of the other large ports except Portland, Me. From a table giving the storage capacity of grain elevators in the several leading cities it appears that New York's total capacity is 23,800,000 bushels, Chicago's 20,450,000, and St. Louis' a beggarly 8,900,000, these being the three highest in the list. The shipments from St. Louis for export to foreign countries during 1880—the only shipments that can be regarded in the light of a diversion from the trunk lines—constitute but 38.6 per cent of the total shipments South by river from St. Louis; but 21.2 per cent of the total Southern shipments from that city; but 11.5 per cent of the total rail shipments from St. Louis; but 26.9 per cent of the shipments by rail from St. Louis toward the East; and but 8.4 per cent of the total shipments from that city in all directions.

THE SUBJECT NEXT CONSIDERED

is the exportation of the products of the West and Northwest at New Orleans, and a number of tables are given, going to show that of the total tonnage of vessels trading at New Orleans breadstuffs gave employment to nearly 43 per cent on outward voyages, cotton to 40 per cent, oil-cake to nearly 10 per cent, wood, including shooks, staves, headings, etc., to 4¼ per cent, oils to 2¼ per cent, and provisions to 1-10 per cent—the total weight of exported breadstuffs, provisions, horses and mules, tobacco, iron, and beer, together with a part of the exports of wood and manufactures of wood, oils, and other articles exported in small quantities amounting to about 317,000 tons, and that the exports of cotton constituted nearly 84 per cent of the total value of the exports of domestic merchandise from New Orleans, and the value of exports of grain and other products of the Western and Northwestern States about 11 per cent.

THE BARGE LINE.

The subject next treated is, as Mr. Nimmo puts it, "the recent increase in the commerce of St. Louis with special reference to the increase of trade toward the South." This increase, according to Mr. Nimmo, has been rapid, and a considerable development of Mississippi River traffic is possible. After tracing the commercial history of the town, he contrasts the four tug-boats and thirty barges employed in the trade between St. Louis and New Orleans in 1875 with the sixteen tug-boats and the 130 barges employed July 1, 1881, and notes an increase in her elevator and storage capacity, rail receipts from all directions, and the growing traffic in the exportation of such receipts to foreign countries via New Orleans. Her

DEPENDENCE ON RAILROADS

for diverting to her markets the surplus products of the West and Northwest is shown by the fact that during 1880 the total receipts of grain amounted to 51,958,175 bushels, of which 40,121,783 were received by rail, 7,575,281 by river, and 4,261,111 by wagons. Her tonnage receipts by river from the South for 1880 were considerably less than during 1871 and 1872, but the southward shipments by river increased from 523,505 tons in 1871 to 820,555 tons in 1880—an increase of 56.7 per cent, resulting almost entirely from the growth of the grain traffic. The exports of grain and flour from New Orleans to foreign countries, embracing, therefore

THE ENTIRE DIVERSION

of grain from the East and West trunk lines at St. Louis to the Mississippi River, increased from 1,397,989 bushels for the year ending June 30, 1871, to 12,278,778 bushels for the year ending June 30, 1880. During the calendar year 1880 the grain and flour exported at New Orleans amounted to 15,755,041 bushels as against 7,840,338 bushels during the preceding calendar year; and during the six months ended June 30, 1881, the grain exports at New Orleans amounted to 9,462,030 bushels as against 8,325,734 bushels during the corresponding six months of the preceding fiscal year.

BRIGHT HOPES.

"The increase in the shipment of grain by the Mississippi River route, via New Orleans," says Mr. Nimmo, "has of course raised the hopes of the merchants and citizens of St. Louis and of New Orleans, and it has also awakened much interest throughout the entire Western and Northwestern States, especially from the fact that the reduction in the cost of transportation by the Mississippi River route appears likely to exert a most salutary regulating influence over the rates charged by the East and West trunk lines, not only at St. Louis, but also at all the other primary markets of the West. This regulating influence is in a high degree favorable to and protective of the agricultural interests of the Western and Northwestern States."

In concluding this branch of the subject, Mr. Nimmo refers to the advantages of Cairo in the matter of trade and transportation, and quotes Mr. J. F. Tucker, General Traffic Manager of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as stating that, during the year 1880, there was shipped from the Cairo elevator at New Orleans 278,166 bushels of wheat and 425,531 bushels of corn, a total of 703,697 bushels, which was mainly for export; that an elevator is now in course of construction at Cairo, having a capacity of 600,000 bushels, and provided with all the modern improvements, and that Cairo has a sufficient number of enterprising merchants possessed of the necessary capital not only to handle all the grain which has been shipped to that place for a market in the past, but all that will be shipped there in the future.

EFFECT ON THE RAILROADS.

Mr. Nimmo concludes his document with a consideration of the diversion of grain to the river from the trunk lines, in the light of the traffic interests of those roads. After elaborating on the subject of pools, he proceeds to show that the railroads, being thus bound to maintain rates to the seaboard (though just at present they are very much reduced, owing to the railroad war), are thereby debarred from meeting the river rates at St. Louis, which has resulted in the deflection of almost the entire grain exports from St. Louis via New Orleans.

HIS CONCLUSIONS

on the whole subject are as follows:

"Thus it appears that the east-and-west railroads have, by their unity of action under the terms of the pooling organization, debarred themselves from competition with the Mississippi River, in so far as relates to competitive traffic at St. Louis—a traffic which, as already shown, is confined almost exclusively to the products of the Western and Northwestern States, intended for export to Europe, and consisting chiefly of grain.

"Viewed as a traffic question, and in the light of the interests of the east-and-west railroads merely, the maintenance of such rail rates towards the East from St. Louis as would cause the entire grain movement for export from that city to Europe to follow the river via New Orleans is easily explained. The traffic which is thus lost by the railroads embraces

BUT A SMALL PROPORTION

of the total traffic upon which rates are maintained by the organization for the pooling or apportionment of traffic. This is shown by the following statement:

	Tons.
Number of tons received by Eastern trunk lines from their Western connections	11,500,000
Total tonnage shipped East from St. Louis	1,325,000
Total tonnage shipped South from St. Louis	1,492,216
Total amount of Western tonnage exported from New Orleans, comprising the entire competitive traffic diverted from the east-and-west rail lines during the year ended June 30, 1880	317,000
Total tonnage of Eastern shipments of grain about	11,160,000
Tonnage of grain and flour exported at New Orleans	314,600

"From this statement it appears that the total amount of grain diverted from the east-and-west trunk lines, *i. e.*, exports at New Orleans, amounting to 314,600 tons, constituted but 2.8 per cent of the total eastward shipments of grain by rail and lake, and but 2.7 per cent of the total tonnage received by the Eastern trunk lines from their Western connections.

"It is quite evident from the foregoing statement that if the rates on the entire grain traffic which were maintained by the pool had been so reduced as to prevent any diversion of grain from the railroads to the Mississippi River at St. Louis,

THE AGGREGATE LOSS

of freight receipts sustained by all the railroad companies in the pool would have been very much greater than the amount which could possibly have been saved by the St. Louis railroads by preventing the deflection of grain to the Mississippi River at that point.

"The maintenance of such rail rates at St. Louis as leads to the almost entire diversion of grain to the river appears, therefore, to be an essential feature of the pooling organization.

"In regard to the effect of the lowering of the railroad rates at St. Louis in order to prevent the diversion of grain to New Orleans for export, via that city, it may also be said that it is quite doubtful whether the rates which it would have been necessary to make in order to prevent such diversion would have yielded any profit whatever to those roads.

"If the railroads extending east from St. Louis had, without any regard to the regulations of the pooling organization, lowered their rates sufficiently to have prevented the diversion of traffic to New Orleans, it would of course have been necessary for the pool at the same time to lower the rates from Chicago, Milwaukee, Peoria, and many other points in the West; otherwise there would have been

A VERY LARGE DIVERSION

of grain from those points to St. Louis in order to secure the advantages of the cheap eastbound rates from that point. Unless such reduction of rates at other points had been made the resulting diversion of traffic to St. Louis would not only have proven highly detrimental to the commercial interests of Chicago, Milwaukee, Peoria, and Detroit, but ultimately it would also have been detrimental to the traffic interests of the railroads connecting those cities with the Atlantic seaboard.

"Besides, if the railroads extending east from St. Louis to the Atlantic seaboard were to make rates in violation of the conditions imposed by the pooling association, a war of rates would inevitably follow, with its enormous losses to all the railroad companies."

NOTES.

A DEAD COMRADE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—Newspaper-correspondents tonight adopted befitting resolutions on the death of their "friend and associate," H. V. Redfield, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and sent a copy to the family of the deceased.

GAINS AND LOSSES IN REPRESENTATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—Gen. Francis A. Walker, ex-Superintendent of the Census Bureau, submitted a statement to the Secretary of the Interior today containing some facts concerning the representation in the next House of Representatives. The total population of the States is 49,371,340, with the number of Representatives at the present figure, 293, would give one Representative to every 169,080 of population. On this basis the following changes in representation would ensue in the Forty-eighth Congress: Arkansas, California, Michigan, Mississippi, South Carolina, and West Virginia would gain one each; Minnesota and Nebraska would gain two each; Alabama, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, Ohio, Tennessee, and Vermont would lose one each, Pennsylvania two, and New York three. The other States would show no change.

LIEUT. FLIPPER.

Continuation of the Court-Martial Trial of the Colored Army Officer.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 19.—Lieut. Wilhelm was again cross-examined this morning, during which he said that when he first searched Flipper's quarters other persons were there, one of whom was a Mexican, but he did not know them. Flipper addressed them in Spanish. He did not know what he said. The parties disturbed nothing in the room or took anything away. He placed Flipper under arrest, and ordered a Sergeant with a carbine and belt of cartridges to guard him on his own responsibility as officer of the day, and not on the express orders of Col. Shafer. The first time he saw Flipper was at West Point in 1873. He was in his class. He resigned and had no acquaintance with him. Subsequently he was appointed to the army from civil life in 1875, and met Flipper here. They had never been on social terms, but their official intercourse had always been friendly and agreeable. On redirect examination the witness stated that he visited the defendant at the guard-house and had tendered him his services and done several errands for him. Flipper had told him he had money coming to him for services and would meet last year's deficit. He said. "You know how the Colonel is. He is an erratic man, and I told him I had forwarded the money, and he so reported to the Chief Commissary." He had no deposit in New York. "My publishers," said he, "owed me some $2,500, the balance on my book." Flipper said he could have made things come out all right if he had not been compelled to turn things over so soon. Witness told accused that his shortage amounted to $2,170. He answered that the $1,440 check was gone, and that his New York balance would more than make that good, and that the cash on hand should have to meet the balance. If it was not there be could account for it.

GEN. SHERMAN AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 19.—Gen. Sherman and staff, en route from Atlanta to Washington, are spending the day in Cincinnati. Gen. Sherman was entertained last night at the residence of Col. L. M. Dayton, who was a member of the General's staff during the War. The party leave tomorrow for Washington.

JUDGE FOLGER'S SUCCESSOR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The Governor has commissioned Judge Charles Andrews, of Syracuse, as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, in place of Judge Folger.

A DEAD MAN'S TALE.

A Reporter's Interview with Ed Maxwell in the Durand Jail.

The Outlaw's Besetting Weakness Was a Love of Notoriety.

A Cool Recital of Bloody Deeds and Hasty Flights.

History of the Weeks Succeeding the Shooting of the Colemans.

He and Lon Walked Through the Streets of Omaha Without Molestation.

His Fierce Struggle with the Brave Men Who Captured Him in Nebraska.

Arrest in Tennessee of a Man Notorious in Arkansas Criminal Annals.

A Negro Ravisher in St. Louis—A Woman Sentenced to Be Hanged in Vermont.

An Interview with Ed Maxwell Prior to His Lynching.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 20.—The *Pioneer-Press* correspondent, who was constantly with Maxwell from the time he was in St. Paul till his death, writes the following account of his interview with him in his cell Friday night: As soon as the party reached the Durand jail, after a rough drive from Menomonee, Maxwell was placed in the largest cell, containing a comfortable bed, a chair or two, a table, and a stove, and separated by a wooden grating with large interstices from a cell in which a gibbering lunatic was confined. As soon as he had supped, a number of the local magnates were admitted, and for hours questioned him as to the events of that notable fortnight beginning with the murder of the Colemans and ending with the search. Many local stories were exploded by Maxwell, who answered questions freely and straightforwardly. Like all men of his stamp,

HIS BESETTING VANITY

was a love of notoriety, and he had before this asked me if I would write his life for him if he would give me the data. As I promised to do so he was seemingly anxious to begin his life, and whispered to Henry Coleman to turn the crowd out as soon as he could and leave me in there, as he wanted to talk uninterruptedly. Coleman, therefore, about 9 o'clock, cleared the room of all but Mr. Carpenter and myself. The scene was a strange one. I threw myself down on the bed. Maxwell dragged his chair close to the side of it and rested his handcuffs on the edge. Coleman leaned at the foot, where he could listen, and Carpenter was tipped back in a chair in the further corner. To tell a tithe of what he told would take up too many columns. I can only dwell on

THE MORE SALIENT FEATURES.

He first told me of the death of the Coleman boys substantially as I gave it in my former dispatch, and went on to say that he did not know they were killed until the 30th of July, when he stole some food from a pantry and wrapped it up in an old copy of the *Pioneer-Press* in which was an account of the affair.

"Tell me of your travels after you crossed the Mississippi at Maiden Rock," I said.

"Well, we went due westerly, or maybe a little north of west, and got out near Brickenridget We traveled mostly nights, but some daytimes, and, as we were skillful burglars [this statemen was made with the utmost nonchalance], we didn't have much trouble in getting all we wanted to eat. If there was any money handy, of course we took that; but

WE LET HORSES ALONE.

To take them would kick up too much hullaballo to suit us just then. We saw a good many people, but didn't have to make any bluffs. If we saw any men coming we threw our rifles into the long grass, and sometimes crouched there ourselves. What towns did we pass? Indeed, I can't tell you the names of them. You bring a map of Minnesota and Iowa the next time you come and maybe I can trace out our route, pretty near at any rate. At last we got into a heavily wooded country, and where there was lots of lakes—more than I ever saw anywhere before. One of the biggest was called Leech Lake, and on its banks we camped for a long time, hunting and fishing. We did not have a bad time till

LON GOT THE FEVER.

He was terribly sick with it for two weeks, and I thought he was going to die lots of times, but I pulled him through. I tell you Lon's all broke up, and it's not his hard time, but his grief for his wife that's done it. She was a mighty nice girl, and her death nearly drove Lon crazy."

"When did you leave Leech Lake?"

"I don't remember exactly. The fact is, we suffered so with our wounds and traveled so much at night and in such out-of-the-way places—I'd as soon meet a Sheriff as a railroad or a telegraph line—I got kind of mixed up about localities. I guess it must have been along about the 1st of October when we struck south and headed for Sioux City. We're good walkers, and

WE TRAVELED SOME DAYTIMES.

Do you know I'd a thousand times rather be on a praire and be pursued than in a wood. Lon and I can shoot straight for a long distance, and out in the open country we would surprise some of our pursuers, while in the woods they might surprise us; and anyhow could always keep under cover easy enough. When we got to Sioux City we skirted the town and struck for the railroad south of it. We partly walked and partly stole rides on freight trains to Omaha, and that is the way we did when we got into Nebraska. We walked right through the principal streets of Omaha, and I carried the guns when Lon lugged the blankets. No one noticed us at all. They are used to Winchesters, but in the upper country every fool wanted to know about

THOSE NEW-FANGLED SHOOTERS—

how they worked, and a lot of such stuff as that. I never suspected Kilian at the farm-house where we were captured. If I had I'd a shot Gus, the man he had with him, and Lon could have killed the other fellow. The Sheriff wasn't around, so far as I know. I think Lon did all he could to help me. He's a mighty good shot, but he missed Kilian because he came on him in a hurry, and it was the dark of the morning. Those fellows, while they had me down and I was fighting them, beat my hands terribly with the butt of a revolver. Look at these scars. I am surprised the wounds healed up so quick."

He showed me the freshly-healed scars of a number of ugly-looking cuts, principally on his left hand.

"See here, Ed, aren't you telling me a good many crooked stories? Weren't you and Lon in Illinois lately?" I asked this with

A LITTLE NERVOUSNESS

as to the way he would take it, but he raised his handcuffs lightly, looked me straight in the eyes, as he always does when talking, and, resting the irons on my breast, said solemnly:

"As sure as you feel the weight of these on you, so sure am I telling you the truth. You asked me yesterday if Lon or I killed the Sheriff of Calhoun County. I don't know where that county is. I haven't been in Illinois since the Coleman affair, and I never knew about the racket there until I read it in a paper after I was captured."

I believed the man then, and I believe him now. He dropped his solemn mood in a moment and said:

"Speaking of Illinois, you saw the crowd at the St. Paul depot, didn't you? Well, that wasn't a patching to

THE GANG THAT MET ME AT MACOMB, ILL.,

when I was captured there. I had no idea until then what a desperate reputation I had. But the whole country turned out to see the great moral show, just as they did at Menomonee," he said jocosely, and went on in the same strain: "Lon and I had a good deal of fun in Illinois. Near Smithfield once we stole a couple of horses, and got some harness and a buggy from another barn. The man that lost the buggy made an awful row, and followed us. We were lunching when he caught sight of us, and he ran back. Presently I saw a whole mob coming down the road, some armed with pitchforks, some with clubs, and one fellow with a big rock. When they got within thirty rods of us

I TOOK A REVOLVER IN EACH HAND,

leaped into the road, and gave a yell. You should have seen those fellows run; but Lon covered the fellow with the rock with his revolver and made him come clear back to us and tell us how far it was to a town we wanted to reach. We did that sort of thing so often with Sheriffs and officers that we began to think we could not be captured, and that we were the only brave men in the world. No, it was not reading dime novels or such stuff that started us on the road. It was just as I've told you—our luck in standing off so many who had a right to be brave."

Speaking of his life, Ed said:

"Why, when you write up that book I'll tell you more adventures than you ever dreamed of—how I've been shot at, and

HOW I'VE SHOT AT FOLKS—

never unless they attacked me first, though; how I've made Sheriffs hold up their hands, dance jigs, and such rackets as that. I look upon my life as if it were a profession. I believe in religion—believe in it hard—but I'd rather have my Winchester."

During the latter part of one of the conversations I had with him this morning he was walking up and down. Suddenly he stopped, and said to me:

"You don't think I'm walking about because I'm nervous do you? I never felt less like it in my life. I don't feel a bit afraid, and really (this is honest) it is a sort of relief to be captured and free from the everlasting hunted feeling, and glancing at every fellow with one eye while you look at your pistol with the other. I was getting mighty tired of that sort of thing, though of course I fought hard against being taken."

Arrest of a Fugitive from Justice.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 20.—News was received here today of the capture of James P. Holland in Polk County, Tennessee, and officers with a requisition from Gov. Churchill have started after him. In 1879 Holland conspired with William Casey and Charles G. Helphrey to rob and murder a young and eccentric planter named Burgess James, who was supposed to carry a large amount of money on his person. James was waylaid and brutally shot by Helphrey in Yell County, on the bank of the Arkansas River. The assasin secured a belt containing some $300, and ran away with the bulk of the money, Casey and Holland getting only $20. James lived long enough to make a deposition that led to the arrest of the trio. Helphrey then gave the whole plot away. Casey was tried, found guilty, and twice sentenced to hang, his doom being averted in the first instance by a new trial, and in the second by an appeal to the Supreme Court. Holland was placed on trial at the spring term of the Franklin County Circuit Court, held in Ozark. Pending the verdict of the jury he, together with Casey and Helphrey, succeeded in escaping from jail through the treachery of a guard. The fugitives took refuge in the mountains in the vicinity of Ozark, and, though hotly pursued, eluded capture, and when the excitement had abated succeeded in getting out of the State. It is believed that Holland will be tried and sentenced to hang at an early day. It is stated further that Casey and Helphrey are in Tennessee, and will probably be arrested shortly.

A Notorious South Carolina Outlaw Killed by a Constable While attempting to Effect His Arrest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 20.—A notorious white outlaw, Frank Pearce, was shot and killed in Marlboro County yesterday by T. G. Chisolm, a Constable, who was endeavoring to arrest him. Pearce bore a very bad reputation in the community in which he lived, and had, during the past two years, been implicated in a number of affrays. About three months ago, upon the occasion of the municipal election at Bennettsville, he had a difficulty on account of politics with one Jeremiah V. Evans, an independent candidate, which resulted in the serious shooting of Evans by Pearce. For this crime Pearce took flight to the mountains of North Carolina, being under the impression that he had wounded Evans mortally. A few days ago he returned to his old haunts, having learned that Evans still lived. Chisolm, the Constable, who had the warrant for his arrest, resolved to capture him. Learning that Pearce was attending a dance at a country house, the Constable proceeded thither late last night. Pearce, who had been apprised of his coming by a friend, was on the alert, and when Chisolm entered the piazza of the house he was confronted by the man he sought to arrest, who dared him to execute the warrant. Chisolm approached him and demanded his surrender, whereupon Peace drew his pistol and fired at the officer. His aim was bad and the ball struck a window-glass. The vigilant officer, who had drawn his weapon, returned the fire. His aim was true, and the outlaw fell dead, pierced through the heart by the leaden messenger. The slayer immediately gave himself up. He is held blameless by the community.

A Skeleton Found.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 19.—Curtis, who lives in this vicinity, found in a hollow stump about seventy-five yards from the Bayou Meto section-house, on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, the skeleton of a man. The Coroner was notified, and, with a jury, repaired to the spot and viewed the remains. The skeleton was that of a small or medium-sized man. The opinion is that he was killed and hidden in this novel manner, as his thigh-bones were chopped or broken just above the knees, and the remains show they had been severed about the hips and shoulders, in order, doubtless, to more readily crowd them into the cavity of the stump. Upon the whole body was found lime, placed there to aid decomposition and prevent any odor, and then a layer of earth. About three years ago a man by the name of Dennison disappeared rather mysteriously from this section. Circumstances point to him as the victim. His wife, several weeks after he was missed, went to Lonoke, and left her only child, a little girl, with Mrs. Teague until she could go to Memphis. She went to Memphis, and Mrs. Teague never heard from the mother again. It was supposed she died from yellow-fever, as it was about the time of the yellow-fever of 1878.

A Negro Coachman in St. Louis Outrages a Servant Girl—His Arrest—Attempt of the Wronged Girl to Shoot the Brute.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 19.—Daniel E. Johnson, a colored coachman in the employ of Mr. Van Blascom, entered the residence of a Mr. Detrick, on Morgan street, at 1 o'clock this morning, and outraged the person of Katie Farrell, a domestic. He remained half an hour in the bedroom, and held a pistol at her head, threatening to kill her if she screamed. Johnson was arrested by the police at 6 o'clock and taken to Detrick's house and identified by the girl. While the prisoner was there Katie slipped out, procured a revolver, and attempted to shoot the brute. The weapon failed to go off, and it was taken from her. Johnson is a dark mulatto, 26 years of age, and denies the charge outright. He says he was at home all night.

A Railway Ticket Office Burglarized.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WABASH, Ind., Nov. 19.—The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific passenger depot in this city was burglarized about 4 o'clock this morning and nearly $50 stolen from the ticket office. Entrance was effected by cutting a hole in the floor. The operator heard the burglars and fired three shots at them without effect. No clew.

A Woman Sentenced to Be Hanged.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 19.—The Supreme Court overruled the exceptions raised by the counsel for Emeline L. Meeker, the convicted child-murderess, and sentenced her to be confined in the State's Prison till the last Friday of March, 1883—the last three months solitary—and then be hanged.

Sentenced to the Penitentiary for Life.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 20.—The jury in the case of Elisha T. T. Sutle, for the murder of George Fischer last summer, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, and sentenced the prisoner to thee pnitentiary for life.

An Abandoned Horse and Buggy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUNCIE, Ind., Nov. 20.—An unknown horse and buggy was found abandoned in the thick woods a short distance north of this city today. The City Marshal and his aids are watching tonight expecting the return of the parties who stole the rig or are guilty of other crimes. Murder is suspected.

Supposed to Be Dick Little.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 20.—The officer who went from here to Fort Scott, Kas., to identify the man arrested there yesterday on suspicion that he was Dick Little, one of the train robbers, says he is not Little.

Three Negroes to Be Hanged in Louisiana for Murder.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19.—Three negroes, Paul Pringle, Ed Belton, and John Mobile, convicted of murder at Fred Smith's, De Sota Parish, will be hanged Dec. 30.

CASUALTIES.

A Negro Laborer Buried by a Bank of Gravel Caving In on Him.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 19.—A fatal accident occurred near Milford, on the Central City branch of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, late yesterday afternoon. A colored man by the name of Clayborn Crockette, employed as foreman of a gang of colored men working for the Burlington & Missouri in the gravel-pit east of Milford, was buried alive by the caving in of a bank of earth, at the base of which he was working. He was taken out, but survived his injuries only a short time.

An Italian Laborer Run Over by a Freight Train and Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WANATAH, Ind., Nov. 19.—Henry Angell, an Italian, was instantly killed near here today by being run over by a freight train going east. He was employed on the Fort Wayne Road as a laborer. He did not notice the approach of the train. The remains were taken to Valparaiso for burial. He leaves a wife and one child.

A Brakeman Gets His Foot Caught in a Frog and Has Both Legs Cut Off.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., Nov. 19.—Last night George Shief, a Lake Shore brakeman, was caught in a frog here while coupling cars and had both legs cut off. He was for a long time with Barnum's show, and was well known throughout the profession as an acrobat. He was a general favorit among the railroad men here. He had been here but a short time.

Two Men Killed by a Locomotive.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 19.—John McGrath and James Sheridan were killed this morning by a locomotive. They were walking on the track on their way to work. Sheridan was carried three miles on the cow-catcher and horribly mangled. McGrath leaves an invalid wife and seven children.

An Old Car-Inspector Killed by the Cars at Logansport, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Nov. 19.—Conrad Westeweller was killed by the cars in the Pan Handle yards at this place this evening. Westeweller was an old man and had held the position of Car-Inspector for many years.

Drowned While Gathering Driftwood.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 20.—While gathering driftwood today in the river, which is very high and rapid, Henry Belling, of this city, was carried into the river and drowned before assistance arrived.

Three Men Lost at Sea.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 20.—The schooner Enterprise capsized off Parrsboro, and three men were lost in endeavoring to reach shore in a boat. The vessel was towed into Parrsboro next day.

Accidentally Killed While Hunting.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Nov. 20.—This afternoon Frank Neitzel, of this city, aged 21 years, while hunting, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of his gun.

OBITUARY.

Maj. Henry J. Sproole, of Mendota, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Nov. 20.—Our community was shocked this evening by the announcement of the remarkably sudden death of Maj. Henry J. Sproole, bookseller and stationer, of this city. The more so, as he was on the streets and talked with several persons as late as 4:30 p. m. He then went to his room, and in about an hour after was found dead. Mr. Sproole had been indisposed for nearly a week, but not confined to his bed. Dr. Cook warned him this morning against going out today, as the weather was bitter cold. He, however, did so in order to attend to some business matters, and remained out for a couple of hours, returning to a warm room, and the exertion of going up-stairs, it is presumed, induced cyncope, which resulted fatally, consequent upon physical exhaustion. Maj. Sproole was most highly respected and much esteemed by every one who knew him. He was generous to the poor, affable to the rich, a friend to young and old, and in return he was beloved by all. Maj. Sproole belonged to a good family, and was very well known in Chicago and St. Louis. In the latter city he has several relatives, prominent business men. He was 56 years of age, and unmarried.

Mrs. George D. Mann, of Keokuk, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Nov. 19.—Mrs. George D. Mann, wife of the well-known florist of this city, died suddenly at her home this afternoon at 1 o'clock. She was alone at the time, and her body was not discovered until 3 o'clock, when it was found lying in a heap by the cistern, where she had gone for water. She was subject to attacks of rheumatism of the heart, and it is thought this was the cause of her death. Mrs. Mann was an active worker in the Westminster Church, and a woman highly esteemed in Keokuk.

"THE GREAT REPUBLIC."

The Allegory Witnessed by an Immense Audience in Cincinnati Saturday Afternoon.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 19.—The matinée performance of the allegory of "The Great Republic" at the Music-Hall today drew together the largest paid audience ever seen in Cincinnati. Managers of experience say that it was the largest paid audience ever assembled in the United States. Fully ten thousand witnessed the performance, and several thousand more, nearly all of whom had purchased tickets in advance, were turned away. In order that no injustice may be done, the allegory will be repeated next Friday night for the benefit of those who held tickets for today's performance and were unable to gain admittance. The allegory was given by 1,200 children from the public schools, and was admirably rendered. It was last presented in this city at Robinson's Opera-House six years ago, when another great audience was assembled, a false cry of fire was raised, and several women and children were killed in the stampede which followed. Fears were entertained today lest a similar accident should again occur. The seats were not only all full, but the aisles, balconies, vestibule, and stage were packed to suffocation. Had a panic occurred, the loss of life would have been great. As it was, the performance ran smoothly to the end, and gave much satisfaction. The children had been given but slight opportunities for drill, but behaved admirably.

THE FIRE RECORD.

At Lawler, Ia., Eleven Buildings Burned, Insurance Light.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 20.—A fire at Lawler, Chickasaw County, Friday night, destroyed eleven buildings, including H. H. Blackett's store, E. G. Miller's hardware store, A. J. Johnson's store, O. C. Stein's two buildings, Ed Lewis' and P. O'Rielly's stores, James Curran's store, and Mike Martin's store and dwelling. Most of the stock was lost, what was saved being much damaged. Some others had goods damaged by removal. The insurance is very light. This is a severe blow to Lawler, it being the third time the town has been nearly burned up. Several dwellings were also burned, including O. Carron's, McNevins', and McArtin's. The first report of the fire located it at New Hampton by mistake.

At Fort Dodge, Ia., Loss $11,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 20.—L. C. Benehin's dry-goods store, at Fort Dodge, and Dodd's dwelling were burned. Loss $11,000.

FOUND DEAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 20.—Gustav Peterson, a baker, aged 23, and formerly from Chicago, was found dead today in the rear of the premises of L. S. Weymouth, in Minneapolis. He was found prone upon the ground in a pool of blood, and seems to have fallen in that position while in a swoon or in a semi-state of consciousness. The theory of violence is not entertained, but the Coroner has ordered an investigation.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
is of great benefit to pastors when run down by long continued brain work.

and his aids are watching to-
the return of the parties who
re guilty of other crimes. Mur-

to Be Dick Little.
Mo., Nov. 20.—The officer who
to Fort Scott, Kas., to identify
there yesterday on suspicion
Little, one of the train rob-
ot Little.

to Be Hanged in Louisi-
a for Murder.
Nov. 19.—Three negroes, Paul
n, and John Mobile, convicted
d Smith's, De Soto Parish, will

ASUALTIES.

er Buried by a Bank of
Caving In on Him.
atch to The Chicago Tribune.
, Nov. 19.—A fatal accident oc-
ord, on the Central City branch
& Missouri Railroad, late yes-
. A colored man by the name
ckette, employed as foreman of
d men working for the Burling-
n the gravel-pit east of Milford,
by the caving in of a bank of
e of which he was working. He
ut survived his injuries only a

Laborer Run Over by a
Train and Killed.
atch to The Chicago Tribune.
d., Nov. 19.—Henry Angell, an
antly killed near here today by
y a freight train going east. He
the Fort Wayne Road as a la-
ot notice the approach of the
ains were taken to Valparaiso
leaves a wife and one child.

Gets His Foot Caught in a
Has Both Legs Cut Off.
atch to The Chicago Tribune.
, Nov. 19.—Last night George
e brakeman, was caught in a
coupling cars and had both legs
s for a long time with Barnum's
ell known throughout the pro-
robat. He was a general favorit
road men here. He had been
t time.

Killed by a Locomotive.
, N. Y., Nov. 19.—John McGrath
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They were walking on the track
o work. Sheridan was carried
the cow-catcher and horribly
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STEEL MONOPOLY.

Gigantic Robbery Upheld by a Corrupt Congress.

The Vast Profits of Eleven "Protected" Mills.

Why They Refuse to Use the Gilchrist-Thomas Process.

Mr. David A. Wells' Story of the American Bessemer Monopoly.

NORWICH, CONN., Nov. 16, 1881.—This story, although often told, embraces, nevertheless, some facts that are not generally known, and which cannot too often be repeated to the American public.

In 1855 Henry Bessemer, an Englishman, discovered a new process for making steel. As far as the product was concerned there was not much of novelty in what Mr. Bessemer accomplished, for just as good, and even better, steel was made, and made abundantly before. But the great merit of Bessemer's discovery was that it made cheap an article most essential to the progress of civilization which was before dear. And the whole world rejoices in the result, as one of the great achievements of the nineteenth century. We say the whole world; but we are mistaken; the United States apparently did not rejoice, for a portion of its people, after waiting until the new discovery had been proved a success, and so avoiding participation in the loss and expense that is always incident to an experiment in manufactures, went to work to

NEUTRALIZE THE BENEFIT

of Mr. Bessemer's discovery by depriving it of its special merit—namely: cheapness. And they succeeded in a great degree in so doing by inducing Congress to impose a duty of 100 per cent on the import of all Bessemer steel imported from Europe, and then augmenting the price of all steel that was made in this country to an equal or nearly equal extent. It is also to be noted as a further part of this history that the persons who sought and obtained from Congress the power to tax to such an enormous extent the people and interests of the country who desired to use the new steel—the railroads more especially in the first instance, and then all those who use the railroads for freight and travel—had previously acquired by purchase at a very low price the exclusive control of the patent granted to Mr. Bessemer in the United States; and that they then, after being thus doubly fortified against all possible competition at home or from abroad, formed a company, or ring, of some eleven associates, and refused to allow any other persons to engage in the manufacture of the new steel, except on condition of paying to the American owners of the patents a royalty so large as to be practically destructive of all profit to all outside parties.

So the business outside of the operations of the eleven associates has not until very lately been in any degree extended. But now that some of the original patents have expired, a few other parties are beginning to engage in the business. The American people, however, by reason of the tariff, are paying all the same as before for their Bessemer steel, or

ABOUT DOUBLE THE PRICE

paid by the people of other countries, their compeers in wealth and civilization.

And how much does the tax at present amount to annually? Let us see. The domestic production of steel rails for the year 1880 was 954,460 net tons, the importations were 158,230 tons, indicating a domestic consumption for the year of 1,112,690 tons. The average price of the American product for the year 1880 was $67.50 per long ton of 2,240 pounds. The average prices of Bessemer rails in Great Britain for the same period were £6 and £6 10s., or from $30 to $32 per long ton of 2,240 pounds.

A late number of the *Iron Age* gives full quotations of the prices of metals in England and in this country. It quotes steel rails at £5 15s. per ton, say $28.75; but most of the makers insist on £6 to £6 5s. per ton, or $30 to $31.25. The duty on steel rails is $28 per ton. Add this, you have a little less than $60; to this must be added the cost of ocean freight. What was the price of steel rails in the New York market, according to this same paper, at that time? Sixty dollars a ton. Take the case of pig-iron; the quotations are from the same paper. Gartsherrie is quoted on the other side at 53s. to 60s. 6d., say $13.25 to $15.12; the duty is $7, which raises these amounts to $20.25 to $22.12. Then there is the freight to be paid, and the quotation of Gartsherrie in New York is $25 to $25.50. The lowest quotations of American pig-iron were $21 to $21.50.

It is, therefore, clear that the

FULL POUND OF FLESH—

$28 per ton—which the tariff allows was taken on all the Bessemer rails bought and used in the United States during the year 1880, and that this increment of price, in consequence—which was a tax on domestic consumption—amounted in the aggregate to $31,155,320. Thirty-one millions of dollars! Truly a big sum! A sum so large that the mind is unable to take its measure except by instituting comparisons, or finding out how much the same number of dollars will buy of some other commodities. Let us therefore, as a help to mental comprehension, institute some of these tests or comparisons. Thus, if a man were to attempt to count this sum at the rate of a dollar a second, it would take him more than a year, working twenty-four hours a day, or more than two years at twelve hours a day, to do it. It represents more than three times the net ordinary expenses of the entire Federal Government in the year 1880; and more than half the ordinary expenditures of the Government during the last year of Buchanan's Administration. The fishery business of the great lakes is an extensive and laborious branch of domestic industry, giving employment in 1880 to 5,050 men, and supplying the country with a most desirable and cheap article of food. And yet, taking the value of the catch for 1880 ($1,784,050) as the basis for estimate, these 5,050 poor and industrious men would be required to work for more than seventeen years in order to raise money enough to pay the tax which the tariff at present imposes annually on the entire people and industries of the country for the benefit mainly of comparatively very few people, and for one single branch of domestic industry. And out of this great tax of $31,155,320,

ONLY $4,479,236 PASSED INTO THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

Again, if we assume the average product of wheat in the United States at fifteen bushels per acre, and that the farmer receives on the average $1 per bushel gross for his product—both not unfair assumptions—and, further, that the bounty to the steel-rail manufacturers, which accrued directly to their profit in 1880 by reason of the tariff, had been paid to them in wheat in place of money; or, to put the case still differently, if we suppose the American steel-rail makers to have sold their products in 1880 at the same price as their European competitors were glad to sell—for from $30 to $35 per ton—and then that the Federal Government, with a view of rewarding their struggling patriotic efforts, had sent out its revenue officials, who arbitrarily took from the farmers and delivered to the steel-rail makers twenty-eight bushels of wheat for every ton which they manufactured and sold, it would have required 26,724,880 bushels (more than was grown in 1880 in the entire State of Wisconsin, Missouri, or Nebraska), or the product of 1,781,658 acres, to give them an equivalent in value to the bounty which they actually received in money during this same year under the existing tariff.

Now it is not pretended that these steel-rail taxes are paid primarily or exclusively from the products of the fisheries, or from the crops of the farmers—although the burden does rest in a great degree upon the latter, who furnish the bulk of the commodities transported by rail; but as all taxes, of whatever name and nature, must be paid out of the products of labor, and can be paid from no other fund, then somebody, in order to pay the enhanced cost of the domestic consumption of steel rails, over and above what passed into the Federal Treasury, must have performed a service equal to growing 26,724,880 bushels of wheat, or of cultivating 1,781,658 acres of land. And for this enormous amount of labor

THE TOILERS WERE IN NO WAY BENEFITED,

for they might have sold all the products of their labor for the same price as they did receive, and have had an exemption in addition from the tax, to represent profits or surplus in their pockets.

We have here, therefore, an illustration in the nature of a demonstration of the manner in which protection interferes with the natural distribution of wealth; enriching the few at the cost of the many.

But this record of the greed and rapacity of the steel-rail manufacturers of the United States is not yet complete. Not content with the exclusive ownership of the patent right to manufacture; not satisfied with the enactment of an exorbitant tariff on the import of all competing products, they sought and obtained from Congress, in conjunction with the iron manufacturers, the right to forcibly compel the purchase of these commodities by certain great domestic consumers. Thus they would not consent to the granting of charters by the Government to the several Pacific Railroads, even when the construction of these roads was regarded in the light of a doubtful and dangerous financial experiment, except the builders were saddled with the restriction that in all their purchases of iron and steel they should be obliged to take, irrespective of kind or quality, such products as the American iron and steel manufacturers might offer to sell, and none other. Now it might naturally have been supposed, in conformity with the old proverb, "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander"; that the American iron and steel manufactories, having prohibited the transcontinental railroad companies from using anything but American iron and steel for their constructions, would have themselves rigidly refrained from using anything in turn in their iron and steel works, except the products of American labor. But if any one had indulged in such a hypothesis

HE WOULD HAVE BEEN SADLY DISAPPOINTED.

For these special iron and steel friends of American industry no sooner found out that in the absence of 100 per cent duty on foreign pig-iron, scrap iron, and iron ore, they could supply themselves with these raw materials cheaper in the foreign than in the domestic market, than they deliberately turned their backs on their fellow-American iron miners and pig-metal smelters, and proceeded to take advantage of the pauper labor of Europe by purchasing and importing large quantities of iron ore from Spain, and old rails and scrap-iron from England and other countries, the importation of foreign ore for 1880 having amounted to 493,408 tons; and old rail and scrap to the value of $14,705,889. Whereat much harsh language and not a few threats of smashing the protective machine have been indulged in on the part of American workingmen, who have always been told by the protectionists of the Pennsylvania school that good Americans must only buy and manufacture American products, and never omit to frown down severely the products of the pauper labor of Europe. Another result of this absurd legislation has been to put at least one of the Pacific railroads in a very awkward position. This is the act of Congress incorporating the Texas & Pacific Railroad, passed March 3, 1871. It was proved (Sec. 16) at the instance of the Pennsylvania iron and steel manufacturers, "that said road should be constructed of iron or steel rails manufactured exclusively from American ores, except such as may heretofore have been contracted for by any railroad company which may be purchased or consolidated with by being qualified and incorporated as provided in this act," and a supplementary act, approved March 2, 1872, repeats almost the same language. Now, as none of the Bessemer steel-rail mills in Pennsylvania use American ores and iron exclusively and solely, but all import large quantities of foreign ores from Spain, Elba, and other foreign mines, and as probably no company in the whole country is able to dispense with the use of the so-called "Spiegel eisen" (a foreign manganese iron), it follows that if the strict letter and intent of the law was carried out, the Texas & Pacific Railroad would be actually debarred from purchasing a single steel rail, under any existing circumstances, in any market.

Let us still turn

ANOTHER LEAF IN THIS CURIOUS HISTORY

of the American Bessemer Steel Monopoly. Heretofore it has been found impracticable to make Bessemer steel of iron produced from ores containing sulphur or phosphorus in appreciable quantities, and as most English and American ores of iron contain these substances, the supply of proper iron has been a somewhat expensive and troublesome matter to both English and American Bessemer steel makers. Within a very recent period, however, a method known as the "Gilchrist-Thomas process" has been discovered in England, whereby at small expense *any ore of iron can be used for the manufacture of Bessemer steel*; and the patent right to its exclusive use in the United States has been *also purchased by the American Bessemer Steel Association.* According to the last report of the American Iron and Steel Association (July, 1881), this new process "has been successfully adopted in nearly all the steel-making countries of Europe," and "that England thus adds another to the list of her important inventions affecting the manufacture of iron and steel." But the United States alone of all the steel-making countries in the world has not yet adopted this great improvement; and apparently will not for the present. For it is well understood that the "eleven associates" who own the patents for the "Thomas-Gilchrist process" in the United States do not find it for their interest, with the present ratio of profits on the manufacture of Bessemer steel, to adopt any innovations; and that they further do not propose to issue licenses to anybody else to use it for any royalty which it would be possible to pay. And thus in the name of protection to American industry the march of improvement and the cheapening of a great necessity to civilization

ARE ARRESTED.

We read in history of examples of European monarchs granting to court-favorits and kept mistresses exclusive right to deal in salt, gold-lace, glass, leather, and other commodities, with a view of enriching the recipients and owners of these privileges by taxing the consumption of the people. And in all these cases the tax was purposely made indirect, so that the amount of the robbery should not be readily comprehended and appreciated by the sufferers. Most people suppose that the day for all this sort of imposition has long gone by; but it would be difficult to find in all history a single instance of so monstrous an abuse of the rights of the people to buy, sell, and use freely as is embodied and practiced, under the claim of benefiting domestic industry, by the American Bessemer Steel Monopoly.

In the Arabian Nights it was necessary to tell a thousand and one stories before the Sultan of the Indies could be persuaded of the impropriety of cutting off a wife's head every morning before breakfast. The American people have been so long imposed upon in respect to the workings of the existing tariff and so assiduously taught to believe that a continuation of these impositions is essential to the continuance of National prosperity, that possibly they will require a thousand and one further illustrations of the iniquity of the Pennsylvanian system of protection before they can be convinced of its impolicy and wickedness, and reform it out of existence. But, be this as it may, one would think that sufficient evidence had been submitted to satisfy the public that some important measure of tariff reform ought to be immediately instituted, and that it is not necessary to have a tariff commission to find out how and where to begin.

AT THE WHIPPING-POST.

A Scene Not Far from Richmond, Va.—How a Negro Took His Punishment for Stealing, with Some Comments on the Reforming Influence of a Cowhide—The Thing for Wife-Beaters.

Correspondence Detroit Free Press.

"Did you ever see a public whipping?"

"No."

"Well, let's ride over to Glendale. Old Turner is going to 'peel' a victim this afternoon."

I was at Malvern Hill, and Glendale is a hamlet about four miles away. As we rode along the highway we found ourselves in the company of quite a number of negro men and women who were bound to the same place, and had the same object in view. It was known for a circuit of ten miles around that Lish Taylor, a negro, had been sentenced to thirty lashes for theft, and there was a general desire on the part of the colored population "to hear him holler." The theft was the taking of a hoe or shovel—I forget which—from a farmer, and the prisoner would doubtless have been let down easy if this had not been his second offense.

Arriving at Glendale we found half a dozen white people and about seventy-five colored citizens on hand. Among the latter were about thirty women.

"How far did you walk?" we asked one of them.

"'Bout fo' miles, sah."

"And you came to see the whipping?"

"Yes, sah."

"I shouldn't think you would want to see a man whipped."

"'Deed, sah, but I doan' keer so werry much about it, but my ole man am lame an' couldn't come hisself. Ize got to tell him all 'bout it when I git home."

Some of the crowd had walked several miles, and nearly all of them over two, and it was plain to see that a whipping was a sort of a circus-parade to them. There was much speculation as to whether Old Turner would lay it on hard or not, and as to how the prisoner would bear the punishment; but all dispute was finally settled by a little, old squint-eyed darky, wearing a stovepipe hat with the crown caved in.

"Who's doin' dis talkin'!" he demanded, as he mounted the steps and overlooked the crowd. "What you uns sayin' dis an' dat fur when ye doan' know? I tell ye dat whip am gwine to draw blood, an' Lish Taylor am gwine to beller like a calf! Ize bin right dar myself, an' dat Mass'r Taylor he don' go light on nobody!"

I have seen hundreds of petty offenders sent to the jail or workhouse without a change of countenance. Of the half hundred murderers and burglars I have heard sentenced, I never saw one of them 'take on' as Taylor did when brought down to the post. He was a strapping big fellow, able to knock an ox down at a blow, and yet he begged and whined and acted like a baby, and was on the point of having a real good cry when the hoots and hisses of the colored people around him acted as a brace. Still, he trembled and cringed, and exhibited actual fear. If he had been going to jail for three months his face would have worn a grin of satisfaction, and he would have felt himself a hero. A large share of the crowd looked startled and anxious, showing that an impression had been made, and I heard one man whisper to another:

"Fo' de Lawd, William, but I wouldn't be dar fur de bes' fa'm in Virginny!"

Old Turner, as everybody called him, has done all the whipping at Glendale for years. His face is neither refined nor brutal, and I could not see any change in it from first to last. He proceeded to business in a matter-of-fact, methodical manner. The prisoner was ordered to "peel," and as he slowly and reluctantly removed his coat Turner leaned against the whipping-post and switched the ground with the whip he was to use. This whip was a small rawhide, about like those used with a saddle-horse, and had a suspiciously red color for half its length. The prisoner was slow about removing his garments, and the executioner finally took hold to assist him. Coat, and vest, and shirt were at length removed, and Taylor stood with only his pants on. The thermometer marked 90 degrees where he stood, and yet he shivered and shook like a man freezing to death. His arms were drawn around the post and his hands made fast at the wrists, and then his pluck was all gone. If his sentence could have been changed to five years in State Prison he would have jumped for joy.

Old Turner wore the same neutral expression of countenance as he took his station and swung his whip for the first blow. It was a pretty hard cut, and Taylor yelled at the top of his voice:

"Oh! God! Oh! for de Lawd! but somebody save me! Oh! Mass'r Turner, if you'll let me off I'll die for you!"

Had a prisoner shouted this in a police-court in the North the spectators would have roared with laughter. There wasn't a smile to be seen in the crowd around the whipping-post. It was a warning which made men tremble and women wipe their eyes.

—two—three—four—five—fell the blows, and a boy 10 years old would not have exhibited more cowardice. I think he got it worse for taking on as he did. After the twelfth blow I saw blood on the prisoner's back, but when the thirteenth had fallen there was nothing revolting in a close inspection of the flesh. There were welts and ridges and some blood, but the simplest remedy would heal the wounds within a week. When the last blow fell the prisoner, who had kept a true count all through despite his excitement, was overcome with joy, and, raising his voice to its highest pitch, he shouted:

"Oh! yain't I happy! Oh! doan' I feel blessed! Oh! fo' de Lawd! but I'ze de gladdest nigger in de hull world!"

Every person in the crowd looked upon the prisoner as a disgraced man. Thirty days in jail might have made a hero of him, but to be publicly whipped was quite another thing. Virginia has few jails, and some of those are always empty. Michigan has to increase her prison room year by year. The idea of the law is to punish. In Virginia the petty thief gets the punishment on his back. In the North he is sent to jail to idle away thirty or sixty days; to increase his fat; to feel himself a hero; to play cards and read novels, and to come out with his hat on his ear. One public whipping has a more salutary effect on the class to which the victim belongs than fifty sentences to jail, and the records of Virginia when compared with those of any other Northern State will prove the assertion.

A Northern drunkard, or brawler, or villainous wife-beater who cannot pay a fine goes to jail or the workhouse. In thousands of instances men commit offenses in order to be sent there. They live well, sleep well, and have little to do. In Virginia this class of men go to the chain-gang, and are made to benefit the general public and pay their way. Roads, ditches, bridges, and parks are built, improved, and kept clean, and the law enforced at the same time. And the result is that Richmond with its 65,000 population and its chain-gang does not show one-sixth of the arrests made in Detroit with its 130,000 population and the jail and workhouse. A bummer sent to our workhouse gains from three to five pounds of flesh in thirty days, has a warm suit, a good bed, and five or six hours work per day. One sent to the chain-gang of Richmond lets the first time be the last, unless he is a chronic loafer.

At Alexandria the whipping is done by the police, and instead of a post the prisoner's hands are put through the bars of a cell door and made fast. I saw a white man get thirty lashes there for stealing a game chicken, and after the affair was over he told me he would rather take a year in State Prison than another thirty lashes. Our snivelers may call it barbarism or whatever they like, but Virginia with her chain-gang and whipping-post laws does not record the arrest of one petty offender where Ohio or New York records six.

THE SOCIALISTS.

A Discussion on the Saloon License Question.

The proceedings of the Socialistic Labor party at their usual weekly meeting yesterday afternoon at 54 West Lake street partook more than ordinarily of a rational and deliberative character in their discussion of the great problem of the liquor traffic. The general sense of the debate cannot be better illustrated than by the following proposition which Mr. George M. Sloan, the preceptor of Chicago Socialism, presented to a large audience, as follows:

The committee to which was referred the consideration of the project of the "Citizens' League," to diminish by law the number of saloons to one for every 500 of population and to increase the respectability of the liquor traffic by putting the license at a higher figure respectfully report that the morality and respectability of those so engaged must approximate the average of those engaged in other occupations, or the traffic would not be tolerated at all.

That the ability to pay a higher license does not imply a higher morality in the liquor dealer, but rather that the fortune enabling him to pay it has been built on wider ruin. They further report that they find the present license system of this city manifestly a legal device of the landlords, who rule the people. That the proper mode for a society that regards this business as respectable in any form, to diminish the number of saloons is by the rigid refusal of license to any premises in which the law has been violated, and to license only premises and not men.

WHEREAS, Good government is impossible in any community where chosen rulers are not above the average in honesty and intelligence; therefore,

Resolved, That we respectfully request the Citizens' League, believing it to be actuated by good motives working upon little judgment, to confer with the Labor Union by committee, to devise such improvement in the charter of the city, and secure it by legislation, as will make it practicable to obtain our rulers from among the best and wisest of our citizens, instead of from XXX.

In the discussion that followed, T. J. Morgan thought that saloons are today an almost necessary evil, because modern society has furnished none of the social requirements that are imperative to the multitudes of poor citizens whose lives are made miserable by crowded tenements and a daily grind of unremunerative toil. The nature of the clime and the employment of the great masses of ignorant foreign population in a condition of servitude that gives them no knowledge of domestic happiness or opportunity for social intercourse drives them in the restful hours of the night into these dens of inebriety and reveling that they may forget the sorrows of the morrow in the wine-cup that brings despair.

Mrs. Lucinda B. Chandler spoke briefly concerning her views on the subject. She said that poisoned hunger is a part of our civilization even more powerfully deleterious than any natural appetite. The wretched ventilation in our large factories and assembly rooms is a powerful incentive to the use of intoxicating liquors. The reducing of the number of saloons would simply create a monopoly in the traffic, and no one measure can remove this cancer upon American society. The sooner the liquor traffic is made disreputable, so much the better for Chicago. If liquor must be sold, because all classes of people will drink it, let it be sold free from all license, for it is an outrage upon our Republic that the United States Government should support itself upon the vices of the people. The address closed with a little side issue to the effect that her hearers should be more temperate themselves, for the greatest complaint against the Socialist is that for him liquor hath charms that can enslave.

Mr. Sloan then read a lecture upon the published report of the public bureau of statistics on the condition of the labor classes. It assumed the nature of a scathingly severe criticism, the logic of which, however, left nothing certain except the dreadnaught opinions of the author. He said that the Socialist demands that the present conditions of society which produce distress and immorality shall be removed, no matter how. The people are always more virtuous than their rulers. The best government that the world has yet seen has been constituted of men of equal conditions, for government is always but an agent acting upon man made by him for his own benefit. Man has been working for bread 6,000 years, and has not yet laid up a year's store in advance. The barbaric King who but yesterday slaughtered 200 virgins that he might mix their blood with the cement of his heathen temple is by no means so cruel, only less refined, than the tyrants of the tenement system in Chicago, where thousands die yearly of starvation and pestilence. And of the $100,000,000 produced yearly by the industrious poor of Chicago, not one cent is devoted to the sanitation of this pauper city. Yet let us believe that even in Chicago the honest men far outnumber the rogues.

Trading in the Arctic Regions.

John Muir's Letter to San Francisco Bulletin.

We went ashore on Diomede Island and greatly enjoyed a stroll through the streets and houses of the curious Esquimaux village here. It is built on the bald, rugged side of the island, where the slope is almost cliff-like in steepness and rockiness. The winter houses are wood-lined burrows under ground, entered by a tunnel, and warm and snug like the nest of a field-mouse beneath a sod, though terribly thick and rancid as to the air contained in them. The summer houses are square skin boxes above ground, and set on long stilt poles. Neither the one nor the other look the least like houses or huts of any sort, but those made of skin are the queerest human nests conceivable. They are simply light, square frames made of drift-poles gathered on the beach and covered with walrus hide that has been carefully dressed, and stretched tightly on the frame like the head of a drum. The skin is of a yellow color and quite translucent, so that one feels when in it as if inside a huge blown bladder, the light sifting in through the skin by the top and all around, yellow as a sunset. The entire establishment is window, one pane for the roof, which is also the ceiling, and one for each of the four sides, without cross sash-bars to mar the brave simplicity of it all.

Most of the inhabitants, of whom there are perhaps about 100, had just returned from a long voyage in their canoes to Cape Prince of Wales, Kotzebue Sound, and other points on the American coast for the purposes of trade, bringing back ivory and furs to sell to the Tschukchis of Siberia, who in turn will carry these articles by a roundabout way nearly 1,000 miles to the Russian trading post, and bring back goods to trade back to the Diomede merchants, through whose hands they will pass to the Cape Prince of Wales natives, and from these to several others up the Inland River, down the Colville to Point Barrow, and eastward as far as the mouth of the Mackenzie River. The Diomede merchants are true middlemen, and their village a half-way house of commerce between Northeastern Asia and America. The extent of the dealings of these people, usually regarded as savages, is truly surprising. And that they can keep warm and make a living on this bleak, fog-smothered, storm-beaten rock, and have time to beget, and feed, and train children, and give them a good Esquimaux education, teach them to shoot the bow, throw the bird-spears and make them, teach them to make and use those marvelous kyacks, kill seals, bears, walrus, hunt the whale, capture the different kinds of fishes, manufacture different sorts of leather, dress skins and make them into clothing, build those strange houses, teach them to carry on trade, make fire by rubbing two pieces of wood together—that they can do all this, and still have time to be sociable, dance, sing, gossip, and discuss ghosts, spirits, and all the nerve-shaking marvels of the Shaman world, shows how truly wild, and brave, and capable a people these island Esquimaux are.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—KISSES: WHERE SHALL I direct? Have heard nothing from you.

PERSONAL—A MIDDLE-AGED GENtleman owning a fine plantation desires the acquaintance of a lady of some means. Address X 100, Tribune office.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

HENRY J. BECKWITH, Druggist, 3501 Cottage Grove-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.
J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.
JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3037 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.
H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.
G. Q. DOW & CO., corner Oakwood boulevard and Cottage Grove-av., Oakland.

WEST DIVISION.

FRANK SQUAIR, Druggist, 325 West Madison-st., corner Curtis.
L. SCHREIBER, Druggist, 482 West Lake-st., corner of Sheldon.
F. A. DRUEHL, Druggist, 802 South Halsted-st., corner Canalport-av.
H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.
JAMES M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.
J. W. WAINWRIGHT, Druggist, 572 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 183 North Halsted-st., corner Indiana.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.
F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Garfield-av.
LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

GOODRICH Q. DOW, Druggist, Hyde Park-av. and Fifty-third-st.

ENGLEWOOD.

ENGLEWOOD EYE OFFICE, corner Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

C. S. WELLS, Post-Office, and Druggist, Evanston-av., near Diversey-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LIVER AND WHITE SETTER dog; liberal reward. 2340 Wabash-av.

LOST—A ROMAN SASH, SATURDAY about 6 p. m.; South Side. Liberal reward. Address Q 35, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LADY LEAVING THE CITY WILL sell her beautiful bay mare Minie F. for $250. She cost owner $850 last spring in Kentucky, at which time she showed three heats in 2:29, 2:28, and 2:30¼. She is warranted to show 2:30 or no sale. She is the handsomest mare goes the road, is very kind and gentle, fears nothing, needs no boots or weights; a square, level trotter, pure gaited, and with a little handling will make a very fast mare. She is beautifully turned, fine form and finish, fine clean limbs and good sound feet; is very graceful and attractive; has flowing mane and tail to the ground. She must be seen to be appreciated. She is 5 years old, 15¼ hands high, was sired by young Columbus. Her first dam was by Blackwood, sire of Protine, record 2:18; Blackwood Jr., 2:22¼; Rosewood, 2:27; and Wildwood 2:30; son of Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15; second dam by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, record 2:14. Minie F. is the best sleigh mare in the city, is also a good pole mare. Also an elegant black bear robe used only a few times for less than one-third value. Call at any time at owner's residence, No. 1234 Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-st.

A FAMILY THAT HAVE BEEN DISappointed in their expectations, and are going to return to New York, are willing to sell at one-third cost the family establishment, consisting of the bay horse Onward, 15¾ hands, 8 years old, sired by Rysdik's Hambletonian out of the fast trotting mare well known as the Harker mare, she was sired by Young Volunteer, he by the old horse, dam Seely's American Star, which makes him one of the best bred horses in the country; at the time he was purchased by the present owner he trotted a full mile on a half-mile track in 2:37; has been used since entirely as a road and family horse; can trot a mile today faster than 2:40, and will be warranted in every particular; also very elegant extension top phaeton, seats four, built by one of the best builders in the country; set of harness by Dunscombe, of New York; Russian bear robe, road and stable blankets, all in first-class condition. The above property is well worthy the attention of any family wishing a first-class turnout. Will be sold separate or together, as they must be sold the coming week. Apply at owner's residence, 1731 Wabash-av., stable in rear.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST Washington-st.—Horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

FOR SALE — FINE, YOUNG, SOUND, fast pacer, 2:28, or a closely-matched team of fast pacers, 2:36, nearly new phaeton, buggy, cutter, harness, &c., whole outfit. Call at doctor's office, 127½ West Madison-st.; must sell at once.

$25 WILL BUY AN ELEGANT ROCKY Mountain bear robe; cost $125 last winter. Can be seen at private stable, No. 3 East Thirteenth-st., near Michigan-av.

$150 WILL BUY A GOOD, YOUNG, sound work-horse, chunky built, weighs over 1,300 pounds, is a good, true puller in single or double harness; he is in good condition, acclimated, and city-broke; cost $225 last April; will give guarantee as to soundness, etc., and a week's trial; have given up business reason for offering him so low. Call at private stable No. 3 East Thirteenth-st., near the lake; man in charge of stable is authorized to sell.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FAMILY AND single rooms, with board.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, WITH room, $3.50 to $6 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $4 per week.

Hotels.

ANNA HOUSE—102 NORTH CLARK-st. Families and single gentlemen accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class table board.

BENTON HOUSE—MARBLE BUILDing, opposite Post-Office, 228 and 230 Clark-st.; pleasant rooms, new and handsomely furnished, and first-class meals, for $1.50 per day; accommodations the best for the price in the city. BENTON MAUZY, prop.

HASTINGS HOUSE, 16 TO 22 EAST Adams-st.—Pleasantly furnished room with board from $5.50 to $10 per week; table board $4 per week. Meal tickets sold.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 TO 122 FIFTH-av.—$2 per day. This popular hotel is now open to boarders for the winter at reasonable rates. Table boarders wanted. Commutation tickets.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 Adams-st., near State—Don't pay high prices when 75 cents and $1 secures first-class rooms.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD — AND FIRST-CLASS APpointments in private family, on North or South Side, for three adults and two children under 3 years. Address R 29, Tribune office.

BOARD—BETWEEN EVANSTON AND Racine, for a family of three adults and two infants; ample room and good board requisite; or would take a small furnished house if on favorable terms. References given and required. Address "Hartford," Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD TO PROPERTY-OWNERS—Have the roofs on your buildings put in order before the snow comes.
We do all kinds of felt, composition, and gravel roofing at the very lowest rates, and warrant our work for a term of years. We can also repair old roofs at a small cost, and make them almost as good as new. We make no charge for examining roofs and telling the cost of repairs. We attend promptly to all orders in the city or country. J. WILKES FORD & CO.,
Office and factory 91 and 93 West Washington-st.
Established in Chicago sixteen years.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Northwestern Electric Gas-Lighting Company, called by vote of the Board of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, No. 134 Dearborn-st., on Monday, Dec. 5, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., to take action in the matter of reducing the capital stock of the company from $1,000,000 to $100,000, and to transact all necessary business pertaining thereto. E. A. Chase, W. F. Milligan, S. Sibley, Bernard Moos, Winslow Wright, Directors. Per order, Winslow Wright, Secretary.

DRESSMAKING AT 83 THIRTY-ninth-st. and dressmaker to go in families by the day or week. Call at or address 83 Thirty-ninth.

MRS. CHALMERS' VAPOR BATHS and magnetic treatment, 172 West Washington.

THE ADVERTISER HAS FROM $5,000 to $10,000 which he desires to invest with his services in an established business in Chicago; manufacturing preferred. Best testimonials furnished and required. All communications confidential. Address, giving full particulars, R 38, Tribune office.

WANTED — PERSONS AFFLICTED with catarrh, colds, or headache to call on their druggists for a 25-cent bottle of Tousley's Sneezeless Snuff. Formula with each bottle.

WM. P. BARCLAY, CONSULTING ENgineer and patent agent. 162 East Washington-st., Rooms 65 and 66.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING PIANO, FOUR ROUND corners, 7 octaves, overstrung bass, $125; easy payments. 215 State-st., one flight.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

SOLD ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

We have a number of good second-hand organs to sell on easy payments.

W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

STORY & CAMP
PIANOS & ORGANS.
188 and 190 STATE-ST.

VOSE & SONS PIANOS—UPRIGHTS, squares; fully warranted; established 1851; low prices; $10 monthly. ADAM SHARP, 276 W. Madison.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
Patent Attorneys,
70 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH $2,500 to buy out retiring partner's interest in a light and profitable manufacturing business. Address O 80, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE PROPERTY.

SOUTH SIDE.

Van Buren-st., 20 feet (vacant), near Fifth-av.
State-st., 3-story building near Eldridge-court.
State-st., 48 feet near Fifteenth-st.
Clark-st., southeast corner Sixteenth, 113x164 feet; fine manufacturing site.
Dearborn-st., No. 2715, will be sold cheap if taken soon, as owner is leaving city.
Dearborn-st., 3506 and 3747, each $2,500.
Wabash-av., 50 feet, corner Forty-eighth-st., at a bargain.
Pacific-av., 22 feet, near Harrison-st.
Wentworth-av., fine house and lot, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts.
Twenty-second-st., 20 or 60 feet, near Archer-av.

WEST SIDE.

Van Buren-st., fine brick building, east of Canal-st., only $8,000.
Lexington-av., No. 215, 50-foot lot with 2-story frame, $2,250.
Halsted-st., fine corner, rented at $1,500 per annum, at a low figure.
Randolph-st., 50x100 feet, south front, near Green-st. (improved), cheap if taken soon.

F. C. VIERLING,
114 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE CORNER on one of the avenues, only partially improved yet the rents now pay 11 per cent on the price. A splendid investment. $19,000.
Corner Thirty-fifth-st. and South Park-av. (boulevards), one of the best corners and bargains in this city, 264x164 feet, all clear and perfect title.
Forest-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 198 feet, sewer, water, and gas; a bargain; a fine piece to improve.
Indiana-av., north of Thirty-fourth-st., an elegant lot, $3,750.
Jackson-st., just east of California-av., 4 lots, $25 per foot, easy terms.
Several choice lots and residences on the avenues for sale cheap.
LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—$5,000—$1,000 OR ALL down—Good framed store, 6 rooms over, lot 25x125, south front on Madison-st., just east of Western-av., cheap.
$42 per foot—75x125, north front, 300 feet east of California-av., on Washington-st. boulevard. This is all that is left of 136 feet; balance sold and will be improved at once; first installment for improving boulevard and taxes for 1881 paid. Last time it will be offered. Take a bargain when it is offered—this is one.
$500—Lot 25x125, south front, eleventh lot west of Lincoln-st., on Ohio-st., one block from street-cars. Don't this look cheap? Good title and abstract. We are going to sell at once.
T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house near Eighteenth-st., 4 rooms deep.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front near Twentieth-st., with 30-foot lot, heated by steam.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front near Twenty-first-st. Will take another piece of good property in part pay.
CALUMET-AV.—Stone-front house near Twenty-second-st.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Brick house near Twentieth-st.

FOR SALE — GOOD FRAME HOUSE, with very wide lot, in good location, West Side; $8,000. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE BRICK BUILDING, on North Clark-st., paying 10 per cent on $45,000. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST. CORner.
One of the choicest corners, improved and rented for $2,200 per year.
We have sale of same for one week at $18,500. Apply soon to
S. E. GROSS & CO.,
69 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—$7,000—3302 WABASH-AV., 2-story basement and attic stone-front octagon, 10 rooms, modern improvements; also 2-story brick barn, all in excellent repair.
$3,250—No. 76 South Sangamon-st.; cheap.
$4,800—No. 3238 Prairie-av., 2-story and basement, 10 rooms, nicely finished; frame barn; a bargain.
LEWIS & KNOTT,
Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN! 50X160, EAST front, on Canal-st., between Van Buren and Harrison; $10,000. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE STONE-FRONT residence, on Park-av., near Union Park. 40 lots at Tremont Ridge, in Sec. 18, 38, 14. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THIRTY-FIFTH, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth-sts., just west of Halsted. These lots are admirably located for mechanics and laborers employed down-town who are dependent on horse-cars for reaching their homes. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—50X100, SOUTH FRONT, ON Illinois-st., between Cass and Rush. GEORGE M. BOGUE, Room 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—50X164½ FEET ON SOUTH Park-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.; $100 per foot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — ON STATE-ST., NEAR Twenty-ninth, east front, 2-story brick store, frame barn, and lot 25x120 feet. A good investment at $8,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN ON Michigan-av., south of Twenty-sixth-st., if taken at once. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-AV., NORTH of Thirty-ninth-st., a good 10-room brick house and lot, with furnace and gas fixtures; $4,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A 20-FOOT LOT, SOUTH front, on Wisconsin-st., between Sedgwick-st. and Lincoln-av. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 3426 INDIANA-AV., two-story and basement brick house, complete in every detail; rents at $60; brick barn, iron fence, stone sidewalk, etc., etc.; lot 25x161 feet; $8,000. Apply only to F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$7,000—3302 WABASH-AV., 2-story basement and attic stone-front octagon, 10 rooms, modern improvements; also 2-story brick barn, all in excellent repair.
$3,250—No. 76 South Sangamon-st.; cheap.
$4,800—No. 3238 Prairie-av., 2-story and basement, 10 rooms, nicely finished; frame barn; a bargain.
LEWIS & KNOTT,
Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 2-STORY FRAME house, first rate barn, and lot 32x178 feet, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.; $8,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—160 FEET FRONT (CORner of alley and extending to C., B. & Q. R. R.) on Newberry-av., covered with frame houses Nos. 231 to 243, renting now at about $1,600 per annum; can be bought for $12,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—270 FEET ON ARCHER-AV. by 408 feet on Quarry-st., with a two-story brick building 125x125 feet, now used as a packing house. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — ELEGANT RESIDENCE on West Washington-st., near Union Park. BEVERIDGE & DEWEY, 71 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—LOTS ON THE shore of Lake Michigan, 80 feet above lake, at $100 each, on $5 monthly payments; good schools, churches, and cheap railroad fare; will show lots free any day. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS at Kenwood and Hyde Park. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—40 OR 80 ACRES A SHORT distance northwest from Pullman and close to depot on Western Indiana Railroad. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CORNER INDIana-av. and Fiftieth-st. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO—MANufacturing property with railroad and river front, near harbor. Lots for sale in Taylor's Addition. Title perfect. D. S. TAYLOR, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — THIRTEEN LOTS ON east side Ashland-av., commencing 75 feet south of Thirty-ninth-st. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—16 ACRES ON GARFIELD (Fifty-fifth-st.) boulevard, southeast corner of Halsted. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES ONE MILE west of the city limits at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — SOUTHWEST CORNER Prairie-av. and Forty-seventh-st. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY ON MICHIgan and Indiana-avs. at Fiftieth and Fifty-first-sts. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark.

FOR SALE — LOTS AT KENWOOD, fronting the lake, on east side of Hyde-Park-av., opposite Fiftieth-st. Also the 4-acre block on north side of Fifty-first-st., between Hyde Park and Jefferson-avs. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—39 ACRES ON THE PRINcipal streets near the city limits; the new Belt Railroad runs alongside of it; good for both manufactories and subdivision. We have also a choice list of other manufacturing sites. S. E. GROSS & CO., 69 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES, SOUTHWEST corner Sixty-third-st. and Cottage Grove-av. GEORGE M. BOGUE, Room 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES IN BLOCKS OF 5 acres, one block or all, Seventy-ninth-st., between B. & O. R. R. and Yates-av. GEO. M. BOGUE, Room 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO ACRES ON FIFTY-first-st., corner of Greenwood-av.; two blocks east of Drexel boulevard, at the point where Drexel fountain is to be located. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE, SEVEN miles from Chicago, beautiful residence lots at $35, $75, or $100; near hotel; $15 down, and $5 monthly; after this month they will be $200. Lots shown free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—HOPKINS & SILVA, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 28, are paying special attention to property at Washington Heights, Morgan Park, and vicinity, and have some rare bargains in small or larger tracts that will pay to investigate; also several houses very cheap.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS IN LAKE View, within two blocks of Lincoln-av. cars, and in good neighborhood. Also some very desirable and cheap lots, with sewer and water, near the lake and a short distance from street cars. MCCONNELL BROS., Room 16, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SIX ACRES ON WENTworth-av., at Sixty-ninth-st., running through to Vincennes-av.; a choice tract; all grove. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES—
ON JACKSON, VAN BUREN AND HARRISON-STS., just outside city and fire limits, near Central Park, Madison-st. horse-cars and steam-car lines.
A SPLENDID TRACT FOR SUBDIVISION.
Will be sold at a bargain. For full particulars apply to the exclusive agents of the owner.
S. E. GROSS & CO.,
69 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT OPPORtunity for investment—I have for sale the north half of Sec. 36, 37, 14. This tract lies near the junction of Calumet River and Calumet Lake, and has a frontage of about 10,000 feet on Calumet River. In view of the great improvements on Calumet Lake and River, this is a valuable piece of property for investment. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, No. 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OSWELL A. BOGUE, Real Estate and Loan Broker. Estates managed; Village of Hyde Park and Town of Lake bonds bought and sold; taxes paid; information given in regard to taxes and assessments. Controller of the Village of Hyde Park, Village Hall, Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON BELT RAILroad at the crossing of the Grand Trunk. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—340 ACRES 2 MILES FROM Hammond and 4 miles from Sheffield, 22 miles east of Chicago; fronts ½ mile on Calumet Lake; high and dry ground; ¼ mile from depot; railroad runs across one corner; fine house and barns; all under fence. Will sell this land low down for cash, or will trade for good property of any kind for half. The land is only two miles from Belt Railroad shops. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR PULLman. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—600 FEET, SOUTH SIDE, Forty-fifth-st., from Greenwood to Ellis-av. GEORGE M. BOGUE, Room 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARMS—200 ACRES IN Walworth County, Wis., 3½ miles from Elkhorn; 100 acres under cultivation, 30 acres timber, 70 acres black prairie suitable for cultivation; large new house, good barns, etc.; a choice farm in all respects; immediate possession; price, $8,000; will take half in trade.
We have farms of various size and price in Illinois and Wisconsin for sale on easy terms. LEWIS & KNOTT, Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 99 Randolph.

FOR SALE—$3.50 PER ACRE—500 ACRES in one body in Sec. 20, T 23, N. Range 3 east, in Stanton County, Nebraska, three miles from depot. This is a splendid body of land; rolling, rich prairie; lasting running water. It is a great bargain for some one. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—WAREhouse property and residence at a bargain if taken soon; would exchange for improved farm of 80 or 160 acres, or would take part in Tennessee or Western land. Reason for selling poor health. Address M. B. THOMSON, Paxton, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IMPROVED WEST SIDE real estate for customers with cash in hand; want bargains; owners wishing to realize quick will please let us hear from them. No sale, no charge. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

TO RENT—A NEW AND ELEGANT 3-story and basement stone-front house, corner of Wisconsin-st. and North Park-av. SCOTT & GAGE, 48 South Clark-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT — IN EVANSTON AND other suburbs a few good houses. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Tribune Building.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT AND back room, bath-room on same floor, furnished or unfurnished. Best of references given and required. 3651 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

Stores.

TO RENT—THAT FINE STORE NO. 63 State-st., southeast corner of Randolph, under Central Music-Hall.
Lease to May, 1884.
It is the
BEST STAND IN THE CITY
for a drug-store, jewelry, or ladies' or gents' furnishing.
F. C. VIERLING,
114 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—DOUBLE STORE AND basement, 214 and 216 Washington-st., near Franklin. WM. C. DOW, Room 8 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—38 AND 40 MICHIGAN-ST., with steam.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY, 38 AND 40 La Salle-st., 40x65, elevator and good light, suited for wholesale or light manufacturing business. WM. C. DOW, Room 8, Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FOR TERM OF YEARS, good productive farm in Nebraska; also, good range near, suitable for raising sheep. J. C. HYDE, 172 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED — TO RENT — VACANT houses and flats, old or new; can rent anything with a tight roof; if parties who are building will send us tracings of their plans, will have them rented before they are finished. Try us. We make West Side property a specialty. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEman, in a strictly private family, a well-furnished room, all conveniences, with or without board; South Side preferred. Address, giving location and terms, N 46, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR GOOD investment—The undersigned is authorized by the contractor and constructor of the gas-works for the Town of Lake, Cook County, Ill., to sell a limited amount of the stock of this gas company, the capital stock of which is $200,000, shares $100 each. The company has ample rights and guarantees for furnishing the Town of Lake with light for a period of years. The Town of Lake embraces the Village of Englewood and the Union Stock-Yards, and the large consumption of gas at the latter place alone insures fair earnings on the stock of the company from the beginning, which must increase with future growth of the place. Parties having capital to invest may learn all particulars by applying to me at Room 6, No. 157 Washington-st. FRANK G. KAMMERER.

ADVERTISER HAS $5,000 TO $10,000 to invest in an established business in Chicago, manufacturing preferred; wishes to devote his time. Can furnish best of testimonials and will require the same. Communications giving full particulars will be considered as confidential. Address R 38, Tribune.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 403½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal, and all good securities, at lowest rates. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture, with or without removal, on favorable terms; no commissions. 130 Dearborn-st., Room 16.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, and on collaterals. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., 192 Dearborn-st.

MORTGAGE LOANS MADE AND first mortgages bought on improved city property and Illinois farms. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Tribune Building.

REAL ESTATE LOANS IN SUMS OF $5,000 and upwards at 6 per cent net upon improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 55 Portland Block.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 165 East Randolph-st.

$60,000 TO LOAN, CHICAGO MONEY in sums of $1,000 and upwards, from 1 to 5 years, at 6 per cent, on improved property in Cook County; no delay. LEWIS & KNOTT, Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A $5,000 DRUG STOCK in a first-class manufacturing town, for a good farm or city property; will pay difference, if any, in cash. LEWIS & KNOTT, Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO TRADE—GOOD FARM lands for a stock of drugs. Land in Southwestern Minnesota and Grant County, Dakota. Address J. J. CLEMMER, Cresco, Ia.

INSTRUCTION.

ELOCUTION—SAMUEL KAYZER, teacher of elocution and dramatic art. Evening class meets Tuesday, at 8. Instruction private and in classes. Room 34 Central Music-Hall.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who wish to sell cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding will do well by sending orders to E. Herschel, 432 State-st. I will pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer in the city; don't sell your cast-off clothing before you get an offer from MR. or MRS. HERSCHEL. Remember the number, 432 State-st.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR LAdies' and gents' cast-off clothing, etc. J. COHEN, 89 West Randolph-st. P. S.—Orders by mail promptly attended to.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Fees, 50 cents to $1.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—FIVE SALESMEN IN A wholesale boot and shoe house. Only first-class men need apply. Undoubted references required. Address R 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE STOVE house, a bookkeeper, salesman, and office boy; none need apply except those who have had experience in the business. Call on I. M. HITCHCOCK, 54 La Salle-st., at 3 o'clock p. m.

Trades.

WANTED—DAIRYMAN WITH FAMily to do dairy work. Permanent situation. Address DR. H. B. BUTTS, Louisiana, Mo.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PLOW blacksmith. Address P.-O. Drawer 135, Burlington, Ia.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MACHINIST having a patent specialty and wanting help to put upon the market. Address P.-O. Drawer 135, Burlington, Ia.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS for different States; wages $1.75 to $2; free fare; 200 wood-choppers, 200 tie-makers, 500 for the Southern States at $2 per day, with cheap fare. For particulars call on CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st., and 97 South Canal-st.

WANTED—ALL THE LABORERS I can get for C. & N. W. Co. in Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin, $1.75 to $2 per day; 100 for Minnesota; free fare; 500 for Missouri and Tennessee; cheap fare. At J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WAREHOUSE FOREMAN capable of receiving, marking, and shipping goods and managing warehouse laborers; must write good hand and figure correctly. Satisfactory references required. Address P 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELLING SALESMAN to carry a line of men's boots and shoes on commission in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa; would perfer one carrying line of women's shoes in connection. For particulars address S. THORNER & CO., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO TAKE orders in city; also one for Michigan and Northern Indiana. MOONEY & SMART, 125 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ADVERtising solicitor in Chicago to get advertisements and subscriptions for "Zell's United States Business Directory for 1882." Liberal terms. Address with reference, stating full particulars concerning experience and ability, U. S. DIRECTORY CO., LIMITED, 1114 Arch-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN IN A TELEgraph office, day and evening; $60 per month when competent. Room 22, 77 Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN salesman acquainted with the city grocery trade to sell a line of specialties. None but experienced man should apply at 33 South Market-st., up-stairs, between 8 and 10 a. m.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Nurses.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE. APPLY to Dr. H. A. JOHNSON, 4 Sixteenth-st., Monday and Tuesday between 9 and 12 a. m.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR HOUSEwork. Apply to us for situations and good homes with the best families. International Employment Bureau, 363 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HEAD OR assistant bookkeeper, engagement to commence Jan. 1, by a young man who thoroughly understands double-entry bookkeeping, and can furnish the best references as to character, ability, etc. Address for two weeks P 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, No. 1 bookkeeper and thorough grocery clerk, in wholesale or retail house; sober, reliable, and industrious. Address O 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of ability and intelligence; 12 years' experience as a bookkeeper and clerk; a thorough accountant, rapid and accurate; good references; strictly temperate; desires $15 a week. Address Q 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROughly practical and competent accountant, under contract to Jan. 1, 1882, in New York City, as head bookkeeper or cashier to a first-class house in Chicago for a term of one, two, or three years; salary required, $3,000. The best of references furnished. Address O 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man who is a first-class bookkeeper and salesman and has been for a number of years with large wholesale houses in New York in the country; is an experienced buyer, well acquainted with the best jobbing trade in New York and Chicago, and is competent to take entire charge of general store. Best of references. Moderate salary. Address P 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIenced hosiery man is open for engagement next year, either as buyer, seller, or traveler; has filled all positions; traveled West and South two years. First-class references. Address MILLER, Box 1174, Post-Office, New York.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GENTLEman of large experience in linens, white goods, and laces; would like position in large house as buyer or salesman; has traveled commercially, and knows markets East and West. Satisfactory references. Address MORGAN, 350 Broadway, New York.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A REspectable girl for general housework; stranger in city. Apply for two days, at 288 North Wells-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEgian woman as laundress, either in private boarding-house or private family. Call at 2016 Butterfield-st., Sunday and Monday.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU—GENERAL office of the International Employment Bureau, 363 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st.
The only institution of the kind in America having a chain of offices in the principal cities, thus affording opportunity to locate anywhere in the United States and Canada.
Great care will be taken in the selection of servants. Business houses can be supplied with competent assistants of either sex for any grade of employment on short notice. The public are cordially invited to call and examine our system. Parties living out of the city should send stamp for circular.
International Employment Bureau, 363 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED — ADVERTISING agent.—The Indianapolis Times, a two-cent morning paper, having the largest circulation of any morning paper in Indiana, desires to secure the services of a first-class advertising agent to take charge of their advertising business in Chicago. Persons without experience need not apply. Best of references required. Address Times Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

AGENT WANTED — WE DESIRE TO establish a general agency in Chicago or vicinity to control the sale of a staple article of daily consumption. Any energetic man with small capital may secure a permanent, paying business. For particulars address Greenwich Manufacturing Co., 46 Vesey-st., New York.

AGENTS WANTED — EVERYWHERE to sell the "Martyr Presidents of the United States." A beautiful photograph of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield combined. Apply to H. PIETZ, Springfield, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED — 100 AGENTS, male and female; $10 per day made easily; only $2 capital required to commence; 100 per cent profit; genteel business. Inquire at 384 Fulton-st., between Elizabeth and Ada.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHANCE FOR PARTIES WITH $100 to $500 to engage in a pleasant office business in Quincy, Kansas City, Madison, Detroit, Indianapolis, Evansville, or Louisville. Investment easily doubled monthly. Energetic men with less cash can clear $30 per week at other points. Investigate at Room 2, 27 and 29 North Clark-st.

A FIRST-CLASS OPPORTUNITY FOR purchasing one of the best furniture stores, in best locality. Inquire at S. GOLDSTEIN, 334 State.

DAKOTA—WANTED—A RESPONSIble party to take the Chicago agency of a Dakota land and loan company. Address Q 55, Tribune.

FOR SALE—
$4,000—I want to sell all the furniture, fixtures, billiard tables, bar and fixtures, and two and a half years' lease of the best and finest road house around Chicago. It is the best chance for a young man offered in the city. Call at once and see.
$6,500—All the furniture and fixtures complete of a 75-room hotel. This house is full of boarders, doing a good business, and on Madison-st., in very centre of business. A good lease. $2,500 or all down, or would take a good man as partner.
A fine drug-store. The stock is a large one, and is first-class, in city of 15,000 people. The stock will be sold for less than it is actually worth, as sickness necessitates the sale. You can get a splendid stock and business here for two-thirds its value; about $4,500.
$12,000—Fine manufacturing business; pays $10,000 net per year. If you will call we can show what is said here is so.
T. B. BOYD,
Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSIness-men.—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. I., L. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.
Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also, room and power to rent for large or small business in new brick building, very low.
Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here.
$250,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.
Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.
Refers to the management of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR FOLDING PARLOR BEDS, FOR the new Monarch, the Empire, and the Adrew's folding beds go to the Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 381 and 383 West Madison-st. They are "Headquarters for Folding Beds." See them.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BARGAINS IN furniture, carpets, stoves, and all household goods. 300 parlor suits, 300 chamber sets, 30,000 yards carpets, 500 stoves and ranges, to be sold before Dec. 1, at positive bargains for cash, or on easy payments to suit.
Don't buy till you see our stock.
EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO.,
381 and 383 West Madison-st.

ROYAL RANGES, RISING SUN ranges. Every one guaranteed. Ask your dealer. Made by U. S. Foundry Co., 10 to 100 Erie-st.

The Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 29 *Tribune* Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.
GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Goodwin. "Hobbies."

Olympic Theatre.

Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Minstrel entertainment.

Haverly's Theatre.

Monroe street, between Clark and Dearborn. "Patience."

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Maggie Mitchell. "The Pearl of Savoy."

Grand Opera-House.

Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Engagement of the Boston Ideal Opera Company. "Pirates of Penzance."

Academy of Music.

Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

Lyceum Theatre.

Desplaines street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

Criterion Theatre.

Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1881.

The fact that the Emperor of Germany is suffering from a slight cold is thought of sufficient importance to be cabled all the way from Berlin.

From the official canvass of the vote of forty-six counties in Wisconsin it appears that the Republican majority in the State will range from 10,000 to 14,000.

The French occupation of Tunis will last until Jan. 4, 1882, and an army corps of 20,000 will hold the principal points until that time. Four Arabs implicated in the recent massacre of twelve railroad employés have been executed.

JUDGE CHARLES ANDREWS, of Syracuse, has been appointed by Gov. Cornell as Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals in place of Judge Folger, who resigned the position to accept the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury under President Arthur.

At an interview on Saturday in Paris between Gambetta and Sir Charles Dilke it was found impossible to fix any date for the resumption of the commercial treaty negotiations between England and France, but it is still hoped that consideration of the subject will soon be resumed.

THANKSGIVING was the subject of the discourses yesterday of Prof. Swing and Dr. Thomas to their respective congregations at the Central and People's Churches. The two sermons, which we print in full this morning, will be found seasonable and interesting. A notable event was the confirmation yesterday by Archbishop Feehan of about 600 children at the Polish Catholic Church of St. Stanislaus.

The recent rumors regarding the approaching retirement of Miss Clara Louise Kellogg from public life as a vocalist and her entrance upon a career of conjugality are confirmed by an announcement made yesterday by that lady in St. Paul to the members of her concert company, to the effect that on or about the 1st of April, 1882, she will become the wife of Mr. T. B. Whitney, of Philadelphia. The nuptial ceremony is expected to take place at Miss Kellogg's home in New York.

AMONG the members of Congress already arrived in Washington there is much serious thought being given to the demonstrated necessity of a radical reform in the system of examining National banks. At present the Bank Examiners are paid by the National banks and not by the Government, and the result is a tendency on the part of the Examiners to imagine themselves more responsible to the banks than to the Government. It is proposed, among other changes in the Banking law, to have the Examiners paid by and rendered strictly responsible to the Government.

The Directors of the Central National Bank of Boston announce that the bank will reopen for business this morning, fully prepared to pay all claims of depositors or other creditors. Yesterday's developments threw additional light upon the cause of the embarrassment of the Central, whose Cashier, Louis W. Young, was carrying on operations in conjunction with Benyon, of the Pacific, unknown to the officers and Directors of the Central, by which the latter's funds to a large amount were being used to keep Benyon's head above water. Other heavy failures are looked for in Boston as the result of this severe shock to public confidence.

The belief obtains in Washington that the shooting of last Saturday was the result of a conspiracy to kill Guiteau. If such a conspiracy has been formed, it appears not at all unlikely from the information contained in this morning's dispatches that the policemen having charge of the conduct of the prisoner between the court and the jail are passive members of the conspiracy, to the extent, at least, of rather hoping that somebody will kill the wretch, and of not being particularly anxious to apprehend the person who should make the attempt. At all events, the police find great difficulty in identifying Bill Jones as the man who fired the shots and then disappeared on a fleet horse. Officer Edelin, who occupied the seat with the driver, says Jones is not the man and that his horse is not the horse ridden by the man who fired and fled. Perry Carson, the colored man who guarded the rear of the van, positively identifies Jones as the person who rode past at the time, but was not in a position to know that it was Jones who did the shooting. So it seems likely that there will be much difficulty in the matter of identification, and that unless some witness appears who knows more or is willing to tell more, about the matter Jones will escape punishment for the assault.

It is becoming evident in Washington that the contest for the Speakership is rapidly narrowing down to Kasson and Hiscock, with the probabilities favoring the former, as in the event that the choice is sharply defined between the East and the West he is quite certain to get the support of the West, and it is known that he will get not a little strength from the East as well. All doubt as to the final selection of a Republican Speaker may be considered at rest if, as is positively stated, the Rev. Hyatt Smith, the Greenbacker from Brooklyn, intends supporting the Republican nominee. A letter has been received from Mr. Smith in which he announces this intention, and as a reason for such a course, in addition to the fact that he is a Greenbacker of strong Republican predelictions, it is stated that he intends to seek reëlection as the regular Republican candidate in his district.

The brother of the assasin, Mr. J. Wilson Guiteau, expresses himself as unalterably opposed to the introduction in the defense of any but the one issue of sanity or insanity. He and his sister, Mrs. Scoville, as well as Mr. Scoville, are displeased at the attempt of Mr. Robinson to open up the question of malpractice. Mr. Guiteau is candid enough to say that he does not desire the acquittal of his brother on any ground save that of insanity, and that if acquitted on any other ground he would not be permitted to live long on the face of the earth anywhere. But the assasin himself, being bothered by no such conscientious scruples, and so egotistic as to imagine that his acquittal on a defense of malpractice would amount to a triumphant vindication, insists upon lugging in this issue, and will not be suppressed. There can be little question as to which course would be the wiser, but it would hardly do to argue insanity because Guiteau chooses to avail himself of every conceivable loophole of escape.

As THE Guiteau trial progresses a number of people have been working themselves into the belief that the monster actually is insane, and therefore should not be held criminally responsible for the murder of the President, but should be tenderly consigned to an insane asylum until such time as he recovers his right mind, when he can be discharged cured. It is exactly with the view of producing this impression on the minds of the jurors that he has been cutting up antics in court during the past few days, abusing his counsel, haranguing the reporters, and browbeating the Court. But the rascal gets off his guard occasionally and exposes his little game.

Officer Edelin, who has charge of Guiteau between the jail and court-house, in describing to THE TRIBUNE reporter Saturday night the incidents connected with the attempted shooting of the wretch by the drunken bummer, Bill Jones, said:

> "The bullet passed through towards his body, and must have gone just in front of his breast. It struck against the opposit side of the van, and fell, flattened out, to the floor. He was awful glad to get back to the jail, I guess. Do you know, gentlemen," continued the officer, "that I warned him against this last Thursday? He promised me going down to court that day not to cut up again, and when he began to make a noise I pulled him back in his seat. When we got into the Marshal's room, at recess, I said to Guiteau: 'What did you promise me about not making a noise in court? You are getting the people all down on you.' And he said in reply: '*Don't make any mistake. I'm influencing the public mind in my behalf. There's not a man in the court-room that heard me today but will believe that I'm insane.*'"

The victim was so full of vanity at the sharp trick he was playing upon the jury, reporters, bystanders, and public that he could not restrain his tongue from telling it to the officer.

The sub-committee of the National committee which has in charge the perfecting of a plan for representation in the National Convention is said to be soliciting information and expressions of opinion especially on two points: (1) Whether each district convention shall be required to be held within the district; and (2) whether representation in any form based on Republican votes shall be adopted. The answer to both these interrogatories must be in the affirmative. (1) The appointment of district delegates ought to be free from State, Senatorial, and Boss influence of every kind. These influences are apt to be strongest at the State Capitals, and the district delegates ought not to be exposed to them or to be required to resist them. There is no reason why the district delegates should be chosen at a State Capital. In theory they represent Congressional districts, not Senators or States. Then why should they not be chosen precisely as members of Congress are nominated? What is the reason for subjecting delegates to the expense of a journey to the State Capital when they can do the work for which they are specially chosen more effectively at home? (2) Representation of some kind in proportion to Republican votes is the only sure precaution against the nomination of a Republican candidate by Democratic constituencies. It is a measure of simple justice that the Republican States and districts which furnish the votes to elect a President and support him in the House after he has been elected shall have the controlling voice in the nominating convention. The plan of reducing Democratic representation is in some respects better than that of increasing Republican representation; but, as the Democratic States have equal representation in the committee, the difficulty of doing so must not be underrated. But the National committee will only half do its duty if it does not provide for a relative increase of Republican representation in some form.

MR. JAMES REDPATH's interesting letter in yesterday's TRIBUNE on Irish rack-rents was mainly intended to show how much above Griffith's valuation the landlords had pushed their demands. The new Land Court in nearly all cases upon which it has thus far passed has cut down the rents to a level with Griffith's valuation or below it. That valuation was made fifty years ago for purposes of local taxation, and it included the value of the tenants' improvements. But the Land Court excludes the value of the tenants' improvements in determining rents. It gives back to the tenant all the improvements he or his predecessor may have made on the land, and which now become his property absolutely, no matter if the landlord had caused him to sign a contract surrendering the improvements at the end of the lease. The Land Court is treating such contracts as fraudulently made, and is restoring the property to the rightful owners. These decisions are rejoicing the Protestants of Ulster, where the landlords had forced the tenants to sign leases, many of them previous to 1870, whereby they surrendered their improvements to the claimants of the estate. They are now in a fair way to have restored to them about 100 million dollars' worth of property in that single province, besides having their rentals reduced about one-third. The Ulster Irish were quick to appreciate the value of Gladstone's Land bill, and they exerted immense influence in forcing it through Parliament. They paralyzed the Tory opposition in both Houses by threatening to join the Land League en masse, and wiping out the Conservative party in Ireland if the bill was defeated. Mr. Redpath estimates the reduction of rents in Ireland under the bill at 25 per cent, but they are much greater. They will average not far from 40 per cent, in addition to restoring the improvements, which the tenants may hereafter sell to the highest bidder when they want to part with their leases. The Irish who come to this country hereafter, like the Germans, will bring money with them, and not arrive poor as paupers, as heretofore.

A NEW YORK dispatch reads as follows:

> Arrangements are being perfected for a large grain business at Newport News. In addition to grain facilities provided by the Chesapeake & Ohio Road several private elevators are being built. There will be a daily line of steamers to the principal Northern seaports, and as many vessels for European ports as the business demands. Arrangements are to be made to run bonded cars inland.

The progress of this Chesapeake & Ohio Road—better known as Huntington's line—while rapid, has attracted but little public attention. The line consists of several roads which have been bought up by the Huntington syndicate, consolidated, united, and extended. From Richmond, Va., the road has been carried down to Newport News, in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, one of the finest deep-water harbors on the whole Atlantic coast. From Richmond the line proceeds westward across both Virginias to the Ohio River, which it strikes in the vicinity of Ironton, O., and there connects with lines running to Columbus and elsewhere in that State. The road then makes for Paducah, Ky., by the most direct route, connecting with lines running to Louisville and Evansville. From Paducah connections are made with Memphis. It also crosses and connects with the Southern roads leading north to Chicago and St. Louis, and at the point where it crosses the Cincinnati Southern it is placed in connection with the Chattanooga and Atlanta system of Southern roads. The whole distance from Newport News, the eastern terminus on the Chesapeake Bay, to Paducah is about the same as from Chicago to New York, or a little longer, say 1,000 miles. Col. Huntington expects to get Western agricultural products at various points between Ironton and Paducah. He is sanguine of securing a large grain trade out of Southern Indiana and Illinois *via* Evansville. His road will compete sharply with the Baltimore & Ohio. It will undoubtedly secure a large tobacco trade from Kentucky and much cotton business from Memphis and beyond. Its prospects are better for a large and growing business than those of any of the roads south of the Ohio and Potomac. It is in the hands of men of capital, brains, and enterprise. It forms another great trunk line from the Mississippi River to tidewater, and has secured a better and more commodious harbor on the Atlantic than any of its competitors save New York, which is peerless in this respect.

In an address before the Methodist ministers of Philadelphia Monday Bishop Simpson, who has just returned from abroad, gave the following account of the Irish question as a religious issue:

> I have never before seen so distinctively religious a line drawn in any issue. Nearly every Catholic is with the Land League and nearly every Protestant is against it. In 1870 I noticed every Catholic seemed to side with France, while every Protestant appeared to favor Germany. (1) The people have been oppressed, but I think that the Irish question is closely connected with that between Protestantism and Catholicity, and that the issue will ultimately assume this attitude. (2) How closely the line is drawn is shown by the fact that in Dublin, where it is almost essential to a man's personal safety for him to belong to the league, I could find but one Wesleyan Land-Leaguer, and he had been boycotted into the association.

1. The good Bishop was not long enough in Ireland to study the question very thoroly. His observations in 1870 were very inaccurate. The fact is, the Democratic party took sides with the French, while the Republican party sympathized with the Germans. There were many exceptions, but this was the general dividing line in this country. The French and Irish are Celtic races, and the latter would naturally take sides with the former and wish them success in their struggle with the Teutonic tribes. The Irish and French have been allies in former wars against Great Britain. Aside from their Democratic politics and Catholic religion, the Irish would not usually espouse the side of the French. On the other hand, the Germans in this country who are Catholics and are also Democrats warmly took the side of Protestant Prussia in the fight with France. Blood was thicker with them than politics and religion. The German Catholics in this country were apparently as anxious for the defeat of the Gauls as were the Protestant Germans, and rejoiced as sincerely and loudly at the triumph of their Fatherland as did their Lutheran countrymen. But among the native-born Americans the line of sympathy, as before stated, followed party lines pretty closely.

2. It is quite true that the Protestants of Ulster did not join Parnell's Land League as generally as did the Catholics of the other provinces. Nevertheless a good many thousands of them did become members of it, and, what is more, the Protestant tenantry of Ireland fought just as strongly for a Land bill fixing fair rents as did the Land League. The Protestants generally belong to the Conservative party, and they paralyzed the Tory opposition to Gladstone's bill by threatening to go over to the Liberals in a body and wipe out Toryism and landlordism in Ulster. Of the twenty-four Conservative Irish members all were whipped into the support of the bill but four. The Ulster support of the bill was most important and powerful. And the Ulster farmers are coming forward by tens of thousands to claim its protective benefits against the rapacious oppressions of the landlords. The united struggle of the Protestants and Catholics for the passage of the Land bill and the reduction of the brutal rents has produced a kindlier feeling between them than has existed in two centuries.

GUITEAU'S INSANITY DODGE.

As the Guiteau trial progresses, the evidence accumulates that the miserable wretch is playing the part of an insane man for effect upon the jury. He has not rehearsed his part sufficiently, however. His simulation of the crank is frequently interrupted by acts of thoughtlessness and impulsive declarations that lay bare his scheme of imposture and expose the trick he is playing. If Guiteau were really insane his insanity would be continuous and congruous; one part of the testimony would not be likely to impress him more than another; but repeatedly he has manifested extraordinary interest and surprise when the testimony bore hard upon him, has changed color, and has exhibited those physical manifestations which a man conscious of guilt, when it is brought home to him, cannot avoid showing.

If Guiteau were as insane as he is alleged to be, is it likely that his memory would be more exact than any of the witnesses, and that he would recall past minute details, refresh the memories of witnesses with his interruptions, and recall the exact dates of events which happened several months ago not directly connected with the murder?

If Guiteau is so insane that he is not responsible for his acts, how is it that he is capable of conducting his own case quite as well, if not a little better, than his counsel? When rebuked by the Court for his obstreperous conduct, and menaced with removal from the court-room if it were not stopped, if he had really been insane is it likely that the menace would have had any other effect than to increase his insolence and make him more violent? But the threat of Judge Cox had no such effect upon him. On the other hand, he took the occasion to notify the Court that it could not be done, and that under the common law such a proceeding would vitiate the trial, and, if he were convicted, would secure him a new trial from the court in banc. This does not look like the act of an insane man.

On Saturday, during the progress of the trial, Mr. Scoville, his counsel, remarked that the killing was admitted, whereupon Guiteau instantly exclaimed: "Not the killing, your Honor; we admit the shooting." Was drawing this distinction the declaration of an insane man? Was it not rather the declaration of a sharp sane man, relying upon the plea of malpractice as one of his surest lines of defense, which was in danger of giving way altogether by such a fatal admission?

Returning to his noisy and insolent performances, the miserable wretch himself, in one of his thoughtless lapses, betrays his purpose. Officer Edelin, who has had charge of him to and from the jail, says in his statement that on Thursday last, while taking him to the court-room, he warned him against repeating these performances in court, as they were calculated to infuriate people against him. He thereupon promised to behave himself, but violated his promise. At the recess Officer Edelin said to him: "What did you promise me about making a noise? You are getting the people all down on you." Guiteau promptly replied: "Don't make any mistake. I'm influencing the public mind in my behalf. There's not a man in the court-room that heard me today but will believe that I am insane." What so many have suspected—namely: that he was playing insanity for the fixed purpose of effect upon the jury—and suspected because there was nothing in his past career of immorality, or in the atrocity which he committed, or in the steps leading up to it, that showed insanity, he at last confesses in a heedless moment to the officer with whom through daily intercourse and dependence upon him for protection he had become friendly and even confidential. If insanity is to be made the plea in defense, as Mr. Scoville has stated, then this officer should be summoned by the prosecution to confute the plea with the prisoner's own declaration that he is feigning insanity "to influence the public mind."

In an interview between a representative of the New York *Evening Post* and Dr. Allen McLane Hamilton, consulting physician to all the city insane asylums and to the State Insane Asylum at Poughkeepsie, the latter, after a very thorough analysis of Guiteau's case, said:

> To sum up Guiteau's case, I should say that he was not insane, upon the following grounds: That while of an insane temperament, probably hereditary, he is intelligent enough to know the difference between right and wrong, the consequences of his act, and had sufficient mental capacity to control himself. I have read some of his political and religious speeches, and find full evidence of this in them, although at the same time it must be borne in mind that an intelligent speech is no proof of the author's sanity, because I often hear as brilliant talk inside of madhouses as I do outside of them. Guiteau was not sane the day he wrote these addresses and insane the day he shot the President. He did not shoot in a fit of homicidal rage such as we see in some dangerous lunatics, nor under the influence of an all-absorbing delirium. His conduct since his arrest shows no signs of insanity, but points unerringly to the conclusion that he is one of that large class of vicious but perfectly responsible persons whose disregard of the decencies of life and diseased vanity should have been stamped out by wholesome discipline long ago.

At the commencement of his interview, Dr. Hamilton declared emphatically that Guiteau was sane enough to be hanged, and that he should be hanged, both as a matter of justice and policy—of policy because his escape from the gallows would have a pernicious effect upon others like himself. And upon this point also Dr. Hamilton says with great force:

> It is not at all impossible that if Guiteau is allowed to live he will die in a madhouse, for his form of eccentricity gains strength with age and indulgence. His success in escaping the gallows will also have a pernicious effect upon other "cranks" like himself, just as in a school when one boy goes unpunished the others take courage and plunge into all sorts of mischief. Bad, vicious conduct may just as well become chronic as good conduct; it is a matter of temperament and training, the latter being of more importance than the first. He found all his life that people would not punish him for petty swindling, for gross immorality, and he went on from bad to worse simply because he was not stopped before.

If any doubt remains as to the responsibility of Guiteau for his horrible crime it ought to be dissolved by the above opinions. And if they are not satisfactory, it ought to be removed by Guiteau's own statement that he is feigning insanity.

THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST.

It is difficult to say just how many Richmonds there are in the field contesting for the honors of the Speakership of the new Congress. The Republicans seem to assume that the prize is within their easy reach, and that it is not of any consequence that contentions should arise among the various candidates for the Republican nomination. This is plainly an error. The loss of the district formerly represented by Mr. Levi P. Morton (now Minister to France) by the defeat of young Astor leaves the Republicans only 146 members of the House. The total membership is 293, and 147 votes are required to secure a majority. It is true that the Republicans may fairly hope to count upon the vote of J. Hyatt Smith, elected from Brooklyn as a Greenbacker, and of Paul and Fulkerson, who were elected in Virginia as Readjusters. At the same time the division of the two chief parties in the House is so close that absence, death, or intrigue may readily disturb the slight advantage which the Republicans now seem to have, and it is certainly unwise to court dissension in the Republican ranks by the obtrusion of selfish interests. Perhaps it is unavoidable that the East should have one favorit candidate and the West another, between whom the majority in the caucus would be called upon to choose, but the situation is unnecessarily complicated by a large number of candidates from all sections.

The leading candidates from the East are Hiscock of New York and Reed of Maine. From the West there are Kasson of Iowa, Keifer of Ohio, Burrows of Michigan, Dunnell of Minnesota, Orth of Indiana, Davis of Illinois, and a number of others more or less obscure who are in no danger of being struck by lightning. Four of these gentlemen—Hiscock, Keifer, Kasson, and Burrows—are already located in Washington, giving personal attention to their several interests, and others are expected there every day. If a spirited and stubborn fight is begun among a number of candidates on the Republican side it is not at all unlikely that a good deal of bitterness will result, and it is possible that the Democrats or the Greenbackers, whose eight votes may enable them to control the balance of power, may find therein an opportunity for preventing the election of any Republican. The situation is sufficiently critical to demand the subordination of all individual ambition and sectional pride to the welfare of the Republican party, and especially since the Speakership carries with it a right of succession to the Presidency under certain conditions.

The list of candidates on the Republican side ought to be reduced at once to Messrs. Hiscock and Kasson—the former representing the East and the latter the West. Indeed, there is little doubt that the East will unite upon Hiscock, for Reed has not the peculiar attainments to make a good Speaker. In that case, there will be a united East against a divided West. Such a condition will give Mr. Hiscock an advantage to which he is not properly entitled at the present time. New York has now the President of the United States and two members of the Cabinet; it is neither fair nor prudent that the office next in importance to the Chief Magistracy should likewise be conferred upon a New York politician, and one, too, who is closely identified with the faction which now seems to have the upper hand with the Administration. But if the Keifers, Orths, Davises, Dunnells, Burrowses, and others insist upon remaining in the field (not one of whom has any conspicuous claim or qualification for the Speakership) Mr. Hiscock will start out with so much larger a support than any other single candidate that it may not be possible for the West to bring anybody to the front.

Mr. Kasson ought to command the united support of Western Republicans, and also to receive the ready indorsement of Republicans everywhere, for a number of reasons. In the first place, he is eminently qualified for the position of Speaker. He has had a long experience in Congressional service, and was always known in the House as one of the most thorough parliamentarians. In the next place, he has been absent from the country as Minister to Austria long enough to be entirely removed from all the contentions of recent factions, and his selection as Speaker will create no antagonism. In the third place, he represents one of the great Republican States of the Union, which probably will be deprived of any special recognition when President Arthur's Cabinet shall be announced and Mr. Kirkwood retired. The choice of Mr. Kasson as the Republican candidate for Speaker will secure harmony among the Republicans and add materially to their chances for securing the place if there shall be no rancor in the preliminary contest; and this fact should induce half a dozen of the Republican aspirants, who really have no hope of obtaining the nomination and only seek the honors of candidacy, to give way for the benefit of their party.

FAILURES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

What are the attempts upon the life of Guiteau and such events as the lynching at Bloomington, Ill., and Durand, Wis., if they are not symptoms of a profound and wide-spread conviction among the people that criminal justice in parts of this country is almost a failure? "The law is a farce" was the motto of the mob at Bloomington; and the mob at Durand, if it had no motto, had equally vigorous methods of procedure. It is time that members of the legal profession were awaking to a realization of the condition into which the criminal law and practice have fallen, and the need of reforming them. The facts will not be smoothed away by any high-sounding allusions to "our noble profession," for it is a necessity of the case that of all the lawyers employed at any time in the trial of criminal causes, one-half, and probably more than one-half, must be engaged in an attempt to defeat justice. When we reflect that the laws in this country are framed by lawyers, and chiefly *for* lawyers; that courts are multiplied, appeals and supersedeases made easy and various, and the whole influence of the law thrown in favor of procrastination and retrials, we may excuse simple-minded laymen for believing that the object of all this complicated machinery is to prevent any great criminals from being easily punished. The execution of justice gradually comes to be synonymous in their minds with a failure of the law or the lawyers, and it is tacitly assumed either that the defendant was poor and unknown or that his attorneys were inefficient, or that he had been foolish enough to plead guilty. Now, this chaotic condition of the law is not a necessity of civilization, nor a boon to the communities in which it is found, as the legal beneficiaries of it pretend. There is no such common and habitual failure of justice in England, or in New York or New Jersey, or even in Massachusetts, as in Illinois, or Wisconsin, or the District of Columbia. The Western States have been growing so rapidly that they have not found time to revise the practice in their courts in the interest of public justice, though they have made amendments on the other side in favor of the prisoners. Why, it is comparatively a short time since attorneys in England were first permitted to address the jury in cases of felony for the defense; and only Saturday a lawyer in Chicago abused this privilege by attempting to crowd the prosecution into the odd hours of a Saturday night, so that the jury might be driven into a verdict before Sunday morning, and professed to be greatly annoyed because he couldn't do it. The English press, it will be seen, express amazement at the latitude allowed Guiteau in Washington. It is pretty clear that "our noble profession" has a good deal to learn, and would better address itself to learning it instead of lulling itself into a false security by bestowing idle compliments upon itself.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF ELECTRICITY.

The recent display of the new electrical marvels in Paris has aroused a fresh interest in the progress of the science and awakened hopes, it may be, that will be difficult of realization. Unquestionably there are great possibilities to electricity, but there are limits also, and these limits without doubt lie within the range of human expectation, and will continue to do so until cheaper methods of generating the force are discovered than those which are now employed.

It is little wonder, however, that the world is excited over what has been done, though as yet few of the electric appliances outside of those used in telegraphic transmission are complete. The electric light is not perfect by any means in its operation or in its color or illuminating power, but it burns, it has been subdivided, and it has been brought into partial use for domestic purposes, and into more general use for streets, large stores, depots, and factories, and it promises to be of value in mines, where such a light is greatly needed, and upon the seas, where it may become an important factor in enhancing the safety of human life. At the Paris Exhibition its uses were various, in the direction of force, though it performed no remarkable feats, and none that steam will not accomplish with vastly more power and energy, while steam itself has to be relied upon as the generator of the lesser force. By its use a man was propelled through Paris in a tricycle, sewing-machines were operated, rocks were bored, little boats were driven, and the Siemens coaches or "trams" transported passengers. We also know its value as a physical invigorator and remedial agent in diseases, its importance in certain chemical processes, and its subtle influences upon the growth of vegetation. Observing the great variety of uses to which it can be applied, its universality as a force, and its marvelous results, when controlled, for use upon land wires and ocean cables, where it has no competitor and never can have one, it is no wonder that the popular imagination knows no bounds in picturing its future accomplishments when, all other forces thrown aside as crude and old-fashioned, electricity will be the only agency in use, easily accomplishing all that can now be done with water, air, and fire.

The London *Spectator*, in discussing the question how much addition electricity will make to the sum of human happiness, throws out a hint which is not often considered by the electrical enthusiasts. It says:

> The public, however, is tireless upon electricity. It has one big fact to go upon, the electric telegraph—the one thing, perhaps, which Friar Bacon, if he could come back for a week, and talk to the luminaries of science, would admit to surpass his reveries—and in spite of the doubts of the scientific, who are excited, too, see their way to many things, but do not yet see their way to a lot of electric force cheap, the public persists in believing that steam is played out, and that the world is about to have a greater, less cumbrous, and more universally applicable force placed at its disposal.

In another place the *Spectator* refers to the worry in scientific minds "where this cheap lot of force is to come from, unless they can previously accomplish the task of controlling Niagara, or passing the Atlantic tide through a stopcock, or utilizing the earth's rotation." It may be that in the future some cheap method of generating electricity may be discovered, some power greater and cheaper than steam, so that the agency may be applied to heavy work as easily and as readily as it is now applied to light work, but until such time—and that will not be at once, for the process that will take the place of the methods of steam cannot be invented, but must wait some lucky chance like the discovery of steam itself—the limits of steam must fix the limits of electricity also. Steam must be used to generate electricity, but the use of steam is costly. It represents but one-fourth the energy of the fuel that produces it, and in transferring its electric force to light it suffers a still further loss of energy in friction and other ways. If we would increase that energy the cost must be increased, and that is the despair of the situation. But it is said falling water in governable masses is the great cheap generating power that is wanted, but in these days when the savants inform us that water is rapidly disappearing, where is it to be obtained unless Niagara is penned up and utilized? But even then the area of its use must be a restricted one. In connection with the uncertainty of discovering the cheap generator of electricity, it must be taken into account that the electric force itself after it is generated is no exception to other forces, but slackens in its energy according to the distance it has to travel. The most that can be said with confidence, therefore, is, that it has been found that electricity can accomplish the heavier tasks of the world, provided only the cheap force to generate it can be discovered. Until such time its possibilities are confined within certain limits, and all beyond that is ideal.

The alleged candidacy of certain new members of Congress for the Speakership is calculated to afford them and their friends some amusement, but there is nothing serious in it. The Speaker must have legislative and parliamentary experience. He should be possessed of some of the qualities of a leader, and ought to have been conspicuous in his party by his services before he sought to become so by his pretensions. There is nothing impertinent in the candidacy of such men as Mr. Kasson, Mr. Orth, Mr. Kelley, Mr. Hiscock, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Burrows, or Mr. Dunnell. They have all been in Congress for many years, have served an apprenticeship in the important committees, and may be supposed to know at least what the ordinary routine of the House is, and what the duties and responsibilities of a majority are. Mr. Kasson is in some respects the best equipped of any of them. He has served in four Congresses and in three of them was a member of the majority. He was in two Congresses a majority member of the Committee on Ways and Means; once a majority member of the Committee on Appropriations; and served on the Committee on Banking and Currency and the Committee on the Pacific Railroads. Mr. Kasson took an active part in the discussion of parliamentary questions during his eight years of service, as the slightest reference to the *Record* will show, and was always listened to with respect. He would be alert, vigorous, prompt, and correct in his rulings as Speaker. Mr. Hiscock has many of the qualifications of a good speaker, but the objection to the appointment of a New York man to that office while New York is so predominant in the executive offices is well founded. Messrs. Kelley, Henderson, Dunnell, and Burrows have no considerable following; and it is probable that Orth's strength at the proper time will be transferred to another. The contest promises to be ultimately between Hiscock and Kasson. Some of the candidates who are now cutting such an immense figure in the newspapers will scarcely be heard of in the caucus.

The farther the investigations proceed in regard to the Pacific National Bank of Boston the worse the conduct of the President, Benyon, becomes. It seems now that he allowed the stock-gambler Weeks to draw more than a million and a quarter of dollars out of the concern ($1,260,000). Nothing was left of the egg but the shell. The bank was cleaned out to its bare walls. The Directors, it appears, were called together Thursday by President Benyon, who told them that Weeks owed the bank $750,000 (suppressing nearly half the truth), and Weeks must pay in $150,000 before noon or the bank would fail. At the direction of the Directors Weeks handed over that sum, and gave an assurance that all his indebtedness to the bank would be met as soon as matured. As soon as Weeks paid the money to the Directors he went to the bank and took $150,000 in certificates, which had already been signed, and were awaiting his call. The Directors, knowing nothing of this, thought the trouble obviated. One Director, learning later of this, drew his deposits of $100,000, emptying the bank. When it was discovered that Weeks had got away with $1,260,000 of the deposits, with the consent and assistance of Benyon, the President, that individual said he had no particular excuse to offer for his lies or his misconduct. Examiner Needham says it was impossible for any Director or official of the bank to have learned, by any record or examination of the books, that the bank had been placed in a perilous condition, as the President concealed the transactions from every one, had made no record or entry of the business with Weeks, but carried it all in his head, and it was only when the fact stared him in the face that he had exhausted every dollar of the depositors' money, and had none on hand to meet the ordinary drafts of customers, that he made known to the Directors the ruined condition of their bank. There is just one thing to do with the gilt-edged President of that bank, which is to put him in the penitentiary.

A PROMINENT Virginia Liberal was asked a day or two ago this question:

> "Well, now that you have gained virtual control of the State Government in all its branches, what do you propose to do?"
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> "In the first place, we propose to pass the Riddleberger bill to readjust the State debt, with as little amendment as practicable, and with a proviso that it shall not take effect until after its ratification by the people at the general election next November. In the second place, the Legislature will pass the constitutional amendment to abolish the provision which requires the payment of a poll-tax as a prerequisit to voting. This amendment will also be submitted to the people for ratification next November, and the two things will draw out a full vote. In the third place, if Congress shall pass a bill reapportioning Representatives among the States under the last census, we will next winter enact a law to redistrict the State as it should be done."
>
> "Do you see any signs of a revolt against the Bourbon dynasties in any of the other Southern States?"
>
> "Plenty of them, and strong ones too. I am in constant communication with prominent and influential men who are nominally Democratic in North Carolina, and they assure me that matters are ripe for a Liberal movement there. If 500 native white Democrats in that State, scattered among the different counties, will come out in opposition to the Bourbons, the latter will be defeated by 20,000 majority next year. My advices from South Carolina and Florida are very encouraging. The liberal Democrats in the States mentioned have been watching the Virginia struggle with the most eager and painful anxiety, and they have signified over and over again, and in hundreds of ways, their sympathy with us and their determination to break away from Bourbonism in case of our success. About as many congratulations over the result come to us from those States as from any three Northern States. Mark my words, the 'Solid South' will soon be like slavery—a thing of the past. Virginia is solid now, solid for liberalism and progress."

The practice of "hazing," which has been in vogue among college students for so many years, is one for which there is not the shadow of an excuse, and yet, by the negligence of college authorities it has been allowed to grow and flourish. At long intervals a spasm of justice would strike the authorities of some particular institution of learning, and perhaps the most notorious "hazers" in the school would be relegated to the obscurity of private life, but this was of little benefit to the victims of their cruelty, since there were always plenty of young hoodlums left to continue the persecution of the younger scholars. The natural consequence of "hazing" is to create a breed of youthful ruffians and bullies in every college and academy, and their pranks in different schools during the past few years are too fresh in the minds of the public to need mention at this time. Like others, Bowdoin College has its quota of "hazers," and not long ago several of them proceeded to exercise their peculiar arts on a youth named Strout, the son of a well-known resident of Portland, Me. They succeeded, by using chunks of coal as missiles, in injuring one of the boy's eyes to such an extent that he will probably lose the sight of it entirely. For this, the father of Strout has brought suit for damages against seven of the highly-educated persons who were engaged in the assault on his son, laying the damages in each case at $10,000. It is to be hoped that the courts, now that the matter has been fairly brought before them, will give so emphatic an opinion on the subject of "hazing" that in the future its exponents will be few and far between.

SOME of the important discoveries made by the More-Tariff Convention are the following:

1. That "a tariff for protection with incidental revenue" is wise and just.—*McKinley, of Ohio.*
2. That a high tariff diminishes the cost of commodities to the consumer.—*Stebbins, of Detroit.*
3. That a tariff is not a tax.—*All the professional advocates.*
4. That the cost of transportation is and always will be independent of the cost of railroad construction.—*D. J. Morrill, of Pennsylvania.*
5. That "a tariff for revenue" is unconstitutional.—*D. H. Mason, of Chicago.*
6. That "revenue" is unconstitutional.—*E. H. Shufeldt, of Chicago.*
7. That John Roach is not "a subsidy-hunter."—*John Roach, of Pennsylvania.*
8. That the tariff has made the sun shine and the crops grow, and caused the balance of trade to turn in favor of this country.—*Van Buren Denslow, of Chicago.*
9. That the Slaveholders' Rebellion was subdued by a judicious tariff.—*Bullock, of Georgia.*
10. That a revenue system which enables steel mills to make more money by lying idle than by running wide open is sound and just.—*Blair, of New Jersey.*
11. That the National debt has been paid by a tariff.—*Scanlan, of Chicago.*
12. That the existence of a debt requires the tariff (on wool) to be increased.—*Grinnell, of Iowa.*

The Chandler and McPherson plan for the representation of Republican districts in the National Convention corrects part of the wrong of giving minority constituencies an equal voice in the choice of the party candidate; but it does not go far enough. The two delegates from each Congressional district still compose a majority of the convention; and the relative effect of giving each Republican district an extra delegate is not so great as it would be if the representation of all the districts were first reduced one-half. Taking the South, for convenience' sake, as belonging to the Democrats, and the North as having the Republican strength, the various plans would provide for the following relative representation:

	North.	*Per cent.*	*South.*	*Per cent.*
Present plan	462	62½	276	37½
Chandler plan	634	69	287	31
Reduced plan	403	73	149	27

The "reduced" plan, so called, would give to every Congressional district one delegate and to every Republican district an additional delegate; to every State two delegates, and an additional delegate for each Republican Senator. It would have the advantage of reducing the membership of the convention—an important point—from 756 to 552, on the basis of the present Congress; and it would give equal and exact representation to all the elements of the party, irrespective of factional disputes or the mandates of the Bosses.

The foreign papers are telling some tall stories about telegraph poles in Norway, but as fairy stories are popular and allowable at this season of the year, and news concerning Norway is aways scarce, perhaps they are to be excused. It is said that Norway is the home of a very peculiar species of woodpecker, which, hearing the vibrations of the wire produced in the poles, at once reaches the conclusion that a particularly succulent morsel of food in the shape of some insect heretofore unknown to them is concealed therein, and at once proceeds to peck the pole to pieces in search of its prey. Norwegian bears are also said to be the victims of a most extraordinary delusion concerning telegraph poles. They also hear the humming of the wires reproduced in the poles, and sagely conclude that the noise is caused by the humming of bees. With the busy bee the bear naturally associates the idea of honey, and at once proceeds to scratch away at the base of the pole until it falls. Norwegian wolves are likewise so peculiarly constituted mentally that the insidious telegraph pole brings them under its fell influence, and it is gravely asserted that the wolves, imagining the wires to be some new kind of a trap gotten up for their especial benefit, strike out for the tall timber whenever they see one of the supposed instruments of destruction. All these stories were originated by Mr. Nelsen, of Christiania, who must be laughing in his sleeve at the manner in which they have been swallowed by gullible newspaper-men both in this country and Europe.

The census compels a reconstruction of tables giving the areas of the various States. It is a curious fact that nobody knows just the number of square miles in the Union, the accepted statistics being more or less approximate. An attempt has been made to distinguish between land and water areas, the latter including not only coast waters and lakes, but also the surfaces of rivers and smaller streams. Published statistics show that not one State or Territory has exactly the area ascribed to it in 1870 and recorded in almanacs and hand-books for the last ten years. The smallest discrepancy is in New Hampshire, which is now given 9,305 square miles—a gain of 25. Rhode Island has 56 miles shorn from its narrow limits; Texas loses 8,500 miles, and drops to 265,780. On the other hand, Louisiana gains 7,400 miles, the Virginias 6,000, Missouri 4,000, and other States less. There does not seem to be much change in the total for the country. The census of 1890 will doubtless show different results still, for many of the computations are based on map measurements, and are not actual calculations from surveys.

The New York *Times*, without the fear of being blasted by the "more-tariff" Stebbins-Blair-Denslow-Roach-Mason syndicate, remarks anent the syndicate meeting:

> It is unfortunate that the Tariff Convention in Chicago, which so ably handled the matter of reviving American commerce by subsidizing Roach, did not devote a part of its time to the consideration of another very important matter. It is an axiom of all protectionists that every country should produce everything that it can need, and that no country is really independent so long as it is compelled to import anything. It is in accordance with this axiom that protectionists insist that we ought to build dear ships instead of buying cheap ones, and to buy home-made poor blankets at $4 apiece instead of buying good ones from foreigners at $2 apiece. No man who is not bought by British gold dreams of denying this axiom. A man capable of such a crime would be capable of blaspheming Henry C. Carey and Horace Greeley, or even of speaking disrespectfully of Pennsylvania pig-iron.

A SOUTHERN paper, in alluding to what it calls "a personal difficulty between a couple of citizens named Murdock and Whitworth," states that the last named person "removed" Mr. Murdock, and both of his horses. When one Southern gentleman feels inclined to "remove" another Southern gentleman of course no fault can be found with him for acting in accordance with the promptings of a chivalrous and high-toned nature, but heretofore it has not been considered necessary to include in personal difficulties between gentlemen living south of Mason and Dixon's line the live-stock of either party to the discussion; and why Mr. Murdock's horses should be made an exception to this rule is not clear.

The recent frightful disaster and loss of life in New York, caused by the falling of a building which was not properly constructed resulted in the dismissal of Mr. Charles K. Hyde from the office of Chief Building Inspector, an office which he had filled for nearly twenty-five years. In alluding to the matter the New York *Times* discovers that there "are many painful features connected with this dismissal," but finally admits that it was just. Mr. Hyde, it seems, was warned a week before the catastrophe that the building which fell was an exceedingly unsafe one, but instead of taking prompt measures to avert a calamity and save the lives of those whose poverty forced them to live in the old shell, he quietly filed the information in a convenient pigeon-hole of his desk, and does not seem to have allowed the matter to enter his mind again until the papers announced the collapse of the building and the death of several inmates. On the whole, Mr. Hyde may consider himself exceptionally fortunate in being an American public officer. In almost any other country one result of his negligence and carelessness would be to place him on the inside of some reformatory institution.

A MEDICAL man in Toronto has been ventilating in the newspapers recently the subject of overstudy among the children in attendance at the public schools, and asserts that the results of an investigation made by him show that several deaths of school-children which came under his observation were due solely to a too close application to books by scholars of nervous temperament and weak constitutions. He claims that the course of study in the Toronto public schools is so severe that many of the pupils are compelled, in order to keep up with their classes, to apply themselves to their books outside of school hours, and that no such condition of affairs should be allowed to exist. An investigation of the same matter in other cities would doubtless reveal a similar fault in the public-school system.

A BOGUS health officer was arrested by the police Friday, and the reporters say that "there was no trouble experienced in finding him." This fact alone settles the question. The work of finding a real health officer is something to shudder over.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

Thurlow Weed is 84 years old. Gail Hamilton——but let us return again to the nineteenth century.

"I see that an asylum for imbeciles was burned at Columbus, O., the other day. If Tilden was injured let me know at once."—*John Kelly.*

The New York *Herald* of last Friday contained an editorial on "Pie." Mr. Bennett was evidently at work up to the very moment of his departure for Europe.

Dr. Hammond smokes six cigars a day, and says they make him a wiser man. It may be mentioned in this connection that ex-Attorney-General MacVeagh does not smoke.

"S. J. Tilden"—It's no use. We positively cannot use your item about Patti's voice having a metallic ring at the price you name. These complicated jokes are not worth $2.

The Governor of Kentucky has issued a Thanksgiving proclamation, but omits to say anything about Iroquois or Foxhall. There will be another man running Kentucky after the next election.

A Boston man, who has been roughly treated by a lawyer while on the witness-stand, is agitating the question of a law to protect witnesses from insults of counsel. It seems mean to muzzle all the lawyers, but perhaps it had better be done.

Seventeen million and five hundred thousand dollars have been divided between the widow of the late Mark Hopkins, of San Francisco, and his two brothers. Little boys should remember this, and always encourage their older brother to save money and die.

"The Boston *Globe* discourses on a magnificent park system for the city, and grows beautifully eloquent about waving trees, sparkling fountains, rippling rills, and sweet 'breathing-places' for the multiplying population. Ah, true. But let the pensive taxpayer go out to one of these proposed breathing-places—or, rather, to him, bleeding-places—and reflect ere he turns the contractors loose on the City Treasury."—*M. Halstead as a Muser.*

It chanced, they say, upon a day,
A furlong from the town,
That she was strolling up the way
As he was strolling down:
She humming low, as might be so,
A ditty sweet and small;
He whistling loud a tune, you know,
That had no tune at all.
It happened so, precisely so,
As all their friends and neighbors know.

Next day to that 'twas common chat,
Admitting no debate,
A bonnet close beside a hat
Was sitting on a gate.
A month, not more, had bustled o'er,
When, braving nod and smile,
One blushing soul came through the door
Where two went up the aisle.
It happened so, precisely so,
As all their friends and neighbors know.

—*From "The Siren and the Sucker," by Charles Francis Adams.*

PERSONALS.

Mark Twain and Archibald Forbes were friends in Paris two years ago. The humorist will introduce the war correspondent to a Hartford audience.

The name of Roscoe Conkling appears in four-inch black letters on the doors of Rooms 24 and 25 Chamber of Commerce Building at Nassau and Cedar streets.

Mrs. Lucy D. Fisk sends a note to the New York *Herald* defending Jay Gould from assaults made upon him, in which she says he has been the only friend of Mr. Fisk's who has responded to her actual needs and wants since his death.

Prof. H. W. Hayes, the eminent archæologist, in an address at Brooklyn on Tuesday places the age of the human race at 6,000 years, and says that if the "fossil origin" of war is considered, he has a very respectable antiquity.

Señor Hameken y Mexia, the orator who pronounced the eulogy upon Garfield at the recent memorial meeting in the City of Mexico, is a member of the Mexican Congress and editor of the *Libertad*. He is mentioned as a brilliant writer and speaker.

There was shipped from New York for Alexandria, Egypt, last week, a portable pleasure and hunting boat manufactured for Mr. August Belmont Jr., who intends to use it during a year's sojourn in the East, during which he will hunt snipe along the Egyptian rivers.

Meissonier has returned to Paris from his journey in search of health, but little relieved, and it is thought that a second operation for the stone will be necessary. He is looking very ill and has aged greatly within the last few months. His profuse beard and ample locks are now as white as snow.

Of Capt. Berry, of the Arctic search vessel Rodgers, an Ensign on board wrote: "Berry is a noble fellow. Captain, I don't believe the man knows what it is to be afraid. During all the danger we have been in he was no more moved than if lying in San Francisco Harbor. He treats us splendidly."

The "Lafayette tree," an elm which has stood for many years on Myrtle street at Portland, Me., has been cut down. When Lafayette went to Portland in 1825 he was given a public reception under the tree, and there shook hands with all who presented themselves. It was the only tree, too, in the burnt district of 1866 which lived.

The work of revising the standard translation of the Bible has been going on in Germany for some time. The revisors, who are mostly University professors, hold their meetings every spring and autumn, in various towns of Central Germany. About ten years ago they terminated the revision of the New Testament, and they are now occupied at Halle upon their final consideration of the Old Testament.

WHO COULD BLAME THEM?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—I note that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are making a determined effort to change from the word "depot" to "station" the numerous receiving and shipping places along their line.

What wonder when the sublime "culcha" of "down East" and traveled cockneyism persists in mangling the well established and authorized English adaptation of an excellent French word, depot, into such barbarisms as "dep-o" or "day-po," in defiance of good taste, etymology, and euphony. Better change to any English or American word than let such a cruelty as above mentioned be perpetrated. Yours for the right,

SENIUS.

Pat's Letter.

Post-office clerk: "Here! your letter is overweight." Pat: "Over what weight?" P. O. C.: "It's too heavy; put another stamp on it." Pat: "Och, git out wid yer foolin'! Sure if I put another stamp on, won't it be heavier still?"

FOREIGN.

Immense Throngs of People in Spurgeon's Tabernacle to Hear Mr. Moody.

Execution in Tunis of Arabs Implicated in a Recent Massacre.

French Troops Will Occupy the Principal Points of the Regency until January.

Surprise at the Sudden Bouncing of the Governor of the Bank of France.

Defeat in France of a Government Candidate in Retaliation for Bert's Appointment.

Evidences of a Close Alliance of Conservatives and Ultramontanes in the Reichstag.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MOODY.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Immense throngs gathered to hear Moody in Spurgeon's tabernacle at the morning and evening service.

The Bishop of Manchester, preaching at Oldham, referred to the visit of Moody and Sankey. He feared that some of the forms which religion was taking among well-meaning but fanatical men were far from the spirit of soberness which pervaded Christ's teaching.

MURDERED.

DUBLIN, Nov. 20.—A man named Derwin has been murdered. Both arms and one leg were broken. Derwin was assaulted by two men while on his way home Saturday. He escaped and lodged information at the local police station. After his wounds had been dressed he started for home. Before starting, however, he expressed fear that he would again be attacked. His body was found in a ditch today near Carrick na Guter. Two men have been arrested.

FRANCE.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN DILKE AND GAMBETTA.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—Sir Charles Dilke had an interview with Gambetta and the Minister of Commerce yesterday. It is understood that they found it impossible to fix a date for the resumption of treaty negotiations, though they still hoped they would be resumed shortly.

SIGNIFICANCE OF A GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

The defeat of Herold, the Government nominee for Life Senator, is regarded as a retaliation for the appointment of Paul Bert as Minister of Instruction and Worship. It is maintained that the vote furnishes an argument for the speedy prorogation of the Chambers, and that Gambetta can expect no good from the Senate as constituted.

WAS HE A FRENCH BENYON?

De Normandies' sudden dismissal from the Governorship of the Bank of France creates surprise, such an occurrence being, it is affirmed, without precedent in the annals of the bank.

ITALY.

THE ARMY.

ROME, Nov. 20.—Depretis, President of the Council, replying to the interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies today, said the Government had not yet discussed the War Minister's proposals relative to the completion of the army organization. He hoped to be able to provide gradually, from the ordinary estimates, for an increase of the active army and the indispensable works of territorial defense.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

A slight shock of earthquake occurred at Citta Ducale Friday night.

TUNIS.

EXECUTION OF ARABS.

TUNIS, Nov. 20.—Four Arabs implicated in the massacre of twelve employés at Oued Zergha railway station have been executed.

THEY WILL OCCUPY THE LAND.

It has been decided that an army corps 20,000 strong will continue to occupy the principal points of the Regency until Jan. 4, 1882.

APPOINTED GOVERNOR.

The Bey has appointed Col. Allegro Governor of Gabez and the district bordering on Tripoli, and intrusted to Gen. Lambert the task of reorganizing the military force of the Regency.

AUSTRIA.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE REICHSRATH.

VIENNA, Nov. 20.—Three new hereditary and eleven life members of the Upper House of the Reichsrath are gazetted.

AFFAIRS IN DALMATIA.

Affairs in Dalmatia have taken a serious turn. Brigands are plundering and burning dwellings.

THE EAST.

ENGLISH SLAVE CHILDREN SET FREE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 20.—The English acrobatic children held in a condition of slavery have been set free by the British Consul-General, acting as Consular Judge.

GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR HAS A COLD.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—The Emperor is suffering from a slight cold.

THE ULTRAMONTANE AND CONSERVATIVE ALLIANCE.

The election of Levetzow as President of the Reichstag caused no surprise. It is held that it proves that the Ultramontanes and Conservatives are resolved to maintain their alliance.

THE EARTHQUAKE DISTURBANCE

reported yesterday originated at Zurich, and passed in two waves through Western Germany toward Holland.

BY MAIL.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA—THE FORMER THREATENING THE LATTER—BAD FEELING BETWEEN THEM.

VIENNA, Nov. 3.—It appears that the Porte has lately repeatedly drawn the attention of the representatives of the Powers to the grievances which it thinks it has against Bulgaria. These grievances are by no means of recent growth. They have become almost chronic, but, like all such chronic complaints, are apt to become acute from time to time. Periodically, therefore, as such representations have been made by the Porte, they do not seem to have received due attention on the part of the foreign representatives, for a report has reached here that the Porte has embodied all her grievances against Bulgaria in a special memorial, and has laid this before the Powers. A number of cases are brought forward to prove that the Bulgarian Government is systematically trying to curtail the exercise of the suzerain rights of the sovereign. In spite of the obligations entailed by the treaty, and notwithstanding the promises which it has made, the Bulgarian Government, it is asserted, neither respects the property and religious institutions of the Mohammedans nor gives to these latter the share in the conduct of public affairs to which they are entitled. With regard to the first charge the fact is above all insisted upon that the Bulgarian Government will not admit and recognize the establishment of Turkish commercial agents in Bulgaria, which, considering the extended commercial relations which exist between Bulgaria and the provinces under the immediate rule of the Sultan and the many subjects of the latter established in Bulgaria, causes no small harm to those who stand in need of the commercial protection of the Porte. As for the complaints about the unsatisfactory position of the Mohammedans in Bulgaria, chief stress is naturally laid on

THE WRETCHED CONDITION OF THE MOHAMMEDAN EMIGRANTS,

many of whom are still waiting for repatriation, while those who have returned are kept out of their property and are more or less reduced to a state of beggary. While the hope is expressed that the sense of justice of the Powers will not allow such a state of things to go on, it is clearly intimated that the Porte intends to hold the Bulgarian Government responsible for the mischief which has been caused by the unjust proceedings of the Bulgarian authorities. With regard to the violation of the religious feelings of the Mohammedans, the seizure of a mosque in Widdin is brought forward as an instance. Notwithstanding the energetic protests of the Mohammedan population, the mosque is now used as a military storehouse, so that the inhabitants of the quarter have no place of worship. A most formidable array of such complaints is published. They have for the greater part been the subject of correspondence and negotiations between Constantinople and Sofia for a long time past, and it appears to be strange that the Porte should now have thought it necessary to follow a different plan and make an appeal to the Powers, more especially as during the late crisis in Bulgaria the Agent of the Porte and in a great measure the Mohammedans of Bulgaria espoused the cause of the Prince. Possibly the long-pending difference between the Porte and the Bulgarian Agency as to the manner in which the communications of the Porte were to be made, and which ended by the latter declaring that any communication in this form would receive no reply, has something to do with this. Even if the threat was not literally carried into effect, all direct communications must have been rendered more difficult than they were before.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY—EARLY HARD WINTER SET IN.

VIENNA, Nov. 3.—Winter has set in. After a couple of snow-storms we have now a hard frost, with the thermometer from 4 to 5 degrees below zero, Reamur, and it is more or less the same all over the country, above all in Hungary. This is exceptionally early and interferes greatly with agricultural labor, more especially in the south of Hungary, where the autumn crops are usually sown about this time, and in other parts of the country where just now the vintage is going on. In Bosnia the continued heavy rain has caused inundations, and communication is interrupted in consequence. The lowlands towards the Save, which are most exposed, are extensively flooded. Serajevo itself was two days ago in considerable danger. The River Miljatchka had destroyed three wooden and one stone bridge, and at the west end of the town seven houses were carried away, while in other parts people had to be removed from their flooded homes. No lives, however, were lost, and since yesterday the waters have been subsiding, and much colder weather with occasional falls of snow has set in. From the western portions of the country similar accounts are received. It is said that there has been no such inundation since 1847. Cellars and shops are under water, and, as there was no time to remove the wines and other stores, considerable damage has been done, while the Indian corn, which is still standing in the fields, has also for the most part been destroyed. As the rain shows no signs of abatement the danger is not considered as past, and a committee of relief has been organized to be ready in case of emergency.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

A Drunken Thug Fired On and Wounded.

John Hargrove, who was until recently a Halsted-street saloonkeeper, and who has a tarnished reputation because of his having been arrested several times for larceny and harboring thieves, went to the door of Galvin's saloon on Madison near Halsted street, at about 2 o'clock this morning, and attempted to get in. The place was closed, and so the ex-saloonkeeper, after rattling at the door a few minutes, asked a stranger who was standing there how long the place had been closed. The stranger must have noticed that Hargrove was drunk, for he gave him an answer such as the rough questions of a drunken man are apt to call forth. This angered Hargrove, and some unpleasant words were passed. The stranger drew his revolver and struck out with the handle of it, hitting Hargrove under the right eye and inflicting a bad cut. The drunken man struck back and hit the stranger, who thereupon leveled his weapon at Hargrave's head, fired one shot, and then fled, leaving his adversary prone on the sidewalk. The shot was heard at the Madison Street Station, and Officers Hubbard and Lawless and Lieut. Lablum ran quickly to the place. They found Hargrove surrounded by a small crowd of people, and these the officers searched, but found no revolver. The wounded man was then taken to the station, where he was examined by Dr. Plecker, who found that the ball, a 44-calibre missile, had struck just above the left ear, ploughed a furrow about two inches in length in the scalp, and done no serious injury. Hargrove was drunk when taken to the station, and could only say that his assailant was a middle-sized man wearing a plug hat. There will probably be no arrest.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.

The Victim Very Close on Death.

Mention is made elsewhere of a cutting-scrape at No. 487 Milwaukee avenue wherein the saloonkeeper and his brother were cut about the head by two dock-laborers named Theophil Kroutskowsky and Arnold Mackein. A later report from the West Chicago Avenue Station makes it appear that the first-named is in a fair way to get his neck stretched—not on account of the Milwaukee avenue case, but owing to his participation in a far more serious affray some days ago, the victim of which lies at the point of death. Tuesday morning last a party of dock-laborers, among whom was one James Bennett, met about an equal number of Poles and Germans at the intersection of Elston avenue and Wade street. As the latter crowd passed, some one with Bennett remarked: "D—— the Dutch." This led to a free fight between the two factions, during the course of which Bennett was struck upon the head several times by a club in the hands of "Steamboat" Kroutskowsky. William Carls also had a hand in the matter, and Bennett was removed to his home, No. 33 Wade street, very badly beaten. The matter was kept so quiet that the police knew nothing of it until yesterday, when Dr. Noland reported to Lieut. Steele that Bennett was in a dying condition, erysipelas having been induced by the wounds on his head. The facts then came to light, and Officers Bender and Blixeth arrested Carls at his boarding-house, No. 363 North Ashland avenue. Kroutskowsky was already locked up, and both will be held to await the result of Bennett's injuries.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

Saturday night Barney Geegan, 55 years old and a laborer, engaged board with Roderick Small, at No. 3051 Archer avenue. At 5 o'clock last evening he was seen to take a drink of what was supposed to be water, after which he went to his room. A little later Small heard a noise in Geegan's room, and upon making an investigation he found the old man unconscious. Drs. Cooper and Bidwell were called, and decided that he was suffering from a dose of carbolic acid. He died at 10 o'clock. His son, who is employed at the County Hospital, gave his father two ounces of the acid for the purpose of treating a sore leg. This was three days ago, and no explanation could be offered as to how the old gentleman came to take it. It is thought it must have been intentional. The Coroner will investigate to-day.

Sheriff T. S. Beach, of Whiteside County, left for Morrison, Ill., having in charge a young German named Charles Stoessiger, whom he arrested at Peotone on a charge of larceny. It is said that Stoessiger escaped from the Iowa authorities not long ago while being held upon a charge of seduction. Shortly afterward J. M. Hughes, of Morrison, swore out a warrant before Justice Baird for the apprehension of Stoessiger, complaining that he had stolen $30 from him. It was upon this charge that the young man was tracked and finally captured. He claims to know nothing of the Morrison case, alleging that he has not been there for five years.

DEATH NOTICE.

Amanda E. Long, wife of Joseph B. Long, died after a long and lingering illness, aged 32.

Funeral from residence, 141 Dearborn avenue, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The remains will be taken to Dayton, O.

The Logan Boom.

SPARTA, Ill, Nov. 16.—*To the Editor of the Globe-Democrat:* You are right in claiming that there is some undercurrent and feeling in favor of Gen. Logan for the next Republican candidate for President. Any one can soon satisfy himself of that fact by conversing with ex-Union soldiers hereabout and asking their views about it. Gen. Logan was popular with them during the War and has retained that popularity. He was their friend during the War and has remained their friend. In Congress, as a Representative and Senator, he has always manfully and patriotically advocated their rights and just claims, and is one of the most popular men in the country today with those who served in the late War in defense of the Government, and fought for it and for the preservation and perpetuation of the Union. They have faith in him, and trust him as a man and a soldier and as a patriotic statesman. When the proper time comes there are thousands of ex-Union soldiers, not only in Illinois but also in other States, ready and willing to help pull him through. D.

Edwin Forrest.

Barrett's "Life of Edwin Forrest" contains many interesting anecdotes of the famous tragedian; but there still remain many which have never been printed. Once, when he was playing "William Tell" in Boston, *Sarnem, Gessler's* lieutenant, should have remarked: "I see you love a jest; but jest not now." Imagine Forrest's feelings when that worthy declaimed: "I see you love a jest; but not jest now!"

On another occasion, in some classic play an official announced "A currier from Rome!" Forrest glared upon him, convulsively shrugged his shoulders, and, with a smothered snort, peculiar to himself alone, asked aside, but loud enough to be heard by those near the stage: "What's the price of leather?"

Had Done Two Things.

While 5-year-old Fred was in the country this summer he developed a great fondness for collecting "specimens," which term was made to include any bright bit of rock or shell he came across. One afternoon when his grandfather had taken him to the beach and Fred had accumulated a number of treasures, the youngster on reaching home remarked, with a patronizing air: "There, grandpa, I've done two things this afternoon: I've got my specimens, and I've amused you."

NEW YORK.

Election of Delegates to the Chicago Land-League Convention.

Result of Last Year's Foreign Mission Work of the Episcopalians.

Mr. Walton's Winnings Abroad Aggregate Near a Hundred Thousand Pounds.

A Chapter of Accidents—Arrival of Whitelaw Reid and Wife—Bishop Whipple.

F. THEODORE WALTON.

HIS WINNINGS ABROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—F. Theodore Walton, whose betting exploits in England the past season have gained him world-wide fame as the "American Plunger," arrived home to-day. He says he won £93,000 sterling, or about $465,000, on the race, in England. On Foxhall alone be gathered in £15,000 in three races: on Iroquois in the St. Leger, £9,000; on Rothschild's mare Nellie in the Newmarket race, £10,400; and on Sir John Astley's horses Leghorn and Medicus, £9,700; and, besides all these, various small amounts on other races. Mr. Walton lost a few bets also. He says he acted on his own judgment always, and never bet with private persons, doing his business entirely with bookmakers.

THE LAND LEAGUES.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Delegates to the convention of the National Land League to be held in Chicago next week were chosen by the ward branches in this city and Brooklyn today. Two delegates were selected by each branch in this city, each branch having at least 200 members. In Brooklyn each branch chose one delegate. Nearly all the delegates will pay their own expenses. In special instances the expenses will be defrayed from a contingent fund that most of the branches have established. If the contingent fund is too small a request may be made upon the Treasurer for an allowance from membership funds. John Henry McCarthy, Civil Justice-elect, is one of the delegates elected by the Seventh Ward branch.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

RESULT OF LAST YEAR'S WORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The result of the past year's labors of the Committee on Work for Foreign Missionaries attached to the Women's Auxiliaries to the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church was presented at the service this evening in Grace Church. Bishop Potter, Bishop Whittle, of Minnesota, the Rev. Dr. Henry Potter, Rector of Grace Church, Dr. Th. Wing, Dr. Flagg, and Dr. Eggleston occupied seats within the chancel rail. The report of the committee showed, among other things, that the contributions of the auxiliary for the year amounted to $969,553. Since its organization in 1874 it has in all raised $41,819.65 for missionary purposes. The committee desires to raise funds for the erection of a hospital in Osaka, Japan, and has pledged itself to furnish $4,000 by September, 1882.

ITEMS.

POLICE REPORTS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—William French and John Short, drowned; James Reilly, aged 100, was burned to death; Angela Capello, an immigrant, found in the streets dying of starvation; and an attempt to burn Judge Daly's residence, in Brooklyn, are police reports tonight.

RETURNED FROM EUROPE.

Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. Reid returned today from Europe.

BISHOP WHIPPLE.

Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, preached the sermon tonight at the services of the Women's Auxiliary Society to the Board of Missions.

SAGEBRUSH SKETCHES.

Some Experiences in the Life of a Mining Camp Editor—How Frenchy Made a Cake with Condensed Milk and Eggs—A Present of a Cake, and How the Boys Did Not Have a Feast.

San Francisco Call.

We got the paper to press usually about 2 o'clock in the morning, ran off enough on the old Washington press, "a printing-house hand-organ" the boys called it, as each impression required enough crank-turning to grind out a whole opera on an organ, to mail on the early Benton stage, and then bade good-night to the office and returned to our cabin for our late supper. To be sure, we had a whole week to get the Esmeralda *Herald* up to press, but as 2 o'clock on the morning of the day the paper was issued was the latest possible hour at which we could go to press, we never managed to run off the first sheet a minute earlier. But one New-Year's night I proposed to the boys that we should hurry up, and have a feast in the office as soon as the mail edition was run off. The occasion of the feast was that the wife of the District-Attorney had sent us a cake! We proposed to properly celebrate the joyful event in a manner becoming its importance, and had wasted our substance in two quart bottles of wine to go with the cake. Right here I wish to explain. It happened that we all liked cake, and it also appeared that we had not tasted cake for the six months we had been in the camp. But we longed for it. It was the subject of our cabin-dinner talks. We would sit around our late supper-table, smoking and recalling incidents in which the subject of cake could be woven in.

Not one of the boys ever told a story about an occurrence in San Francisco without locating it in front of a bakery, "and the windows were just loaded with cake." All of the dinner stories were begun, "It was just as the cake was cut"; or, "I had just taken a piece of cake"; and how the boys would sit there and solemnly lie about the quantity of cake they had eaten! If our mothers and sisters had heard us they would have been surprised at the number of our youthful days we remembered to have passed watching them make cake. Finally we dreamed of the subject, and when it became a question as to whether we would be able to endure the strain of hopeless longing much more, it was suggested that we try and make some cake.

There was not much enthusiasm displayed then, though we had all lied so about how we had seen cake made that none of us dared to discourage the idea. It was one Sunday we made the trial. On Saturday we bought a supply of raw material. There was a can of condensed eggs, two cans of condensed milk, and some brown sugar and cloves. The store did not have any spices, but we stole a few cloves from the saloon. We would have preferred fresh eggs and milk, but the nearest chicken ranch was fifty miles away, down in Mason Valley, and the nearest thing to a cow was a broken-down yoke of oxen in a charcoal-burner's camp, on the Bodie road.

So we had to take our eggs and milk canned. It was our first use of that class of canned goods, and in the excitement of the moment it did not occur to any of us to read the printed direction, so we used the articles without thinking that they were condensed. I have since read those directions, and by carefully figuring on the problem I make it out that there was in that cake material equivalent to seventeen dozen fresh eggs and somewhere in the neighborhood of a barrel of milk. But I am a little ahead of the process. The exciting prospects somewhat affected our appetites, and we were soon through breakfast and had the kitchen cleared for action.

Frenchy was unanimously chosen chief-cook, and he had earned the right to that distinction in this way: I bought a jack-rabbit from a Piute Indian one day, and took it home to the cabin. It was hailed as a welcome change to our regular beefsteak, and we made a special occasion of the rabbit meal. It was first decided to broil the rabbit, but as we had had broiled meat twice a day for months, I insisted that it should be cooked in some different manner. "Stew it," said Frenchy, who, I may add, was one of the printers, but whose mother kept a boarding-house in Gold Hill, and who was, therefore, looked to in matters culinary with much reliance. "Stew it in wine," he added in an after inspiration.

But we had no wine, and were in despair until Frenchy suggested that whisky and water was greatly like most wine, and would probably do quite as well. So we did stew the rabbit in whisky—of which there happened to be some in the cabin—and melted snow. The rabbit was all eaten, but somehow whisky and water ceased to be a favorite drink with any of us after that. On that account, I say, Frenchy was chosen chief cook of the cake. I blame him to this day that he did not honestly acknowledge his ignorance of the difference between fresh and condensed eggs and milk. Why! he went at the job with as much confidence as though he had a piece of easy reprint to set.

"Your eggs and sugar must be well mixed first," said Frenchy, and he gave me a tin-pail into which he had dumped the condensed eggs and a bowlful of brown sugar.

"How will I mix 'em?" I asked, for the eggs were of the consistency of a lump of putty left out in the cold air over night.

"Stir 'em thoroughly from right to left," said Frenchy loftily, and left me to look after another part of the work. I found stirring an impossibility, but by transferring the eggs and sugar to the tin wash-basin, and using it as a mortar, with a chair-rung as a pestle, I did manage to pulverize the stuff.

They did not mix, however, and there was a suspicious dryness about the mass to which I called French's attention. "Oh! that will be all right when we add the milk," he said. The milk was made into a thick paste by the addition of some hot water and added to my compound. "I think she's ready for the oven now," said Frenchy, when the whole mass had been turned into a stew pan.

"She don't look quite right, though," said Cleve, the foreman of the office, doubtfully.

"I don't know," said Frenchy, eyeing the mass critically, "I think she's about made up."

"Hold on!" yelled Cleve, excitedly. "I knew there was something wanting; we haven't put in any flour."

We all looked at Frenchy reproachfully, but that sinner braved it out.

"Oh, sometimes they put flour in, but not always. They don't in Paris, but if you fellows want a flour cake, why of course you can have it."

But there was no flour in the house, for we bought our bread of the Chinaman who did our washing.

"There's some oat-meal," said Cleve, reflectively, "wouldn't that do?"

"Certainly," said Frenchy, "that's just the thing."

I have thought since that he was beginning to feel a little nervous, and was anxious to get the cake in the oven and out of sight.

So we turned the cake back back into the washbasin, mixed in a handful of oatmeal with the chair-rung, and then dumped the dough in the pan again. It was dreadfully stiff, and we had to tamp it down with our fists to give it a smooth surface. At last, after having stuck the cloves in the top, it was put away in the oven, and we sat around quietly, waiting for it to bake. Frenchy looked at it frequently, and reported it getting on nicely. It was about an hour after it was put in the oven that Cleve took a look. "I say, she's pretty hard," he said, kneeling down and peering into the oven. Suddenly he grasped a broom, and pulling out one of the straws, exclaimed: "I remember now how they try 'em; they prod 'em with a straw."

He worked away in silence for awhile, and then said, "She must be done; I can't prod her with a straw."

"Try wire," I suggested.

Cleve got a piece of wire, but the cake turned the wire every trial.

"I guess she's done, then," said Frenchy, a little blank in the face; "she'll soften up when she cools."

So we took the cake out and waited for it to cool. When it was stone cold it was stone hard. Well, at dinner time we chopped off a slice for each person, and made a bold attempt to find out how it tasted, but it was no go. It knocked about the table a few weeks, and Frenchy never had a word to say. You might think he was a new boarder, he appeared to know so little about that cake.

The boys got to experimenting with it at last. Cleve one day dropped a crumb of it in his cup of black coffee and it melted into milk, partly. "It would do first rate for milk, Frenchy, if it wasn't for the egg and atmeal," he said. Frenchy himself melted ome of it in hot water and then fried it. It would have made a good enough egg omelet that way if it hadn't been for the flavor of the brown sugar. Frenchy at last began to give way. His bold front was broken down, and the sight of that cake was like a nightmare to him. The boys never said anything about it, but just kept it on the table, dropping it on the floor sometimes, or throwing it at the cat to call his attention to it. But he never complained, or even once attempted to get rid of it, but I could see that he was getting thin and absent-minded with his secret worry, so I was glad when at last one of the stove-lids was broken, and Cleve chopped the cake down until it fitted the hole, and ever after it was used as a stove-cover. Frenchy cheered up after that. He seemed to be glad the cake was used for some good purpose. So, as I started out to tell, we were going to have a jubilee, when the wife of the District-Attorney sent us a cake—a fresh, sweet-smelling cake, and soft, too. Every fellow in the office except Frenchy stuck his fingers into it to see that it was soft; they were so pleased. But the boys felt so good, and as it was New-Year's Day they didn't guy poor Frenchy about it at all, except when Cleve said: "You couldn't use this cake for a planer, Frenchy." I put the cake and wine in the back part of the office and said we would have a feast as soon as the mail edition was off. You can imagine, then, how we were all working at midnight—reading proofs, correcting galleys, dumping matter in the chases, and preparing to lock up.

Shortly after midnight a couple of tramps came in the office. The saloon had closed up, and they had been turned out in the street, and seeing a light in our office had entered and asked to be allowed to warm themselves by our roaring fire. One of them camped in my editorial chair, distinguished as being the only one in the office with a whole bottom, and, with a way tramps have, were soon comfortably fixed in front of the fire. "Say, young feller," one of them asked, "where kin I get a drink of water?" I pointed to the back part of the office, and he went there. When he returned to the fire he whispered to his companion, and he, too, went after a drink of water. A little later they left, saying they were warm and would go out and take a walk.

At last the cranky Washington press rolled off the last paper we needed for the mail; we all worked at it; the boys washed up, swept the litter off my table, drew it up towards the fire, and spread a white sheet of paper over it for a tablecloth.

"And now," exclaimed Cleve, while all eyes glistened with rich expectancy, "now for the cake and wine."

He returned in a moment empty-handed, pale and trembling. His face told the story. We armed ourselves with mallets, shooting-sticks, side and foot sticks, planers, etc., and made a rush for the door. But it was no use; fortified by our wine and cake, the tramps by that time had made half the distance to Bodie.

Death of a Royal Siamese Elephant.

The Siamese nation has recently been plunged into mourning by the death of the court and body elephant of the King. One morning, after a hearty breakfast, he went mad quite unexpectedly, and trampled five of his attendants to death. To shoot him would have been sacrilege. An attempt to tranquilize his perturbed spirit by encircling him with a huge ring of holy bamboo, specially blessed by the High Priest of his own particular temple, proved worse than ineffectual, for he broke through the ring and all but terminated the High Priest's career on the spot. He was then with great difficulty driven into a close court of the palace, where, after several furious endeavors to batter down the walls with his tusks, he suddenly toppled over on his side, uttered a last cry of rage, and gave up the ghost. Naturally enough, this heavy calamity was attributed to criminal carelessness on the part of one or other of the attendants intrusted with the sacred elephant's feeding. The King, therefore, interrogated the members of the elephant's household in person, and failing to elicit any individual confession of delinquency, decreed that they should all be punished.

The Crack of Doom.

John Tapborn and his wife, who keep a saloon in Cincinnati, were aroused from their slumbers the other night by what seemed to be an authentic announcement that the world was coming to an end instanter. The floor sank and their bed gave way, a weird and unearthly shriek resounded in their ears, a bell began to toll solemnly just behind the footboard, a huge volume of steam and smoke rolled over them, a miscellaneous din tortured their ear-drums, and the whole situation indicated nothing less appalling than the crack of doom. After waiting a moment for their own particular summons they gained courage to get up and investigate, when they found that a freight-engine had run off the track and into their saloon, where it was at that moment standing, very much in need of refreshments, with its smoke-stack shamelessly thrust up through the ceiling into the proprietor's bedroom.

A Merited Compliment.

Michigan City Dispatch.

The worst edited paper of its size and pretensions in the United States is the Chicago *Times*. The telegraph news is scattered everywhere, there is no uniformity in its make-up, and its editorials (especially the ones on constitutional points) are either written by a Fijian or a lunatic. We say this more in sorrow than in anger.

LOST HIS BRIDE.

She Ran Away with a Handsomer Man, and S. H. Randall Is Disgusted.

A Peculiar Description of Nellie and the Man Who Won Her.

"Mad as a March hare" is an expression entirely inadequate in intensity to express the mental condition of S. H. Randall, of Spencer, Wis., as he appeared at the Central Station yesterday. He gnashed his teeth in rage, stamped his foot forcibly upon the floor, and tapping his pocket significantly, threatened all manner of dire results to "that man," should the unfortunate individual again come within the range of his vision and revolver. An inquisitive reporter who beheld Mr. Randall in the storm of his wrath made inquiries as to the cause of what must, in the light of developments, be termed his righteous and justifiable indignation, and was regaled with a romantic tale of unrequited affection cruel disappointment, and man's inhumanity to man. It seems from the country gentleman's heartrending tale that he is an employé in a sawmill in the place which he claims as his home, and that for the past two months he has been assiduous, earnest, and honorable in his attentions to a certain young woman, the pride of the village, the daughter of the mill watchman, and had finally progressed so far in his courtship as to receive from the object of his mature admiration a promise of marriage and her consent to have the ceremony performed, not in the rural hamlet of Wisconsin, but in Chicago, by a real city preacher in full dress and white gloves—or may be by a real cityfied Justice of the Peace. The name of this young lady was "Nellie." Her last name seems to have been a matter of very little importance to her ardent admirer, for despite the old gentleman's severest efforts of mind he could not recollect it. He only knew that she was pretty, and "was known all over that section of country as 'Nellie,'" and that he loved her. Last Saturday was the day fixed upon by the loving couple for the beginning of that journey which should usher them into another voyage that would end only in

THE GRAVE OR DIVORCE COURT.

With light hearts they boarded the train, and, after a tedious ride made enjoyable (to the other passengers) by sportive tricks such as lovers only know how to perform, were landed safe and sound in the creamy City of Milwaukee at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Had the simple-minded Randall had an inkling of what was to befall him on the continuation of his journey, the continuation would doubtless have been made in the direction of Spencer instead of toward the sinful City of Chicago. However, they were obliged to remain two hours in the depot at Milwaukee. That wait was primarily the cause of all of the old gentleman's trials and tribulations, for there in the waiting room it was that the false and fickle Nellie was attracted by the dashing appearance of a much younger, brusquer, better-dressed man than the person with whom she had chosen to cast her lot. The young man was apparently a commercial tourist, for he carried in his hand what Randall describes as a "square-cornered carpet-sack." He was withal a dashing sort of individual with a lively manner, a dancing eye, and nobby attire, and he seemed to be greatly attracted by the rustic beauty and freshness of the flirtatious country maiden. Randall's garb was his best, as befitted the occasion, but it was of the "store clothes" order, whereas that of the drummer was of the latest style, finest material, and most faultless fit. Randall boasted no flashy jewelry, while the tourist wore gold galore. The country lover seemed unused to the ways of the world, while the dandified stranger was evidently possessed of all the information necessary to enable him to make his own way and get the best of everything—a thing uncommon in retiring and unassuming traveling salesmen. A few comparisons such as these turned the scale in the mind of the inexperienced damsel in favor of the younger, handsomer man, and so when the unsuspecting Randall went out to find for his little cherub a toothsome sandwich, the drummer found no difficulty in drawing Miss Nellie into a conversation, the which was manifestly not pleasing to Mr. Randall, who having returned and seen, held his peace and soothed his rising wrath by the power of his all-absorbing love for her who was so soon to be his wife. The train left for Chicago at 5 o'clock, and much to the elderly lover's relief his now hated rival was nowhere to be seen. The great metropolis was reached at 9 o'clock and Randall and his bride-elect sought the nearest restaurant there to satisfy that appetite which not even the powers of love can subdue. A place, half-saloon, half-restaurant, was easily found, and the two entered, took a seat, and were about to order a bridal breakfast, when the young woman suddenly became impressed with the idea that the surroundings and appointments of the establishment were not in keeping with the festive nature of the expedition which brought them there. So Randall, with "Joshua Whitcomb"-like fidelity to the little girl's every wish, went to find a better place where they could sip their coffee and exchange sweet nothings without being observed by a crowd of rude and carousing men. Hardly had the form of the honest Granger disappeared from sight, when the identical drummer who had been last seen at Milwaukee hastily entered the restaurant, and, as if by preconcerted agreement, picked up the wayward maiden's bundles and

HURRIED HER OUT INTO A CARRIAGE,

and away they went, no thought of the deserted Randall disturbing their peace of mind. Where they went, no one knows. The dejected and heart-broken wanderer from Spencer soon discovered what had come to pass, and hunted in vain for them, for even so much as a ribbon or a glove (if she had any) that she might have dropped, but naught could he find. So he sought consolation among the unfeeling officers at Central Station, and asked the assistance of the "whole force" in recovering his lost treasure. Up to last accounts no trace of the festive drummer and the fickle Nellie had been found, though Mr. Randall furnished the most minute description of the young woman. That she may be known if found, the novel description, given partially in the lonely lover's words, is hereto appended:

Nellie is about 18 years old and a trifle more than five feet in hight; very slimlike, and thin-faced; had rosy cheeks, and "when talking to you the blood rushes to her face"; had long, black hair, "done up behind"; and a brown felt hat "lined with plush" and caught up on the right side by "a big white rose"; wore a plain gold wedding ring on the third finger of her right hand, and a silver ring upon the index finger of the left hand; wore a black worsted dress "kinder covered with flowers," and a long gold chain around her neck, and to the chain was attached an imitation gold watch; had a "black sack coat trimmed with beads"; and her eyes were gray and evidently very bewitching, as they are said to be "luscious." Should any one find the recreant miss he or she will confer a great favor upon poor Randall by giving information to those who will see that she is either properly located here or sent back to her rural home, to be once again the rosy-cheeked "Nellie of all the country round."

Some Modern Samsons.

Scribner's Journal.

In 1871 "Mr. Gregorie," claiming to be 71 years old, nightly astonished the good folks of Hereford by carrying 700 weight with the greatest ease, and by performing certain other extraordinary feats. For all that, he was one of the quietest men, and simple as a child, living in constant dread lest he should be provoked into using his strength unprofessionally, and afraid to nurse his own baby lest he should give it a fatal squeeze.

Joseph Popischill was wont to amuse the Hungarian public by holding a table in the air by his hands and teeth, while a couple of gypsies danced upon it to a third's fiddling. He and one of his brothers would bear upon their shoulders a sort of wooden bridge while a cart full of stones, drawn by two horses, was driven over it. Falling into evil ways, Joseph was imprisoned in the fortress of Ofen, and one day volunteered to give the prison inspectors a specimen of his abilities; and permission being accorded, he so arranged the Governor's heavy mahogany table as to hold it suspended with his teeth for nearly half a minute. Joignery, a French professional acrobat, lately performing at a Berlin theatre, executed the following extraordinary feat: As he swung head downward from a trapeze to which his ankles were fixed a horse covered with gay trappings and begirt with a broad leathern surcingle having two strong loops attached to it, and mounted by a full-grown man, was brought on the central stage, above which Joignery hung suspended. Seizing the loops with his hands, the Frenchman, by sheer muscular strength, lifted horse and rider some inches off the stage, sustained their combined weight in the air for some seconds, and then let them down again as evenly and slowly as he had raised them. Mr. Stanley tells us that Simba, chief overseer of Amu bin Osman's caravan, standing six feet five inches barefooted, and measuring thirty-two inches from shoulder to shoulder, could toss an ordinary-sized man ten feet into the air and catch him in his descent. He would take one of the large, white Muscat donkeys by the ears, and, with a sudden movement of his right foot, lay the surprised ass on its back; carrying a 3-year-old bullock on his back halfway round his master's plantation; and once actually bore twelve men on his back, shoulders, and chest round Osman's house, to the intense wonder of a large crowd of applauding spectators.

A man of great strength was William Joy, known in his day as "the English Samson." He was a native of Kent, having been born near Ramsgate in 1675. From an early period of his life he displayed remarkable strength and dexterity for his years, and when 24 years of age he began publicly to exhibit his astonishing feats. Among other of Joy's performances, he is said to have been able to retain and keep in place a strong horse, urged by the whip to escape his powerful rein, solely by the check of his pull, without any stay or support whatever. Aided by a strong leathern girdle or belt, and supporting himself by pressing his arms on a railing, he could lift from the ground a stone said to be a ton weight. He also broke asunder a rope fastened to a wall which had previously borne more than a ton and a half weight without breaking. Notwithstanding his great strength he was possessed of singularly agile and flexible joints, many wonderful stories being told of his feats in this respect, such as placing a glass of wine on the sole of his foot, which he could twist round with his hands and convey in this way to his mouth without spilling.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Medetur,

The physiological rejuvenator of the organic system, and specific cure for impotency, sterility, seminal weakness, loss of memory, nervous debility, sick and nervous headache; a constitutional remedy for dyspepsia and neuralgia by supplying nerve and brain power. Sent by mail prepaid, $1 per box; 6 for $5. Pamphlets mailed free. Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co., 92 and 94 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., agents, and for sale by all druggists.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drugstore, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

Twenty years ago it was modestly claimed that Buck & Rayner's "Mars Cologne" was the finest achievement of the science of perfumery. It has never since been equaled by any other distillation. Today it is sold from Maine to Texas.

FINANCIAL.

An Iron and Copper Investment.

In 1876 the incorporators of the

NORTH STATE MINING COMPANY

began the examination and development of the mineral wealth of North Carolina, and, after five years of labor and expense, became satisfied that they were possessed of rich and valuable mineral properties, that only required a railroad to enable them to pour into the pockets of their stockholders thousands of dollars of dividends.

The principal properties being in Ashe County, remote from transportation, the Legislature of North Carolina was asked to grant a special charter for mining, railroad, and telegraph purposes. This charter was granted Feb. 11, 1881, incorporating the North State Mining Company. Under this charter the company have acquired very valuable privileges; power to buy and sell mines and mineral lands, to carry on the mining and reduction of ores, in all its branches; to construct railroads and telegraph lines connecting its mines with trunk lines of railroad and telegraph lines, and for the purpose of constructing said railroad and telegraph lines it has power to issue bonds to the amount of $25,000 per mile. The capital stock of the company is $10,000,000, divided into 400,000 shares, of par value of $25 per share.

In Stanly County, twenty-three miles from Salisbury, on the Piedmont Air-Line Road, in North Carolina, is the well-known Crowell Gold Mine, which is well equipped and developed. The estate consists of 850 acres of land, rich and fertile soil, covered with heavy growth of timber. It has numerous veins of gold quartz upon it, and about 300 acres of auriferous gravel, which yields numerous fine nuggets and coarse gold. The company also own and operate a large saw mill in connection with the mine.

In Ashe County the company have large tracts of mineral land. Among them is a very valuable Copper mine, carrying gold and silver, which is a property of 350 acres, covered with heavy timber. This mine is fully equipped with modern machinery, and has already produced a large quantity of rich and valuable ore.

Prof. Emmons, late State Geologist of North Carolina; Prof. Kerr, State Geologist of North Carolina; Prof. J. H. McChesney, Mining Geologist; Walter Hamilton, M. E.; Prof. R. M. Eames, have made most favorable reports about this mine. They concur in the belief that it gives indication of great commercial value, and that by the character and grade of the ore, it promises to be one of the best paying Copper lodes in this country.

When the smelting furnaces are finished, the daily present yield of this mine is estimated as follows: Thirty tons of ore per day; average, 20 per cent. copper, and $40 in gold and silver per ton, will equal $8,000 per day, and average 310 days to the year, will equal $2,480,000 gross earnings, per year. When the new shaft is finished, and cross-cuts are made to the vein, the output can easily be doubled, and by the end of the first year the mine will be earning (ore averaging as at present) over $1,800,000 per year.

The Soapstone quarries, Kaolin mines, and Mica mines, are situate about four miles from the Copper mines, on the way to the Magnetic iron-ore beds.

The estate consists of over 1,000 acres of fertile lands, covered with a heavy growth of timber, and also includes a water-power of about 800 horse-power.

The addition of railroad transportation is only required to turn these iron mines into a bonanza of wealth.

Prof. Kerr, State Geologist of North Carolina, refers to this property in his report to the State in 1875, on page 255, Vol. I. He concludes his remarks by saying: "This is manifestly an iron region, and worthy of thorough investigation."

The value of these magnetic iron-ore beds cannot be easily estimated. At the lowest calculation there is in sight sufficient ore to last for 100 years, with an output of 300,000 tons a year.

The company are preparing to build a line of railroad that will connect their iron mines with the Ohio Valley, and at the same time be a trunk line from the Northwest to the Southeast. This road will be known as the Carolina, Virginia & Northwestern Railroad, and will connect at the most feasible point with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad in West Virginia, thus giving direct communication with the Ohio Valley and the Northwest, and at the same time the construction of the railroad from Jefferson to Wadesboro, will give an outlet south to the Atlantic Seaboard.

Judging from the present average of ore from the Copper mine, it is estimated that dividends to the extent of two and one-half ($2.50) dollars per share can be paid during 1882. The completion of the company's railroad by 1883 will give a market to their valuable deposits of Magnetic Iron Ore, which will enable them to pay dividends of at least five ($5) dollars per share.

THE STOCK OF THE COMPANY CAN BE OBTAINED THROUGH ANY REPUTABLE BROKER CONNECTED WITH THE MINING EXCHANGES, AT THE CURRENT MARKET RATES.

Maps, pamphlets, and full information can be obtained at the Company's office, No. 52 Broadway, New York City.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS

Dr. Price's SPECIAL

TRADE MARK

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Prepared from the choicest Fruits, without coloring, poisonous oils, acids, or artificial Essences. ALWAYS UNIFORM IN STRENGTH, WITHOUT ANY ADULTERATIONS OR IMPURITIES. Have gained their reputation from their perfect purity, superior strength and quality. Admitted by all who have used them as the most delicate, grateful and natural flavors for cakes, puddings, creams, etc., ever made.

Manufactured by STEELE & PRICE,

Makers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Cream Baking Powder, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

WINES.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN

DRY. RICH.

CHAMPAGNE.

Grand Vintage 1878.

These celebrated Wines for sale by all leading Wine Merchants and Grocers.

CHAS. F. SCHMIDT & PETERS, New York,

SOLE AGENTS.

BOSTON BANKS.

Extremely Bad Condition of the Affairs of the Pacific.

All Its Capital and a Heavy Assessment Necessary to Cover Liabilities.

Business to Be Continued as Usual Today by the Central.

Some Queer Transactions by the Cashier of the Latter Concern.

Rumors of Impending Extensive Failures and Further Serious Financial Complications.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 20.—The suspended banks are still the subject of much comment, and the probability is that tomorrow will witness more than one failure of gigantic dimensions. There are many wild rumors tonight. Tomorrow will prove their authenticity. One is that one of the best-known firms here, which has always stood above suspicion, will collapse, with liabilities of a quarter of a million. The doors of the Central Bank will open tomorrow, and business will proceed as usual, the following card having been issued by the full Board of Directors tonight, after a meeting of seven hours' duration:

"We have caused an examination of the books and assets to be made, and not an error or discrepancy has been found therein, and, with the single exception of its claim against the Pacific National Bank of this city, its assets are good beyond a doubt. We believe its claim against the Pacific Bank, with the collaterals held to secure the same, will ultimately result in little, if any, loss to this bank. The bank will be open for business as usual tomorrow morning, prepared to meet its obligations." There are

NOW IN CASH IN THE VAULTS MORE

than $200,000, more than can possibly be called for today, and five banks—the Maverick, Hamilton, Security, Redemption, and Commonwealth—have pledge $100,000 each for sixty days. If at the end of that time the claims against the Pacific are not settled, the Central will reorganize, and increase its capital stock half a million, and take up its loan, guarantees to that effect having been voluntarily given.

THE CENTRAL'S CLAIMS AGAINST THE PACIFIC amount to $800,000, the face value of the collateral held being but $250,000. But, to show the loose management, the Cashier of the Central has since last fall been in the habit of exchanging the checks of his bank for those of the Pacific for the accommodation of Mr. Benyon, without the knowledge of the Directors or of the President. The latter heard of it Thursday, when he found the Pacific had obtained a check for $400,000 in exchange for its own check. He hurried over to the Pacific and demanded collateral, and obtained from Benyon half a bushel basketful, which to-day are found to be worth the amount stated above. The President and Cashier will probably be asked for their resignations tomorrow. There is nothing new in relation to the Pacific Bank, the examination being still in progress, except

AN INTERESTING STORY FROM MR. JOHN SHEPARD,

of the firm of Shepard & Norwell, dry goods, who is one of the Directors, as to the failure. He says that Thursday forenoon Benyon, the President, told the Directors that the bank was deeply involved through its transactions with Theodore C. Weeks, and would fail unless he could at once get $150,000 with which to make his clearance at the Eliot Bank. He says Weeks was very largely indebted to them, and that it had been his practice to give checks to Weeks, which the latter would always cover on the same day with checks on other banks.

HIS SYSTEM OF SWAPPING CHECKS

he acknowledges had been going on without the knowledge or suspicion of the Directors for some three months. "As soon as we understood the situation we went to the office of Mr. Weeks, where we found that gentleman, and asked him for $150,000. He at once sent out for that sum, and assured us that it would soon be forthcoming. Meanwhile we discussed his position. Although rather ill at ease, he talked confidently of being able soon to square his account with the bank satisfactorily. His messenger returned with the funds, and we lost no time in handing them over to Mr. Benyon, who then said he should be able to tide over this difficulty. It had been arranged, however, that Mr. Weeks should have a talk with the Directors that afternoon before the time for the meeting. I went into the bank and investigated. What did I find? That

NO RECORD OR ENTRY OF ANY SORT

had been made of these transactions with Mr. Weeks, nor did his name appear even as a depositor. What's more, that very Thursday he had obtained from the bank checks amounting to $725,000. He had evidently paid his debts with our money. When we went to him for that advance on his account it was in reality our own money we brought back. We thought we had wiped out at least $150,000 of that claim, when in fact we were worse off than before. Thinking we were cleverly pulling ourselves out of the mud, we were getting in deeper than ever. According to appointment Weeks met the Directors that afternoon and attempted to give us a statement of his affairs, but the result was neither clear nor satisfactory, and we adjourned until evening. In the evening he gave

A MORE EXPLICIT SHOWING.

He said he held stock which, according to that day's quotations, was worth $3,800,000, and that he owed about the same amount, but all his stock was hypothecated for half to two-thirds of its value. All other banks with which he was involved had security, but we had none. The same evening we had an interview with Asa P. Potter and Jonas H. French, of the Maverick Bank, and finally a plan was agreed upon which bade fair to get the Pacific well out of its difficulties. Mr. Potter and other bank Presidents were to furnish $500,000 the next morning, taking for protection securities which the bank held, strengthened by the indorsement of Mr. Lewis Coleman, who in turn was to secure himself with other

COLLATERAL HELD BY THE BANK.

We also had an interview with the Directors of the Central Bank, to which we owed a considerable sum. It was agreed that the next day we should give them $200,000 in good paper. The balance of our debt they were to carry for two months, by which time we hoped to be able to cancel it. So when the Pacific Directors wound up our business consultation at an early hour Friday morning there was quite an encouraging outlook for the bank's affairs, but it became noised about that our bank was in a precarious position. Mr. Benyon was delayed in getting the loan of $500,000 that had been arranged, and Friday morning there was every indication that a run was to be made upon us. So, while it was in its early stages, we closed. Had we continued business, such was

THE STATE OF THINGS,

that half a million or twice that amount would have done us no good. If we could have had the $500,000 on hand at the opening of business, then the small depositors, who were the first to apply, might have been satisfied, and the run perhaps nipped in the bud."

"To what do you attribute the bank's misfortune?"

"To the shrewdness of Mr. Weeks, the loose management of President Benyon, and the stupidity of his Cashier, Mr. Pettengill, who followed his instructions in these transactions with Mr. Weeks."

SUSTAINING A PIANO MANUFACTORY.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—It is learned today that the entire capital and also a heavy assessment upon the stockholders of the Pacific Bank will be necessary to cover the liabilities. It further appears that the bank's dealings with Weeks are not by any means the extent of transactions of the same nature. They have, for instance, been sustaining a large pianoforte manufacturing company. The following was Weeks' method of transacting business: He would deposit at the Pacific his own or another broker's check, and receive a certificate of deposit for the amount, with the understanding that it should not be returned for payment in a certain number of days. In this way President Benyon secured the free use of the money for a specified period, usually ten to thirty days. Weeks then sold upon the street, or to another bank, the certificate for what it would bring. For instance, one certificate for $10,000 went begging at $750 discount, and was finally bought by the bank itself at that rate, they fearing the hawking of the certificate at this price on the street would injure the credit of the bank.

LOUIS W. YOUNG,

Cashier of the Central National Bank, is a former associate of Benyon in the Exchange Bank. Along in September Benyon could get no market for his certificates, which circulated to the extent of many thousands of dollars, and went to Young for aid. Young gave him Cashier's checks on the Central Bank—paper of the same nature. This was done without the knowledge of the President or Directors of the Central, and the practice was continued until the amount became very large. President Bishop, of the Central, discovered his Cashier's actions a few weeks ago, and, severely rebuking him, endeavored to reduce the amount, and as he supposed succeeded in redeeming nearly all his Pacific Bank paper. He was astounded to discover Thursday that Young had been surreptitiously continuing the practice, and that his bank held claims against the Pacific to the amount of $800,000, including a single check of $400,000 accepted by Young from Benyon a few hours before. President Bishop immediately applied to Benyon for collateral. Benyon seized what he could get hold of at the time, and turned over a quantity of miscellaneous securities, which today are found to have a face value of $250,000. This is

THE ONLY SECURITY THE CENTRAL BANK HAS

for its claim of $800,000 against the Pacific Bank. The Central has, however, raised $500,000 outside, and has called its quick loans in, so that, with the cash on hand and immediately available, the bank now has $200,000 above what can be demanded by depositors or other creditors. Business will be continued as usual tomorrow.

Cashier Young's resignation is demanded, and a new Cashier will be on duty Monday morning. Col. Needham, examining the affairs of the Pacific Bank, is of opinion that its capital $1,000,000, and an additional million for which the stockholders can be drawn upon, will pay depositors and other creditors in full.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slightly warmer and generally fair weather, followed by local rains in the western portion, easterly to southerly winds, and falling barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, slightly warmer, south to west winds, generally fair weather, and falling barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, slightly warmer, south to west winds, fair weather during the day, stationary or falling barometer, followed by occasional light rain or snow during the night.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, slight rise in temperature, variable winds mostly from south to west, increasing cloudiness, areas of light rain, stationary or slowly falling barometer.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin: Fair weather prevailed generally throughout the districts east of the Rocky Mountains. The temperature has fallen about ten degrees on the Atlantic coast, and has risen slowly in the Mississippi Valley, the Lake region, and the Northwest. Winds from the northwest to southwest in the New England and Middle States; from north to east in the Southern States; from south to west in the Lake region and the Northwest. The indications are that fair and slightly warmer weather will prevail in New England and the Middle States during Monday followed Tuesday by generally cloudy and warmer weather.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named:

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	W't'er.
Albany	40	33	W...	Light...	0	Clear.
Alpena	25	27	S.W.	Brisk...	0	Fair.
Buffalo	33	30	S.W.	Brisk...	0	Clear.
Cairo	39	38	E....	Light...	0	Cl'dy.
Cheyenne	35	26	N....	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Chicago	32	32	S.W.	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	36	37	......	Calm...	0	Clear.
Cleveland	31	28	S....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Davenport	34	33	S.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Denver	40	33	N.E.	Light..	0	Cl'dy.
Des Moines	30	35	S.W.	Light...	0	Fair.
Detroit	40	40	S....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Dodge City	44	30	S...	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Dubuque	35	..	......	......	......	....
Duluth	35	29	N.W.	Fresh..	.01	L. snw.
Erie	30	32	S....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Escanaba	30	32	S....	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Garry	..	—8	N....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Fort Gibson	..	40	S.E.	Light..	*—	Lt rain
Grand Haven	33	36	S...	Brisk..	0	Fair.
Indianapolis	34	34	S....	Light...	0	Clear.
Keokuk	..	33	S....	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
La Crosse	43	38	S....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	37	34	S....	Light...	0	Cl'dy.
Louisville	37	37	E....	Light..	0	Clear.
Las Animas	38	31	N.E.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Marquette	27	33	S.W.	Light...	0	Cl'dy.
Memphis	41	41	......	Calm...	0	Fair.
Milwaukee	30	30	S.W.	Brisk...	0	Fair.
Nashville	40	39	......	Calm...	0	Cl'dy.
North Platte	43	32	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Omaha	44	..	S.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Oswego	35	31	S....	Light...	*—	Clear.
Pittsburg	35	33	E....	Light..	0	Clear.
Port Huron	26	28	S.W.	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Rochester	31	28	S.W.	Brisk...	0	Clear.
Sandusky	32	32	S....	Brisk..	0	Fair.
Shreveport	48	43	N.E.	Light..	0	Clear.
Springfield	33	33	S....	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
St. Louis	31	34	S....	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
St. Paul	39	35	W...	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Toledo	32	32	S....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	52	47	N.E.	Light..	0	Clear.
Yankton, D. T.	40	30	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Denison	46	..	N....	Light..	.07	Cl'dy.
Galveston	51	56	N.E.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Port Eads	63	65	N.E.	Brisk..	0	Cl'dy.
San Antonio	54	49	N.E.	Light..	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	..	—2	N....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	39	29	N ...	Fresh..	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar*	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.500	20.2	69	Calm..	..	.0..	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.491	26.0	80	S.W...	12	.0..	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.365	31.9	88	S.W...	15	.0..	Fair.
6:18 p. m.	30.332	30.5	88	S.W...	10	.0..	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.285	32.0	88	S.W...	12	.0..	Cloudy.

*Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation, and instrumental error.
Maximum temperature, 32.0.
Minimum temperature, 16.8.
Mean daily barometer, 30.386.
Mean daily thermometer, 28.0.
Mean daily humidity, 81.7.

The Mississippi River at St. Louis Has Ceased to Rise.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 20.—The river stopped rising here today and the anxiety about property in the northern part of the city is much allayed. The probabilities are that there will not be much damage done. The condition of the Eastern railroads is improved somewhat, but is still bad. Trains are running very irregularly, and except those on the Ohio & Mississippi and Louisville & Nashville are much behind time. The Vandalia Line uses that of the Ohio & Mississippi to Odin, Ill., the intersection with Illinois Central, over which it runs to its own again, and the Wabash is using the track of the Indianapolis & St. Louis to Litchfield, Ill., where it connects with its own line. The Chicago & Alton and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy send their passengers by steamer to Alton, at which point the trains are made up for the north. An immense amount of rain has fallen throughout Central and Southern Illinois, and a great extent of the country is flooded. No such condition of things was ever known before in the same part of the country this season of the year.

The Sangamon River on the Rampage.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 20.—In consequence of the late rains the Sangamon and its tributaries in this vicinity are on a boom, covering a wide scope of the low lands. The stage of water is higher than at any time before in many years, and the destruction of property is great. Farmers from the vicinity of Spring Creek state that the stream has damaged a great deal of property. At Riverton today the Sangamon rose three and a half inches in four hours, and the water is now a foot deep over the floors of the paper-mill there. The stalls in the feeding-pens of the Riverton Distillery have been flooded, necessitating the removal of the stock today. Two hundred cattle and 300 hogs were turned out. The water tonight is still reported rising.

The Wabash River Out of Its Banks at Lafayette, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 20.—The Wabash River at this point is out of its banks, and overflowing the bottom lands on the west side. The water never raised as rapidly, at least not for ten years, as it did for a while yesterday. Fortunately most of the corn in the bottom lands had been gathered, and the damage will be comparatively light. Farmers report, however, that the long-continued wet weather has caused the corn to rot on the stalk, to a considerable extent. It is estimated that not more than one-half the corn crop has been gathered so far, and the fields are too wet to enter now.

Floods in the Vicinity of Bedford, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEDFORD, Ind., Nov. 20.—The continued hard rains of the past few days have caused floods in many of the smaller streams, and much damage has been done to fencing and ungathered corn. The trestle-work approaches to the Bedford & Bloomington Railroad bridge over Indian Creek, fifteen miles from here, were washed out, and trains are unable to pass over the road.

Snow in New Brunswick.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 20.—There was a snowfall throughout this province today.

A DUEL IN PROSPECT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 20.—For some days past rumors have been plentiful to the effect that a hostile meeting was about to occur at some point on the Carolina shore between Tinsley W. Rucker, a prominent young lawyer of Athens, and James M. Smith, of Oglethorpe County, a member of the present Legislature and one of the convict lessees, who is probably the largest cotton planter in Georgia. Rucker, it seems, published two articles upon the management of the convicts of this State, to which, it is said, Smith has taken offense and asks for retraction. This Rucker refuses to do, so rumor has it, and in consequence Smith has asked Rucker to meet him in Carolina and there settle their differences according to the code duello. Smith was here today, but disappeared, and it is supposed is now on his way to some point in Carolina for the purpose of meeting Rucker. Whit Johnson is Smith's second, while the friend of Rucker is not definitly known. Friends of both parties claim that each has plenty of backbone. Rucker, it is said, has been mixed up in several affairs of similar character, and Smith is considered a determined man.

THE RAILROADS.

A Protest Against a Railroad Track in the Fifth Ward.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—If you will allow me space in your valuable paper I will show a few facts in regard to the proposed route of the Wabash & St. Louis Railroad. In THE TRIBUNE of Nov. 6 I read an article showing the way the Wabash is trying to get permission from the City Council to lay tracks from Forty-third street north to Thirty-fifth street, then west to the South Branch of the Chicago River, and that said company is now building an elevator at the end of Thirty-second street.

The fact is, this matter is as follows: The proposed railroad will run parallel with and about 200 feet east of Parnell avenue until it reaches Thirty-fifth street. It runs across all the streets and alleys, crossing Halsted street between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth, passing through a thickly settled neighborhood all the way to its elevator.

If permission to build such a road is granted it will be a wholesale outrage on the people of that neighborhood. The idea of a railroad company buying a lot twenty-five feet wide, laying its tracks, and compelling the poor taxpayers on each side of the tracks to suffer the consequences of having their property ruined is an outrage which no honorable Alderman should allow.

But this is not the worst point, bad as it is. At the corner of Thirty-fifth and Wallace streets stands a public school, which was finished last summer at a cost of $60,000 to the taxpayers. This proposed railroad will surround this school on two sides, running north on the east side across Thirty-fifth street, then turning to the right and going north of the school. How, under Heaven, would anybody suppose we can send our children to school across all these tracks? There are about 400 children in this neighborhood who would have to cross said railroad four times a day in order to attend school. How is it possible for a railroad company to have the cheek to undertake such a terrible destruction of property, both public and private. Said railroad would benefit no one. It is only a spur to the company's own elevator, and therefore there is no excuse for the destruction of poor people's property. Another point is this: At the corner of Thirty-fifth and Halsted streets is an engine-house and police-patrol station. How could the engine company attend to its duties if the streets were blockaded with long lines of freight-cars, a thing often noticed at other places where the company have side-tracks?

No Alderman with any manly feelings about him will ever be guilty of granting privileges for such destruction of property when nobody is to be benefited by it. The company could just as well come to its elevator by way of Thirty-ninth street, where there is a track already across Halsted street, and where plenty of land can be had; but I suppose some of the property-owners want a fair price for it, and the company wants to save the cost. The company would evidently sooner destroy the whole of the Fifth Ward than buy land and build its road where it should do it—viz.: on Thirty-ninth street west to the river, and then follow the river north to the elevator. There is no school-house, no engine-house, and do police patrol-house in the way. It is not a settled district at all.

It is yet in the power of the Aldermen of the city to stop the aforesaid railroad company from trespassing on public property. They have a chance to show whether they are men of honor and human feelings, or only mere tools for railroads. Are they going to turn all these public improvements over to the railroad company, or will they protect the people against such a wholesale destruction? The question will soon be brought before them, and I therefore give you the above idea of the situation as it is.

FIFTH-WARD TAXPAYER.

Additional Responsibilities.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 20.—J. M. Ferris, Superintendent of the Mahoning Division of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, has been appointed Superintendent of Transportation of that company's line, in addition to his other duties. N. F. Wood, Train Dispatcher, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent.

Miscellaneous Items.

The new depot long contemplated by the Lake Shore and Rock Island Railroad Companies at Fifty-first street has been commenced. Another building is to be erected on the same street on the opposit side of the tracks to accommodate the yardmaster, train-dispatcher, and telegraph operators.

The Atlanta *Constitution* says: "The managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad are engaged in a work of philological reform. They want the people along their lines to use the word 'station' instead of 'depot.' This would be an improvement, but in this, as in all other respects, Atlanta is ahead. We boldly allude to our passenger station as the 'car-shed.' Could Mr. Richard Grant White suggest anything superior to this?"

Mr. Ralph Brownell has been appointed assistant civil engineer of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad, with headquarters at Battle Creek, Mich. Mr. Brownell has been connected with the engineering department of the Town of Lake, and recently assisted in surveying the Michigan avenue boulevard for the South Park Commissioners. Mr. Brownell is well spoken of by Col. J. T. Foster, engineer of the Town of Lake, under whom he has worked for a number of years.

The four main tracks between Englewood and Twenty-second street to be used by the Lake Shore and Rock Island Roads are nearly completed, and will probably be used this week or next. Each road will then have its own tracks as far north as Twenty-second street, which will help to shorten up the time between Englewood and the city, and will prevent many of the annoying delays which have occurred lately to passenger-trains; each road has still another track, which will used for moving freight-trains.

Mr. D. H. Conklin, formerly Superintendent of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield, and later with the Wabash, is now General Manager of the Chicago & Great Southern Railroad. This line is owned and controlled by Henry Crawford and others, and is to run from Dalton, the present terminus of the Chicago & Western Indiana, to Brazil, a distance of 150 miles. Twenty miles of this new line have already been completed, and 3,000 tons of iron are on hand. The work on this new road is being pushed with all possible speed, and it is expected to have the entire line completed and ready for business early next season.

Arrangements are being made for surveying the contemplated Burlington & Ohio River Railroad. This road is to run from Burlington, Ia., through Illinois to St. Louis. A branch will extend from Stanton, Ill., to some point on the Ohio River. There are eight miles of the old roadbed on the northern end which has been secured, and this will only require slight repairs to put it in good order. It is claimed by the promoters of the scheme that a syndicate has been formed to furnish the necessary money for the construction of the proposed line. The surveyors, it is claimed, will go to work at once, and next year the work of construction is to be commenced.

"OLD SEDGE" DEAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 20.—This morning two young men, out hunting, found the body of a man under the edge of a hay-stack a short distance from the city limits. They reported the fact to the authorities, and the body was brought in, when it proved to be the body of J. H. Sedgwick, well known nearly all over the State, and particularly about this city and Chicago, as "Old Sedge." He was once the subject of a sensation in Chicago under the title of "The Hermit of Michigan Avenue." He was 68 years of age, and had been insane for twenty years. He was of a roving disposition, and had been missing for about two weeks. He was probably several days dead when found.

NEW CORPORATIONS LICENSED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 20.—The Secretary of State yesterday licensed the Chicago Cinchona Company; capital, $500,000; corporators, Levi Sprague, R. D'Unger, Alonzo P. Connelly, and Charles H. McDermott. The Myers Manufacturing Company, Chicago; capital, $25,000; corporators, J. B. Wallace, Garson Myers, and Chester M. Dawes.

POTATOES, TURNIPS, AND CORN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEDFORD, Ind. Nov. 19.—The late potato and turnip crops are turning out immense yields, and farmers generally find on gathering that they have at least one-third more of corn than they expected. Up to this time there have been but three or four frosty mornings here, and at present the weather is as pleasant as spring.

LYING AT DEATH'S DOOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 20.—Bishop Weightman, the oldest Bishop of the Methodist Church South, now lies at the point of death in Charleston. His dissolution is momentarily expected.

A NEW NATIONAL BANK.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 19.—A new National bank, with a capital of $500,000, was organized today by some prominent business-men of the city. The name is "Exchange National Bank." The following are the officers: President, Francis Ferry; Vice-President, Hugh Colville; Cashier, John M. Blair; Directors, Lowe Emerson, Benjamin F. Power, Franklin Alter, William H. Alms, James Cullen, Francis Ferry, and Hugh Colville.

CANADA.

A Patent Case Compromised.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Nov. 20.—It is said that the important patent case in which litigation was threatened has been settled out of court. Mr. Ives, of Montreal, had a dispute with Messrs. Washburn, Moen & Co., an American firm, touching the making of barbed-wire fencing. The American firm had entered two suits against Mr. Ives for $20,000 each for an infringement of the patent, but it is now understood that an arrangement has been come to at the instance of the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, and that hereafter the wire-fencing of the character in dispute will be manufactured in Canada, though it formerly came from the United States.

A Strange Horse-Disease.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Nov. 20.—Dr. Way says the disease prevalent among horses seems to be increasing. He describes it as a febrile disease attended with prostration and loss of strength, together with inflammation of the mucous membranes of the nose, throat, bronchial tubes, and digestive organs. The true cause of the disease is obscure, but those conditions which predispose to it are the crowding together of horses in close, ill-ventilated stables, bad food, overwork, or neglect of any description, and sudden changes of temperature.

News Nuggets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Nov. 20.—Mayor McMurrich has received from Secretary Blaine at Washington a reply to the resolutions of sympathy passed by the City Council on the occasion of the death of President Garfield. The resolution, the writer, says, "is particularly prized as coming from a neighboring city and a kindred people."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Nov. 20.—There is great activity displayed by both parties here in connection with the forthcoming election for the local Legislature.

Great Expectations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Nov. 20.—The Rev. Dr. Wild, pastor of the Bond Street Congregational Church here, has two brothers in England who are next in succession to an estate in chancery. They are both married, but childless, and on their death the Doctor will inherit the estate, the annual income of which is $100,000. The expenses of administration are very heavy. They are willing to convey their interest to the Doctor if he will live in England. He has not yet decided what he will do.

The Kingston Military College.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Nov. 20.—The feeling against the continuance of the Military College at Kingston is growing stronger day by day. It is concluded that it is a waste of money to keep up un institution from which Canada derives little or no benefit. Those who graduate either go into the British army when there is an opening for them, or into the service of the United States as civil engineers or in other capacities.

THE BREWERS.

A Secret Meeting of Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Milwaukee Brewers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 20.—There is something brewing among the brewers. On Thursday a meeting of the principal brewers of Chicago Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Cincinnati took place in the first-named city, and on Friday the following brewers came to Milwaukee: T. J. Fefens, of the Seipp Brewing Company, and Andre Leicht, of Bartholomew & Leicht, of Chicago; A. D. Borch, William G. Lemp, Ellis Wainwright, and John Stock, of St. Louis; George Leiegle and Schmidt & Geherke, of Cincinnati. Here the gentlemen were received by Capt. F. Pabst, August Uihlein, Frank R. Falk, and Ed Uihlein, and a conference with closed doors was at once held. After the conference a dinner was served to the gentlemen from abroad, who immediately afterwards departed again. Several of the brewers of this city who took part in the secret meeting were interviewed, but none of them would say anything about the matters discussed. They said that some matters of interest to brewers only were discussed, but in quite an informal manner, the visit of the brewers from the other cities being more of a friendly than a business nature. It is surmised that the conference was in regard to the official investigation of all the breweries in the United States set on foot by Commissioner Raum, of the Internal Revenue Department. The brewers are not a little exercised about the investigation, and are taking steps to prepare for it.

SUICIDAL.

A Tug Engineer Seats Himself Before a Mirror and Shoots Himself.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 19.—A. A. Lampheer, a man about 45 years of age, shot himself through the right temple yesterday, causing immediate death. He was formerly a resident of Sheboygan, Wis., where he has relatives. He was employed here as engineer on the tug Ariadne. When found after the shooting he was on a chair opposit a mirror, where he had seen himself for the last time.

A Young Man Shoots Himself Through the Head at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Nov. 19.—James Bahrnett committed suicide at his boarding-house today by shooting himself through the head. Cause unknown. He had but just lately come here from the East, and was but little known. Aged 22.

POLITICAL.

Official Vote of Forty-six Counties in Wisconsin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 19.—The official vote of forty-six counties have been recived at the Secretary of State's office of the late election, which gives the following figures for Governor: Rusk, 64,370; Fratt, 55,918; Kanouse, 9,727; Allis, 5,035. For Lieutenant-Governor: Fifield, 65,734; Anderson, 55,585; Clapp, 9,287; Geddings, 4,771. For Secretary of State: Timme, 65,321; Johnson, 56,704; Bartlett, 8,519; Hopkins, 4,695. Treasurer: McFetridge, 64,887; Falk, 66,515; Sutton, 8,683; Sommers, 4,578;. The balance of the ticket will averge about the same. The following counties are still to hear from: Chippewa, Clark, Columbia, Door, Fond du Lac, Green, Greenland, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Monroe, Oconto, Pierce, Polk, Portage, Price, and Waukesha. Four of these counties are Democratic, the balance Republican. The Republican majority will range from 10,000 to 14,000.

MATRIMONIAL.

Miller and McCartney, at Springfield, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 19.—A social event of considerable interest occurred here this morning in the marriage of Mr. Gilbert L. Miller, a prominent young lawyer of Canton, this State, to Miss Cora McCartney, only daughter of Attorney-General James McCartney. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Kuhl, of Dwight, Ill., in the presence of a few intimate friends and relatives. The bride was elegantly attired in wine-colored satin, pearl ornaments, and orange blossoms. After partaking of a sumptuous breakfast the newly-wedded pair left for Chicago, whence they go to Niagara Falls and the East, and on their return will reside in Canton.

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 20.—The *Sentinel* will tomorrow publish a broadside against the management of the State Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha. The old charges of financial mismanagement and great cruelty to the inmates, and numerous specific instances of both, are made.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Arrived, the W. A. Schalten from Rotterdam, the Germanic, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The City of Montreal, Wieland, Brittanic, and Vandalia, from New York; the Parisian from Montreal, and the British King from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

GARFIELD'S FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 20.—Special services were held at the rooms of the Christian Union today, commemorative of the fiftieth birthday of the late President Garfield. Addresses were made by Gov. Long and ex-President Chadbourne, of Williams College.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 20.—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, who begins a concert engagement here tomorrow night, announced to her company here tonight her engagement and approaching marriage with T. B. Whitney, of Philadelphia. The marriage is to take place at Lake Place at the close of the season, about April, in New York.

MARINE NEWS.

The Iron Steamship Campana the Last Big Thing on the Lakes.

Dock and Other Notes—Around the Lakes—Arrivals and Departures Yesterday.

HOME GATHERINGS.

THE STEAMSHIP CAMPANA.

The last "big thing" on the lakes is the iron ocean-steamship Campana. She was built at Glasgow, Scotland, 1878, and has since been trading between South America and the Cape of Good Hope. She was purchased in London by A. M. Smith, of Toronto, and left salt water on her way here early in July. She was cut in two to get through the Lachine Canal, in which she was delayed three weeks by the breaking of one of the pontoons which floated the cut ends. The dry-dock at Port Dalhousie had to be lenthened twenty-two feet to admit her, her length being 254 feet. After being put together she was brought through the new Welland Canal in splendid style. She made the run from Port Colborne to Amherstburg in twenty hours and three minutes, or about twelve miles an hour. At Collingwood, she will be put in first-class shape for the passenger business between Collingwood and Duluth. She is commanded by Capt. J. Kennedy, of Toronto, formerly of the City of Winnipeg. The Campana is built entirely of iron and in a most substantial style. She has two screw wheels, each driven by two compound engines. She now draws nine feet three inches even keel, with part of a load of fuel. She is a 1,300 ton vessel, 252 feet in length, thirty-six feet beam. She has two 300 horse-power engines, will carry 200 first-class and 400 second-class passengers. She will carry 60,000 bushels of wheat with a full load of passengers.

DOCK AND OTHER NOTES.

The steam-barge Leland arrived yesterday, minus her foremast.

The yacht Idler has been sold to Nicholas Dutcher and others. Terms private.

The tugs Ferry and Shields, of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Line, have been laid up.

Three dollars and seventy-five cents is offered vesselmen to bring bark to this port from Pine Lake.

Capt. Cal Becker, of the schooner America, left for his home in Pulaski, N. Y., last evening, by rail.

The tug Little Giant caught fire in her pilot-house yesterday evening about 5 o'clock. Slight damage.

The Captain of the schooner P. S. Marsh reports seeing a schooner with her masts gone off Skillagalee.

The big steam-barge W. G. Graves, having in tow the mammoth schooners George W. Adams and David Dows, arrived in port yesterday.

The big tug Brockway leaves today for Ludington, having in tow the schooner Kellogg, at which port both vessels lay up for the winter.

The steam-barge Escanaba and Ellen Williams are having slight repairs made by the Chicago Dry-Dock Company. The former is minus a gaff and the latter a cathead.

The schooner William Jones lost three or four stanchions and her cathead by the steam-barge Cumberland running into her late Saturday night while she was lying in the lighthouse slip.

A wreck report has been filed by Capt. Parker, of the schooner Lavinda, whose vessel was damaged at Racine during the severe blow of last week. The damage to the vessel is placed at $250 and to the cargo $500.

Fire was discovered at half-past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon on board the tug Little Giant, lying near Rush street bridge, and an alarm turned in from Box No. 14. The fire, which originated around the boiler, was extinguished by a stream from one of the chemical engines. Damage, $15. The tug is owned by J. S. Dunham.

The schooner Stampede goes to Sheboygan to lay up for the winter. Capt. Aga, her Master, will spend the winter here. Last Friday was the Captain's 33rd birthday, and on that occasion the big-hearted sailor was made the recipient of an elegant meerschaum pipe, the gift of his numerous friends at this port, and they are numerous.

A remarkably quick trip from Escanaba to South Chicago and return was made last week by the steam-barge I. H. Owen. Towing a consort, the Iron State, she sailed from Escanaba on Sunday, discharged 1,800 tons of iron-ore at South Chicago, took in coal, and arrived at Escanaba again on Thursday—only eighty-three hours out. If a quicker trip has been made it has not come to our knowledge.

An old lake Captain, who intends to winter here, and who is something of a poet, has written a poem on Oswego harbor (?) in imitation of Tennyson's "The Six Hundred." The following is an extract:

Breakwater to right of her,
Breakwater to left of her,
Breakwater in front of her,
Broke high and thundered; . . . .
Into the jaws of death,
Into the mouth of Oswego harbor,
Sailed the doomed schooner.

AROUND THE LAKES.

ANXIETY FELT—WENT TO PIECES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Considerable anxiety is felt for the safety of the black painted schooner E. P. Dorr. She left Toledo early last Sunday morning, seven days ago, with a cargo of oak, ash, and walnut plank for Buffalo, and nothing has been heard of her since. A great deal of heavy weather has prevailed during the week. Fragments of wreckage from a black vessel and oak plank have come ashore at Port Colborne, and boats coming down report passing considerable oak and walnut plank on the lake above that port. The Dorr is owned by P. Dufrane, of Oswego, and his son, Peter Dufrane Jr., is her master. The old gentleman left here this morning for Port Colborne. The Guiding Star, which left Toledo about the same time as the Dorr, reached the Welland Canal Tuesday. The Dorr may turn up all right yet, but it looks bad for her. She was in good condition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Nov. 20.—Portions of the wreckage which came ashore here Friday morning were recognized today by Mr. P. Dufrane, who arrived from Buffalo this afternoon, as part of the schooner E. P. Dorr, of which vessel his son, Capt. Peter Dufrane, was master. The Dorr was loaded with oak and chestnut lumber. She was bound from Toledo to Buffalo, and was owned by the Captain and his father. It is supposed that the storm being too strong for her on Wednesday night she attempted this harbor, and in standing in rolled over and went to pieces. The mate, named James Remo, is from St. Catharines, his vessel being laid up. He leaves a wife and family. The others of the crew are not known.

FLYING A SIGNAL OF DISTRESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUEE, Wis., Nov. 20.—The master of the Canadian propeller Northern Queen reports today that when he passed Hog Island Reef last Wednesday he descried a vessel ashore flying a signal of distress from her mainmast, which was the only mast she had left, her mizzen and foremasts having been carried away. A heavy gale was blowing at the time, and a big sea running, and the Northern Queen was helpless to aid the stranded craft. On Friday, when she left Beaver Harbor, whither she had run Wednesday for shelter, the vessel was again seen, but her signal had been lowered. The master of the propeller Lake Erie corroborates the above story. The vessel is reported to have a green bottom and white top sides and bulwarks, and is lumber-laden. The master of the schooner Hydrabad, which was at Beaver Harbor for several days, arrived tonight, and her master claims that the vessel on Long Island Reef is the schooner G. D. Norris. There is evidently some mistake, as the Norris is a two-masted schooner, while the propellers' Captains aver that the vessel they saw was a three-and-after. The general impression prevails that the distressed craft has gone to pieces by this time.

MORE OR LESS ICED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 20.—Vessels caught outside during the cold snap of Friday night and yesterday were all more or less iced. The schooner Helvetia, from below, was a sight, having come through from the island. Her head canvass and gear had to be thawed out by a tug before the sails could be got down. The scow L. May Guthrie, laden with wood and ties from Detroit harbor, had a hard time of it. She lost her fore and main boom and standing jib Friday night, and became so badly weighted with ice forward that it was found necessary to throw over about 500 ties and fifteen cords of wood in order to hold the west shore. A couple of sailors narrowly escaped being swept overboard.

THE KNIGHT TEMPLAR SEEKS SHELTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 20.—The schooner Knight Templar, lumber-laden for Chicago, came into the harbor here today for shelter minus about 30,000 feet of her deck-load and with one of her davits carried away, and her rail on the port quarter damaged. The late southerly blow caught the vessel just completing her cargo at the pier at Black River, at the foot of this lake, and to enable her to ride it out without pounding on the bottom some of the deck load had to be thrown off. The damage to the hull was caused by contact with the pier.

LAID UP AT OSWEGO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The schooner Guiding Star, grain laden, from Lake Michigan, and schooner Senator Blood, from Lake Erie, arrived today, and will dismantle. The schooners William I. Preston and Mystic Star have already stripped. This makes four American vessels now in winter quarters here. The schooner Penokee, from Lake Michigan, is at Sackett's Harbor, and is reported chartered for coal from Charlotte to Detroit.

WIND-BOUND AT MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 20.—The schooner Guthrie reached here this morning in a leaking condition. The schooner S. J. Holley is also in harbor with her jibboom gone. The steam-barge Albert Miller started for Manistee this afternoon, but found a heavy sea running and returned. The steam-barge J. H. Shrigley, en route to Manistee from Chicago, came into harbor for a few hours this afternoon. The schooner Oliver Culver is here, wind-bound, and two three-and-after lumber-laden vessels are at anchor in the bay.

RAN BACK TO BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The propeller Russell Sage was obliged to run back last night because one of her steering-chains gave out, but she left again this morning for Toledo. The propeller Ballentine and consort Moore, with coal for Milwaukee, ran back during the night on account of heavy head winds and remained in port all day. Tonight the wind is from the southwest, strong, and the weather cold and threatening.

ASHORE AT SHEBOYGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHEBOYGAN, Mich., Nov. 20.—The scow Nancy Dell, lumber laden, for Sheboygan, which went ashore here last night in attempting to make the harbor, now lies close to shore, south of the pier, and is full of water. Her cargo is to be lightered, as also that of the schooner J. O. Thayer, which lies close to her, and an attempt will be made to release them on the arrival of the tug Welcome, of Milwaukee, which is expected here today.

WILL RECEIVE A NEW SHOE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 20.—The tug W. R. Crowell, of Manistee, arrived today to receive a new shoe, having broken the old one by striking on the bar at that point. After the accident she proceeded to Manitowoc, where she lay several days, but not being able to secure iron of the proper size for a shoe she came here.

A FEARFUL STORM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SANDUSKY, O., Nov. 20.—There was a fearful storm here last night. The steam-barge Ontonagon lost her smoke-stack and whistle, and sustained other damage. The steamer Ferris broke down during the gale and drifted from Marblehead to Kelly's Island, where she ran into a barge, the bow of which cut the steamer badly on the starboard side.

MANY HAPPY DAYS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 20.—Maggie Young, the veteran chambermaid, who has been on the Grand Haven route for a period of twenty-two years, and is the heroine of three terrible disasters, has ended her sea-faring life and married a rich farmer named McEwan, of Milton Junction, Wis.

LEAKING BADLY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Nov. 20.—The schooner J. G. Gilmore, iron-laden, bound to Chicago from Escanaba, Mich., came into this port last night leaking badly. She will wait here for steam-pumps and repairs.

SAILOR LOST OVERBOARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 20.—The Captain of the small schooner Nellie Hammond reports that during the big blow last night an unknown seaman was knocked overboard by the foreboom while jibbing.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Prop City of Duluth, Hancock, sundries.
Prop Ohio, Buffalo, coal.
Prop T. W. Graves, Bay City, salt.
Prop City of Fremont, Duluth, sundries.
Prop James Fisk Jr., Buffalo, sundries.
Prop John Pridgeon Jr., Marquette, sundries.
Prop Northern Queen, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Lake Erie, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Maggie Marshall, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Juniata, Erie, sundries.
Prop A. H. Morrison, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Pilgrim, Kewaunee, ties.
Schr H. M. Scove, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Alice, Menominee, lumber.
Schr John R. Noyes, Sackett's Harbor, building stone.
Schr P. S. Marsh, Toledo, coal.
Schr Laura, Toronto, barley.
Schr G. W. Adams, Bay City, salt.
Schr Eagle Wing, Oscoda, lumber.
Schr Ralph Campbell, Muskegon, wood.
Schr City of Green Bay, Escanaba, lumber.
Schr Ethan Allen, Menominee, lumber.
Schr David Dows, Bay City, salt.
Schr John Kilderhouse, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Scud, Grand Haven, ties.
Schr South Haven, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Helen Pratt, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr M. J. Wilcox, Bay City, salt.
Schr Seabird, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Sardinia, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Rosa Belle, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Belle Brown, Middle Island, posts.
Schr Dan Newhall, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Isabella Sands, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Annie F. Morse, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Seit, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Winnie Wing, South Chicago, light.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop George Burnham, Ludington, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing.
Prop S. C. Hall, Muskegon, light.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, light.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, light.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Prop R. A. Packer, Buffalo, 45,000 bushels flaxseed.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, light.
Prop Michael Groh, Muskegon, light.
Prop Scotia, Buffalo, 56,000 bushels corn.
Schr Thomas L. Parker, Elk Rapids, light.
Schr Charley Marshall, Muskegon, light.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Stafford, Muskegon, light.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, light.
Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, light.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, light.
Schr Robert Howlett, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Milan, Muskegon, light.
Schr W. J. Suffel, Port Hope, 8,000 bu corn, 100 brls pork.
Schr C. O. D., Grand Haven, light.
Schr City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, light.
Schr John Bean Jr., Grand Haven, light.
Schr Golden Harvest, Muskegon, light.
Schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, light.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Charles Luling, Ludington, light.
Schr Ella Ellenwood, White Lake, light.
Schr Ottawa, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Willie Loutit, Grand Haven, light.
Schr J. B. Merrill, White Lake, light.
Schr Live Oak, Ludington, light.
Schr Montpelier, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Evaline Bates, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, light.
Schr Herschel, Menominee, 7,000 bu oats.
Schr J. B. Wilber, Cedar River, sundries.
Schr Ellen Williams, Menominee, light.
Schr John Magee, Ogdensburg, 19,000 bu corn.

OTHER LAKE PORTS.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 20—9 p. m.—Passed up—Propellers Mineral Rock and barges, P. H. Birckhead and barges, Conestoga with schooner Schuylkill, Music and barges, Porter Chamberlain and barges, Oswegatchie and barges; schooners Kingfisher, Fred A. Morse, J. F. King, Oliver Mitchell, and Angus Smith.

Down—Propellers Empire State, Quebec, W. H. Gratwick and barges, Alpena and barges, A. Ford, S. Chamberlin and consort, Ida May and barges; schooner M. F. Merrick; tug Kate Williams with schooner Queen City and tow.

Wind south, fresh. Weather cool and cloudy.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Nov. 20.—Arrived—Steamers Iron Age and Sparta; shooners Selkirk, Iron Cliff, and Sumatra.

Loaded and wind-bound—Steamer J. Macy and schooners Monitor and Cheney Ames.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 20.—Arrived—Steam-barge W. H. Barnum, and schooners Helvetia, D. G. Foot, and Black Hawk.

Cleared—Schooners Leonard Hanna, Lotus, and Niagara, for Escanaba.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 20.—Entered—Propeller Lycoming, Chicago, merchandise.

Cleared—Propeller Delaware, Chicago, merchandise.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Nov. 20.—Passed up—Propeller China.

Passed down—Propeller Winslow.

DUMPING FILTH IN THE LAKE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—*Dr. Oscar De Wolf, of the Health Department, Chicago:* The stench created by the daily dumping of hundreds of loads of manure and offal into the lake near Thirteenth street cries to heaven. Complaint after complaint has been entered without avail. Is it right that the quarter from which we expect pure air and water should be polluted so outrageously as to turn healthful air and water into poison, while the same manure and offal could be utilized by making the land surrounding us used for gardening and agricultural purposes more productive?

We beg you once more to stop this nuisance at once. If, however, the comments of the press and the complaints of the citizens will not be heard, we, and with us all our neighborhood, will have to resort to the law to test the question whether the taxpayers of our vicinity must submit to such outrages simply for the purpose of making some land for the railroad company.

MANY TAXPAYERS.

IMPUDENT ROBBERY.

Sam Hannah, a professional thief, who will be remembered as the person who about four months ago assisted one Smith, a driver for the American Express Company, to steal and dispose of a large quantity of valuable goods, is locked up at the Harrison Street Station along with Michael Nicaisse, the keeper of a coffee and pie "fake" on State, near Harrison street. Both men are charged with burglary, and will come before Justice Wallace this morning. The facts, so far as they have been disclosed, are to the effect that last Friday night some one entered the room of a well-known prostitute living on State street, near Nicaisse's place of business, and managed, without leaving any tracks behind him, to make off with fully $1,200 worth of property, consisting of four silk dresses, one gold watch, one long and heavy neck chain, four gold rings and one diamond rings, two pairs of bracelets, a seal dolman valued alone at $450, a jewel-case, and other articles of minor importance. The woman owner, Jennie Harris, reported her loss to the police, and Detectives Haines and Dollard were assigned to the case. A clew which they obtained led to the arrest of Hannah. That individual "squealed" and said that he alone was responsible for the burglary. He had gone, he claimed, on the night to a building a few doors removed and in the same row of structures, got out of a window, and climbed along the window-coping to the window of the Harris woman's room, and obtained entrance in that way; that he had gathered the goods together and disappeared with them the way he had come. It so happened that last Friday night was an unusually windy and blustering one. So when the truthful Hannah had finished his story the detectives were very loth to believe him, and were especially doubtful when they considered the perilous nature of the undertaking described to them. So they also arrested Nicaisse, it having been shown that he was an occupant of Jennie's room that Friday night. Upon Hannah's person, when he was searched at the station, was found a card, whereon was inscribed a complete inventory of the stolen property. That caused the prisoner to give up entirely, and he told where the goods could be found—under the sidewalk at the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets—and they were recovered. The other prisoner, Nicaisse, denies all complicity in the affair. Despite his past friendly relations with the Harris woman, he is thought to have opened the door from the inside and assisted Hannah to make the haul while the woman who relied in him slept quietly.

AMUSEMENTS.

"FATINITZA."

Many efforts have been made here in former seasons to produce German operettas in an adequate manner, but not until this season has anything been achieved in that line that may be called meritorious or even satisfactory. Two or three German operettas were given with Miss Pagay in the leading part that were tolerably well done, but there were always more or less weak points that prevented a genuine success. Sometimes the acting was good and the singing bad, and at other times the singing was good and the acting bad, and the chorus was generally out of tune and incompetent. When Messrs. Collmer & Isenstein brought out at McVicker's at the beginning of this season Offenbach's operetta, the "Grand Duchess," it was feared that the mistakes of former seasons would be repeated during this one, as the performance proved a failure on account of an inadequate cast and insufficient preparations. But that failure spurned the managers to better and more energetic efforts, and they have now succeeded in so strengthening their operetta company and increasing the efficiency of chorus and orchestra as enables them to bring out the best German operettas in such good shape as has never been done before. The success which the new operetta company achieved in "Boccaccio" lately was repeated last evening in Suppe's well-known operetta, "Fatinitza." As this was the only operetta given tolerably well last season, owing to the fine performance of the part of *Fatinitza* by Miss Pagay, there were many who feared that a mistake had been made in forcing thus a comparison between Miss Pagay and Miss Schoenherr, who assumed this part last evening. The result, however, showed that the managers acted wisely, for it fully demonstrated the strength of this year's company. Not only was Miss Schoenherr better than Miss Pagay, but all other parts were better done than last year. Although Miss Schoenherr does not act with such vivacity and abandon as Miss Pagay, yet her manner was more refined, and therefore more acceptable, and her singing was far superior. The *Lydia* last evening was also splendidly done, both in acting and singing, by Miss Von Wildback. This little lady seems to improve with every performance, and is continually growing in popularity. Mr. Wasserman as *Von Golz*, the special correspondent, was highly acceptable, and showed how much he has improved since last season, both in singing and acting. Mr. Oeser acted the part of the bluff old *Gen. Kantschukoff* very creditably, but his singing might be improved upon. Mr. Heineman did well as *Izzet Pascha*, and Mr. Axtmann was an excellent *Sergt. Steipann*. All the minor parts were in good hands, and the chorus was unusually strong. The orchestra, under the leadership of Prof. Rosenbecker, was first-class, as usual. The only fault that could be found with the performance were several hitches consequent upon insufficient rehearsal, which, however, did not mar the performance as a whole.

"THE PIRATES."

The Boston Ideals will play the "Pirates of Penzance" to-night, with Geraldine Ulmar, Adelaide Phillips, W. H. Fessenden, M. W. Whitney, H. C. Barnabee, W. H. McDonald, and George Frothingham in the cast.

HARRISON—HESING.

The "Staats-Zeitung" Article Which Maddened the Mayor.

The full details of the linguistic encounter—almost supplemented by the use of a paper-weight—between Mayor Harrison and Washington Hesing Saturday morning were printed in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE. In some quarters—particularly among the cheap politicians—the recital created a great deal of amusement, but the furious flow of billingsgate which proceeded from the belligerents was condemned by every sober-minded taxpayer. It was generally supposed that the Mayor had a certain respect for the dignity of his office, even if he did trench on its limits by ostentatiously drinking Bavarian beer at a Sunday picnic. Possibly Mr. Harrison may have thought that he could not, as Mayor, be accused of prevarication or untruth-telling, but as a private citizen it was a duty he owed to himself to repel the insinuation, and particularly so when its indefinitness as to personality is considered. Had Washington Hesing said that the Mayor was a twister of the truth, the probability is that the dignity of the office would have been conserved by the Mayor's quietly ordering him out of the office.

But what has become of the great love entertained for the Germans by the Hon. Carter H. Harrison when he was a candidate for reëlection as Mayor? Was the drinking of a single glass of beer at a German picnic a transparent sham, a hollow mockery? Else why did he sit down on printing the official proceedings of the City Government in the German language? Did his last linguistic effort inspire a contempt for the German language because the German Ollendorf—but perish the thought that a French Count—a descendant of Lafayette—should be welcomed to Chicago in the well-known but unspoken tongue of the Ollendorf system.

To complete the record of this bloodless but somewhat profane encounter the following translation of an article which appeared in Thursday's *Staats-Zeitung* is appended:

"CARTER M'HARRISON.

"What has not been attempted; for twenty years this side of the Alleghenies in any large or small cities in which more than one language is recognized—to ostracise the German language in an official manner—in this city, whose population is one-third German, has been accomplished by the Kentucky demagog who, as quasi-Irishman, has a claim to the name McHarrison. He has succeeded, so far as it is in his power, in preventing the taxpaying citizens of this city whose language is German from receiving information of the amount of assessment they have to pay by official publication by the city. He has brought it about that in the future the official publications of the city shall be no longer published in the language of one-third of the inhabitants of Chicago. It requires indeed a Kentucky Copperhead Democrat to introduce such an innovation. Harrison is a Kentucky Copperhead in Chicago—actually a foreigner and stranger; while the Germans are homogeneous, being the part founders of the city, which a band of Kentuckians twenty years ago came to despoil. Carter McHarrison belongs to this vilely-known and ill-reputed Kentucky colony for whom Chicago was a field for rapine, the same as Deadwood, in Dakota, or Tombstone, in Arizona, are for the adventursome Eastern capitalist of today. However much he may boast of his love for the City of Chicago as his bride, he remains a Kentuckian, to whom Yankeedom and Germandom are equally hateful. With the assistance of two German vagabonds in the City Council, whom he bought cheaply, he succeeded in suppressing the recognition of the German language. He carried his point that henceforth from those thousands of German taxpayers who, as is their privilege, read only German papers, all official city publications shall be secreted. There is, as we have said, not a single large city west of the Alleghenies in which the doors have been shut in the face of the German-speaking citizens in such an impudent manner as has been done by this Irish Kentuckian, or Kentucky Irishman, in this Republican City of Chicago. The publication of most special assessments of the city in the German language is for thousands of taxpayers absolutely necessary, as they could not obtain information in any other way. For this reason the *Staats-Zeitung* took upon itself the publication of the official city advertisements at a pecuniary loss, inasmuch as the space could have been made valuable at considerably higher figures. The whole trifle amounted to $2,200, of which $1,000 to $1,200 had to be charged to the compositors' account, so that not one-quarter was paid for space for which other advertisements might have been had at any moment. Therefore it is not a loss, but a gain, for the *Staats-Zeitung*, that henceforth it will not publish the city's advertisements in their verbose extent for miserable pay, but will simply furnish a concise synopsis of their contents for the benefit of its readers. But this does not alter the fact that the Kentucky Irishman, McHarrison, intended to apply to the German taxpayers and property-holders of the City of Chicago a kick. Nothing further is necessary, except to say that this same McHarrison is a despicable demagog."

RAILROAD CONDUCTORS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20.—The excursion party from Chicago of Western and Northern railroad conductors arrived today all well.

Winchester's Hypophosphites will cure consumption, coughs, weak lungs, bronchitis, and general debility. Established [illegible] years

RELIGIOUS.

Dr. Thomas Delivers an Eloquent Sermon on the True Thanksgiving.

Why the American People Should Give Thanks—Sermon by Prof. Swing.

Confirmation of Six Hundred Polish Children by Archbishop Feehan.

THANKSGIVING.

SERMON BY PROF. SWING.

Prof. Swing preached yesterday morning to a large congregation at the Central Church. He selected for his theme the timely topic of "Thanksgiving." Following is the sermon:

Enter in His gates with thanksgiving.—*Psalm c., 4.*

The Thanksgiving anniversary asks us to gather up the evidence of success furnished by the daily life of the Nation. It invites us to dismiss for the time the spirit of complaint, the fault-finding which may come largely from ill-nature, and to put on the spirit of hope in man and of a deep gratitude to God. If it is not permitted man to estimate exactly the merit and demerit of his country, he would better overvalue the good than the bad qualities, because the heart needs more the inspiration of success than the humiliation of supposed failure. Success makes success, because it braces up the mind and heart for new efforts and soon transforms a common soldier into a hero. It has been the good fortune of our country that it had a happy, buoyant heart from the outset. The newness of the Western World, the mighty expanse of rich soil, the great rivers and lakes, the stores of hidden riches in the ground, the isolation and security from foreign wars, the aroma of liberty at home, gave an impulse to the American heart in the beginning of the century; and thus our Nation has all along cheered herself into enthusiasm. It has thus been easy for her to forget great sorrows, and to feel that all her days were blessed. Like the Latin sun-dial, "it has noted no days but the clear ones."

The present is still full of inspiration and its enthusiasm, and by these our country is borne on as by the spirit of youth. The passing days are not made serene by an ardent fancy alone, but they are made such by a comparison with periods of great cloud through which the Nation has passed. Like all new States, it was created by a tempest—upheaved by an earthquake—a continent thrown up in the great seas of despotism. And before a generation had passed there came a conflict with the British King, and when peace had been bought with that expensive price, the sword and the blood of patriots, internal dissensions began to appear over the rights and wrongs of slaves. For forty years this domestic quarrel continued. New Illinois was its arena, now Missouri; then, after a few years had passed, Kansas waked up the slumbering ill-will; then, after a few years more, all the States were convulsed over the chains of the black man, and for four years men of the North and men of the South fell in death as leaves are stripped from the forest by the storm. Over a million of men died in this war of giants and heroes. But serene is this day, because that great sorrow is not with us or before us, but far behind us. Those who stood arrayed against each other are meeting now in the bonds of a growing friendship. For the first time in the hundred years of our freedom the feeling has come that Boston and New Orleans, Chicago and Atlanta and Savannah, are the loved children of one hearthstone, and are one in their love of the sacred home. Not long after peace was secured at the surrender of Richmond, the coming brotherhood began to reveal itself in those hearts which went forth in Southern cities to decorate the graves of the fallen soldiers. Catching, as it seems, an inspiration from the skies, which let fall their sunlight and dew upon all fields, and catching an inspiration from that God who is love and forgiveness, those carrying flowers placed them upon the graves of friend and foe—the first act in a series which is destined at last to declare that there are no foes—all having mingled in the memory as friends. Recalling that immense and in all ways awful War, and looking upon the great reconciliation which is following in such beauty, we should all this day enter God's gates with thanksgiving. There are local crimes and cruelties too many in the land, but the pain they give the true citizen should be greatly alleviated by this larger scene of once unfriendly sections returning to a political unity and a human brotherhood. When our President died a few weeks ago his friends were not found to be in the North alone, but that sigh of pity and regret which the waves on our lakes and of the eastern coast seemed to send out in the night silences was repeated among all the orange trees and the waving palms. Thus the heart which feels almost broken by the local sins and follies can find rest and hope in a wider survey of its fatherland.

Not only in comparison with the past are the passing times happy, but such is their quality when viewed in themselves alone. It ought to be an impulse and a source of gratitude that our free institutions and the whole intellectual and moral economy of our Nation have resulted in a country which now can boast of a people better cared for than those of any land that lives or has lived on our globe. It is a notorious and lamentable truth that the Kings and Queens and their Cabinets have in all times and places failed to render their subjects to even a small degree comfortable with houses and clothing and food. The laws of property have generally been only legalized forcible seizure. Governments have often differed from pirates only by the fact that the robbery was preceded by some amendment. But whether or not law has often been only a formal kind of robbery, the people at least have had few of this world's goods. The results of the labors of the common people—and all wealth comes from labor—has always been separated from those who saw it done or saw that it was done. The poverty of Ireland is only the poverty of the entire past, but not yet fully died away. As in the East, there is yet to be found some victim of leprosy, or a family smitten of a plague which in the older centuries was wont to ask for a million victims, so in Ireland to-day there is seen a wretchedness which once covered Europe and was an emblem of the politics of Kings. The philosophy of our fathers—a philosophy of freedom, and equality, and education—has developed into a great blessing for the multitude, and at last there is a labor which brings food, and raiment, and shelter to the laborer himself. Liberty alone would have done little for America, for the Indians and the Arabs are free, but by the overruling of God, liberty, and education formed a companionship here, and composed a combination more powerful than the joined hands of old despots or the Holy Alliance of the three great empires of Europe. Under the impulse of these spiritual forces our country has moved forward, making each year much greater than each one that is past. To offer man the fruit of his own labor is an imperfect or contingent blessing. The wild tribes in Africa have the results of their own labor, but the privilege is rendered empty by the fact that these tribes will not labor. The right to the products of one's industry depends for its value upon man's willingness to be industrious and upon his mental ability to direct his energies. In our land the virtues support each other, and with the privilege of toiling for self is found the willingness to work and the mental development that can toil wisely. As a result of such a harmony of virtues our grains are helping feed the world over the sea, and the articles of American manufacture are going everywhere. The apples of Michigan are sold along the streets of Edinburg or London, the sewing-machines of our States are used by the ladies of Brazil, our reaping-machines are in the harvestfields along the Mediterranean, our steel plows are cleaving that soil which Abraham's children stirred with a crooked stick. But the constant importation of gold from the banks of the Old World sums up all these separate facts, and teaches us that our millions are not only at work, but are busy with a labor guided by wisdom. While we are all humiliated that such a Nation can let live men who will rob the humble of millions by means of a cashier's black art or the black art of any one, we must yet feel thankful for a land where all toil so wisely and willingly, and where the millions reap the results in increased means of happiness.

Whoever journeys much upon the roads of our continent becomes at last amazed at the vastness of the territory of the United States. All Europe could be placed within the confines of the United States. Thinking, then, of Colorado, and Dakota, and California, and Wyoming, the mind feels that God must have been acting as infinit in power and love when He made the domain of our Union, but the cause of thanksgiving springs up from the fact that such an expanse of country will compel us to be for hundreds of years an agricultural race, and hence the purest race that can be assembled as a nation. Education and industry now meet in the open fields where once only slaves or the poor and the ignorant performed their unwilling and unwise service, and, thus meeting, the cabin turns into a dwelling-house, farming into a noble profession, the farmer's children import health and life into the towns and the learned professions, and prevent the race of statesmen and great men from becoming extinct. The United States is rapidly becoming a nation of homes. Its vast extent of land orders capital and labor out of the old populous centres at home and abroad, and from this institution, more important than a college and holy as the temple of God, there steps forth the citizen, if not a Garfield or a Lincoln, at least a man of honor and intelligence.

In seeking the origin of European civilization, Guizot found valuable elements in the castle of the feudal lord. Those castles created the rivals of Kings, and compelled the power once held wholly by some autocrat to be distributed among quite a group of citizens. These great citizens, although few in number, became a check upon the crowned one in the royal palace. Each castle also became a home—a world in itself—and the children were educated by their own mothers in the common branches and in religion. These were the homes which helped Europe over from savagery toward the modern England and France. But those feudal castles were few in number compared with the homes in our continent. For each child in the castles there were many vassals who received little education and few of life's comforts, thus limiting to a small number the blessings of the castle. The American homes, with no drawbridge, no moat, no repulsive walls and iron gates, are so numerous as to include the great part of our population. The vassal is made a lord, and the President in the centre of all these modern dwelling-places is regulated in the use of power by all this array of common interest and common sense which encompasses his chair of state. The home thus standing for many of the virtues of the soul, and for a reasonable culture of the mind, it makes in America today not only an element in the beauty of hill and plain, but an element in the whole estimate of merit and happiness. Having an agricultural destiny our Nation will, for generations to come, possess, in these country and village firesides, a means of counteracting the moral and mental destruction caused by the great cities in their more tumultuous life.

Having seen that the intelligent and rewarded labor of our era is taking the form of homes for the majority, mark this: that into all these houses of the citizens there is entering a comparatively pure literature. Much of it is, indeed, light, but even light reading is able to carry over the land the English language in a tolerable purity, able to carry some taste for the beautiful, able, also to lead the average mind to long at least for better books. The laws against immoral works have combined with the public taste in elevating the standard of popular fiction, and the rationalism and fashion of the age have made all writings in this school abound more in wit and satire of folly, and in history and ethics than in mere romance and sentimentality. There is a vigor and freshness in the modern light literature which prevent it from being an evil and make it a part of the culture of the age. Into most homes there goes also a higher order of letters—the great romances of the day, written by master minds who use the decorations of the novel for teaching lessons of duty, or religion, or politics, or humanity. In these books society undergoes constant review and is compelled so see its weakness pointed out, its wrongs stated vividly. As the romance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" attacked slavery with an eloquence as potent as the eloquence of Parker or Sumner, so are similar books assailing Mormonism and other dark spots in modern society. Nothing escapes these powerful pens, and in dealing with the good and bad in modern life they paint with details that which would not become the style of the pulpit, nor the dignified statement of the philosopher or orator. All will admit that the literature of romance does not deal in such exact truth as belongs to science, or history, or philosophy, but it surpasses all these forms of thought in the ability to reach large numbers, and arrest a deeper attention. Society is fond of vivacity, and when the histories, and the sciences, and the learned reviews have collated the facts of our earth, along must come the creative fancy to give the reader an illumined page. Large volumes full of truth are often dead volumes, and the imaginative composers must come along and give these ideas wings that they may fly. In the hand of the novelist and the poet, truths which lay as a worm in a chrysalis, as in death's sleep, often take on colored wings and flutter all over the world. Knowing that our eyes will not attempt to see anything not beautiful, the science of today and the history of today adapt themselves to the popular heart and rival fiction in the dramatic or ornamental qualities.

Are we not always to be thankful today that the years which come now bring to nearly all homes greatly reformed statements of Christian doctrine? There is unbelief enough now in all compass points of our land, but had not the pulpit begun some years ago to preach a more reasonable Gospel the mass of our community would now be scoffing infidels, perhaps such as once made Paris a slaughter-house of the innocent and the worthy. Thirty or forty years ago, when the rights of married women to property were discussed in an adjoining State, it was shown from Scripture that woman was wholly negatived by the idea of man, and that marriage made her as poor as a slave; but within recent days the same Christianity has made the wives of that State almost equal partners in the property accumulated in the married life. Equally has Christianity changed its views as to many other questions of right and wrong, thus showing us that there has been made out, and is being further wrought out, a statement of doctrine that is saving the young mind from the ruin involved by a godless life. The "revised Testament" is an unimportant event compared with the revised creeds which have been appearing far in advance of the improved version of the Bible. These have come as rapidly in the Protestant Church as the world has itself advanced towards a new need. While sorry that the church has been unable to lead in reform, and to discover first the rights of man, woman, and child, and of dumb brutes, and to find the weak points in its own arguments, we are thankful that it differs from the Roman Church in its willingness to accept all the new worlds which others discover. Unable to originate the telescope, it soon becomes willing to look through one and see into the great star-depths. Unable to produce a Galileo, the modern church will study well his theories, and not dream of putting the man to death.

These remarks are not made in the name of certain independent churches here or elsewhere, for upon such a day of National import we must deal in things larger than our own tent, in things which belong to the whole Nation and mark a continent; and, thus speaking, we are thankful to God that the Christian churches of this Nation are preacing a religion full of reason, full of simplicity, full of good-will from God to man, and from man to man. Unconsciously or consciously all the denominations are teaching ideas which not only come nearer being true than those doctrines came which were held by our ancestors, but which also apply to the conduct of life and help create morality and happiness. So perfectly free and bold is the thought of all the persons, old and young, of our day that they will not accept of a religion simply because it was held by their fathers. They have become so accustomed to abandoning the old wooden plow, and the old pack-horse, and the old spinning-wheel, and the old mail-carrier, and the old sickle, and the old lamp and candle, and the old sail-ship that they have become trained in the practice of parting with the old, and not longer will they worship at the altar of an irrational and cruel God. That the Nation is not a Nation of infidels comes from the fact that all the churches have restudied their doctrines, and have hastened to declare God to be a loving Father, and the religion of Jesus to be a study and practice of righteousness. So swiftly has come this adaptation of the creed to the new demand that the Nation, religious in the outset, remains religious still at the close of its first hundred years—perhaps more religious than it was when it was born out of French unrest and unbelief.

Thus do we see a country where the soil, and the climate, and the political ideas, and the schoolhouse, and the literature, and the religion, and the innate qualities of the race are all attempting to create for the citizen a fair, even a beautiful, success. We must all thank God for making, to all our young people at least, such offers of happiness. No such professions of love were ever made by the Maker of the universe to any one group of His children. It is the fault of us who dwell in this continent if we sit down and bewail the wickedness of the times and the hardness of the human lot. Some may well do this, some overtaken by disease or personal calamity must turn away from this bright outlook and with sad faces look only down toward the home in the grass; but before the larger number of you this country lies outspread in physical and spiritual beauty. You will not realize the significance of it unless you conceive of it as having come from a God of wisdom and love. Do not imagine for an instant that this great meeting of liberty, and education, and toil, and industry, and taste, and all the deep longings of a gifted race are the accidents which chance has brought together between the Atlantic and Pacific seas. Empty your hearts of such frozen blood, and feel that, like Moses, you are all standing upon holy ground. As in the doctrines of the second life we have the words "I go to prepare a place for you," so in the doctrine of earth we can look back, and, as before our world was inhabited, can hear the Infinit Creator saying: "I go to prepare a place for man," and lo! our beautiful earth is the fulfillment of the prophecy. The Father who was to make a heaven for man first made an earth for him that his blessings might come to his heart slowly, but come forever. Your stay here can be made great only by this inspiration of religion. The assumption that you are the occupants of one of the islands of the Deity; that the eternity around your island is God's great ocean, which no human ship can sail, but in which He moves to and fro always; that the beauty of America is a part of the far-off beauty of Heaven; that its virtue is a part of the virtue of the Creator, and its love of life a part of His immortality—these are the assumptions which will make you crown with greatness the genius of these threescore years. Sorry that we must soon leave a country so dear, we are thankful that what it shows us is marked all over with grandeur, and that our grave, when it comes, will be, like our cradle, still in the empire of a wise and loving God.

THE TRUE THANKSGIVING.

SERMON BY THE REV. DR. THOMAS.

"The True Thanksgiving" was the theme of Dr. Thomas' discourse yesterday morning to a large congregation in the People's Church. Following is the sermon:

In everything give thanks.—*I. Thes., v., 18.*

And we know that all things work together for good to them that love the Lord; to them who are the called according to His purposes.—*Rom., viii., 28.*

In our free country the State protects all alike in their religious rights, but does not prescribe any form of faith or worship. But whilst this is so, our civil powers do, in deference to the common wishes and feelings of the people, recommend the observance of certain long-established religious customs. Among these is our annual day of thanksgiving, and I think we shall all do well to respect this and all other days of a religious and a national character. There is no danger of our coming to have too many of these public days. The danger is rather in the other direction—that we shall permit these sacred customs to fall into disuse.

Everything that tends to break in upon the monotonous toil of life, and to give to the mind and heart rest and change and upward looking, should be welcomed and cherished in our busy and material age as a blessing to the individual and the home and the country. On Thanksgiving-Day the tired laborer, the clerk, and the business-man find rest. On this day families and friends come together around the table of rejoicing. On this day a ray of joy comes to the prisoners in jails and penitentiaries, and to hospitals and schools of reform. Thank God for the day on which we say we will rest and rejoice; we will recount our blessings; we will look up to Him from whom cometh "every good and perfect gift"; we will be thankful before the Lord, who "giveth us all things richly to enjoy."

Should we seek no higher ground than that of simple utility, it would be found wise to cultivate a thankful state of mind. It will tend to enhance the value of what we have; it will increase the power to make us happy; it will keep back the spirit of grasping and restless discontent. And how much we all have! We have our being—our conscious selves, with the powers of body, and mind, and heart. We have the great world as our home; the world lighted by day and curtained by night; the world with its free air and water; the world with its ever-changing seasons, its abundant fruits, its endless varieties of the useful and the beautiful. We have the companionship of friends, and many of us the joy of home, and children, and health, and plenty.

And when we turn aside from these blessings that belong in a general way to all, and look at some of the things that belong more especially to us as a people, the reasons for thanksgiving multiply on every hand.

Our country was never more prosperous. The United States Treasurer reports that the net revenue during the past year was over $360,000,000, or nearly a million a day. The expenditures were but $260,000,000, leaving a grand surplus of over $100,000,000. The interest on our public debt was decreased about $15,000,000. The increase of the revenues of the Government over that of the previous year was over $2,700,000, and the decrease in the expenditures nearly $7,000,000. Our National debt was reduced $101,000,000.

Add to these facts our rapidly-increasing population, never before so great, and the general prosperity in all lines of business, and we have every reason to rejoice in our National growth and well-doing. Our streets are no longer filled with men asking for work, but every kind of labor is asking for men. The business-men who lost their fortunes are again on the way to wealth. Farmers and all classes are paying their debts. Our city is growing as never before; our country has entered upon a long period of prosperity. Railroads are reaching out in every direction. The new States and Territories are filling up with a thrifty population.

The social condition of our country was never better; our Government never stood so fair before the nations of the earth. Our noble public schools are planted in every city, and town, and village, and far out in the prairies. The daily or weekly papers now go to almost every home in the land; literature of every form is widely circulated; standard authors are published at a price so low that the poorest can be supplied.

The churches complain that their increase in numbers is not so rapid as it once was, but the work of religion is going forward in many ways and in new organizations. The Young Men's Christian Association has planted its work in almost every town in our country. In England the Salvation Army is moving among the common people with great power. Gen. Booth has an army of 475 officers and 7,000 soldiers, and about 50,000 people attend their services, and half a million dollars flowed into their treasury in the last year. The morality of the masses is everywhere steadily improving; the whole social order is rising every year into tenderer sentiments of justice and brotherhood. The poor, the blind, the deaf, the sick, the insane, were never so well cared for as now. All the great reforms of temperance, of liberty, of right, of education, of government are in the field and doing active work, and the outlook is full of cheer and hope.

And when we look abroad the scene is not discouraging. England has granted reforms in the Irish laws, and the people of that unhappy isle are seeking adjustments of rents and going peacefully to work. France, and Italy, and Germany, and Spain, and Russia are all moving in the line of a larger personal liberty and the better doing of the common people. With some, as in Spain and Russia, it is slow, indeed, but still there is progress. And it looks now as if Palestine, and Egypt, and Italy, and Greece, the four old great centres of civilization and power, were to be soon rebuilt upon modern ideas and principles, and again take their places of influence in the world.

In these remarks we have been looking at the brighter side of things—at the beautiful world in which we live; at health, and progress, and prosperity—and the picture has not been overdrawn.

Now, it is not difficult for one to be happy when there is nothing to make him miserable. It is not difficult for those who have all the year had health in their families and prosperity in their business, when they gather their loved ones about their tables on Thanksgiving-Day, to be grateful. There is nothing to make them otherwise. But how about those less favored? How about the families that have had sickness and death in the past year? How about those who have lost their property? How about the poor and the sick? How about fire-swept Michigan? Can all these sick and poor and sorrowing ones join in the song of praise, or must they sing only the songs of sadness?

These questions change the whole aspect of the scene; they bring before us another and a much deeper line of thought. They lead us to the subject of thanksgiving in loss, and affliction, and sorrow, and trial. And it will be readily seen that if all are to be thankful, or if, indeed, any of us are to be thankful at all times, one must look at the dark and the hard side of things as well as at the side that is bright and easy. And it is just here that difficulty meets us all; and it is at this dark and hard side of nature and life that so many are looking in these days of materialism and of consequent mental unsettling. And it is evident that we need a deeper philosophy, a deeper faith in the divine and spiritual, that will lift our age out of this doubt, out of this encroaching pessimism that tends to chill the heart. We need that broad, deep faith, that larger and clearer vision of life, and God, and the future that will enable us to "give thanks in everything"; the faith that can say, "We know that all things work together for good to them that love the Lord."

And, that we may not shrink from the task of meeting the difficulties that confront this higher faith, let us look them fully in the face. And let us confess that the view is not inviting; let us confess that the dark side of things seems indeed very dark, and the hard things in nature and life seem very hard. Let us say they *are* hard, and that no "chastisement for the present seemeth joyous"; and then let us try and see how it "afterward yieldeth the peaceable fruits of righteousness."

I have said that there is a dark and hard side to nature and life. Look at Nature itself—solemn, grand, awful, mysterious, moving on in its majestic sweep. Before it we are as nothing. Its angry ocean-storms play with our mightiest ships as with a toy, and dash and strew them like weeds or sea-foam upon the rocky shore. The volcanic shock shakes a continent, and the molten lava and the hot ashes swallow up cities and devastate plains, and the helpless people flee away or are buried in the ruins as powerless as stubble before the flame. The fire sweeps over the city or the country and thousands are homeless and the toil of years is in a moment consumed. And then the flames die out, and the storm is hushed, and the laboring mountain is at rest. Great Nature moves on, and we poor mortals try to hunt out the charred bodies of our friends, or watch for them along the shore, or send relief to those in want. O! mighty Nature—mighty ocean, and mountain, and flame—who and what art thou; and what art thou doing with thy helpless children?

Look at the want and the waste of nature and life. We say that the law of want and supply go together; and so, in a sense, they do; but the want is often greater than the supply; and the want is often in one place and the supply in another—the food and the water in the plain, and the hungry and thirsty out in the desert. How small a part of the earth is highly productive—how much is barren and cold.

Look at the diseases of our world. Fevers and consumption, and cholera and rheumatism, lie all along the paths we poor mortals travel. Think of the pains that mankind endure—the bleeding lungs, the hacking cough, the eating cancer, the aching head. And then, hardest to bear, and to explain of all, is the suffering of children.

Or, look again, at the hard and dark things in the great social order. Governments are often corrupt, legislators bought and sold in the market, and politicians think more of self and party than of country. See how in society the strong and the rich often oppress the weak and the poor; how often love is disappointed, and the heart left to weep its tears alone. See how drunkenness ruins its thousands, lust holds riot where love, and beauty, and purity should dwell.

But we need not enlarge upon these dark and hard things in life. We see them all about us, in city and country. The question we are coming to is, How shall we explain these things? How shall we so reconcile and harmonize them with the thought of a wise and loving Providence as not only to bear them with composure, but in the midst of all to "give thanks"?

And here let us remember one thing, and that is, that whether we can explain or harmonize these facts or not, still they are facts; and the Bible did not create these facts; nor did religion create them; nor is the Bible or religion to be held responsible for them. The mystery and the trouble are not in the Bible and religion, but in Nature itself. The Bible doesn't create storms on the sea nor cause the earth to tremble before the volcanic wave. Religion doesn't cause one animal to eat another, or a fire to sweep over the country. Nor do the Bible and religion cause infants to suffer, or love to be betrayed. The mysteries and the burdens of thought, my friends, lie outside of the Book, and not in it. The dark and hard things of Nature and life are facts, wholly aside from our theories or attempted explanations of these facts.

And here, let me suggest again, that outside of the great sweep of Bible truth it will be very hard, if indeed at all possible, to find any explanation that is not weak and insufficient. All the efforts of natural theology, to say the most that can be said for them, stop short of solution. To say there is more plenty than want, or more happiness than misery, is not to meet the difficulty. The question is, Why, when so much is lavishly wasted in Nature, should there be any want? Why are harvests blighted and cities burned, and the poor left hungry and without shelter? Enough is destroyed every year by fires and drouths to meet all these wants. It is not enough to say that rivers do not overflow every year, and most ships cross the sea in safety. Why do rivers ever overflow? and why not the ocean be kind to the sailor? It does not meet the difficulty to say that some pains are monitory, or warnings of trouble or danger to the body; or that they are sometimes the effort of nature to expel trouble. What good is there in toothache? What value in the pain of a broken limb? or in the sufferings of the incurable consumption? Nature don't answer these questions. Infidelity cannot answer them.

But does the Bible offer an explanation? Does religion solve the mystery? Yes, the Bible and religion answer them, or rather come to us with a system of truth, or a theory of life in which the answer may be found.

But here, to understand this, or to be where the explanation is possible, we have to accept some of the postulates of the Bible and religion, not contrary to reason, nor wholly above reason, but when revealed to us in accord with a divine system of things. But this, some may say, is to rest upon faith. Yes, it is; and that is just where we must come in all great questions that lie outside of and above the low and narrow horizon of the senses. And it is from refusing to do this that the whole school of positivists and materialists are doomed to failure. The most and the best that they can reach is agnosticism.

But what is it that faith asks us to do? What is the standpoint from which it would have us look? It can be stated in three words—God, righteousness, immortality.

The thought of God places over and above all a wise and loving Father. But some will say, That is just the trouble; how reconcile this idea with the world as it is?

Righteousness is the first answer. And that is to say that the purpose of God in placing mankind in such a world as this is not physical ease and comfort; is not sensual delectation; not these, but character wrought out through toil, and struggle, and suffering.

Labor is a part of our education; hence we are doomed to toil for bread. Study is another part; and hence knowledge is partly concealed. We must search for it. To develop strength and heroism is another part; and hence we are in a world of danger. To overcome is another part; and hence we are in a world whose forces we can "endue"; we are subduing the forests, and taming and using the wild lightning and the winds and the waves.

Moral culture is the chief thing; and hence we are in a world of permissive evils, and a world of possible good. We are in a world where character may be transactionally revealed—where the evil in man declares itself; comes out so as to be seen as evil, and seen in the effects of evil. Anger, hate, pride, falsehood, intemperance, all stand revealed. Such is the moral order of things that the principles of men become manifest, and their consequences, too, stand revealed. And hence we see evil existing under protest, and its consequent sufferings; and we see good also revealed as truth and love by the side of falsehood and hate.

And here comes in also the fact and the law of suffering. Suffering, or pain, or penalty gives another and a deeper look to life that it could wear, were it only a scene of pleasure or delectation. Suffering, pain, means God, law, righteousness. It means that evil is hedged in, is fenced about with stern consequences. It looks to the correcting, the stopping, of the evil-doer in his ways. A man cannot go far in any violation of law till God says stop; and the abused stomach or passions say stop—you are at the end of the road; you have overdrawn your account with Nature. And I tell you this fact of penalty is a powerful factor in the government of God.

But the law of suffering has another use. It is not only penal—it is educatory. The discipline of suffering can do for character what nothing else can do. It is not to develop a stupid passivity, nor an unfeeling stoicism; not these, but to melt, and win, and subdue the heart; it is the power that consumes the dross and leaves only the gold; it opens wide the gates of the soul to the companionship and sympathy of the suffering ones all about us; it makes the heart tender and quickly sensitive. I have seen the strongest men weep and bend low to kiss the little hands and brow of an infant but a day old as it lay cold in death. I have known mothers who had lived largely for themselves and in forgetfulness of others, after death had come to their own homes, go out and seek some one in a like sorrow that their own hearts might be comforted in comforting others. And O! into this great law of suffering—of suffering for others—God Himself came to our world in Christ; went into the wilderness to hunt the lost; welcomed the Magdalenes; wept at the grave, and died on the cross. In this law of suffering the Holy Ghost is now in the world with "groanings that cannot be uttered."

Now, put all this scene under the light of immortality. Look at the world as but the cradle of man's childhood. Look at all this strange scene of toil and suffering, not as the end, but the beginning; look at it not as a world for rest or pleasure, but as a school for learning; a battlefield for victories; a pilgrimage through the desert; and look at all its vicissitudes as a development; and then look out upon the eternal ages for the continuation and completion of this work, and then you may begin to see how "all things work together for good"—all things—life and death, and even a permissive evil; and then you can in "all things give thanks." Then you can say with Job: "Though he slay me, yet will I trust him"; and with Paul: "None of these things move me." That is the true Thanksgiving.

I stood the other day by the coffin of another of our number—Sister Waters—one of the first to join in this service a year ago. Long a teacher in our public schools, then wife and mother, noble, intelligent, and true, and with a heart so large and tender that she knew all the sufferings of love; and she watched for seven long weeks by her sick child—watched till love could do no more, and then herself sank down in death. A few hours after the child she bore and loved so well joined her on the other side. And I stand at this hour and see the long travail of our world, its suffering and pain, but I see God working out righteousness, and I see the gates of eternity open to receive the weary souls of earth. I see the ships go down in the storm, and soldiers fall on the field of battle, but above the storm and the cannon's roar I see the angels of God gathering up from mangled bodies and watery graves the spirits that can never die. And, standing in this broad light, let us in "all things give thanks," for soon the mystery will be passed and we shall know that "He doeth all things well."

CONFIRMATION.

INTERESTING CEREMONY AT THE POLISH CATHOLIC CHURCH.

At St. Stanislaus Polish Catholic Church, corner of Noble and Bradley streets, yesterday afternoon, Archbishop Feehan administered the sacrament of confirmation to about 600 children of both sexes. The class is composed of 1,200 persons, and the remaining 600, for the most part adults, will be confirmed and made soldiers of Christ in the Catholic Church next Sunday. The rite was performed during vespers, which was sung by the Archbishop, assisted by the Rev. Henry Bawgen, Deacon, and John Radziejewski, sub-Deacon. Seated in the sanctuary as assistants were the Rev. P. J. Conway, Vicar-General, and the Revs. Joseph Barzyuski, L. Machdzicki, Henry Ciohocki, and A. Sinzurski.

Before the commencement of services in the church Archbishop Feehan was waited upon at the pastor's residence by a committee from the six Polish societies of St. Stanislaus Parish, composed of M. A. La Buy, President of the Holy Cross Sodality; W. Zinuliski, St. John Baptist Society; Michael Relowicz, Sodality of the Sacred Heart of Jesus; Joseph Landmesser, Blessed Trinity Sodality; and John Szczech, of the Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka, who presented him in behalf of the Polish people with a magnificent processional cross of rolled gold. The cross is seven feet high, with the cross-bar two and a half feet long, and is set with myriads of precious stones. It is composed of four pieces, and, as a whole, makes a very beautiful and appropriate memento. The cross was brought from Paris, France, by the Rev. Adolph Sinzurski, at the request of the Polish societies of the parish. Mr. Michael A. Le Buy, President of the Sodality of the Holy Cross, presented the token in a brief and well-timed address. He said:

MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP FEEHAN: Permit us to approach you to express the filial attachment and love which we bear for you, and to testify to our Catholic feeling. Today, for the first time, you are to administer the Holy Sacrament of confirmation in our church, and we take the liberty to avail ourselves of this solemn and memorable occasion to present to you this processional cross as a token of the profound and sincere respect and veneration for you which the Polish people of St. Stanislaus Parish cherish in their hearts, for whom we now humbly ask your blessing.

Bishop Feehan responded, and after expressing his surprise praised the Polish people for their faithfulness to the Church in the old country and this.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVANCED TO THE PRIESTHOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 20.—This forenoon the Rev. Charles F. Sweet was advanced to the Episcopal priesthood at St. John's Church. The ordination service, which was very impressive, was conducted by the Rt.-Rev. George F. Seymour, Bishop of the Springfield Diocese.

DEDICATION OF A CHURCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., Nov. 20.—Four hundred and fifty people from Fort Wayne, 150 from Adrian, and numbers from different parts of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, and all surrounding towns, came to Jackson today, accompanied with bands, orchestras, and choirs, to assist in the dedication of the Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, a handsome edifice, with school and parsonage attached, costing about $12,000. The dedicatory sermon was preached in the forenoon by the Rev. G. Spiegel, of Decatur, Ind., in German; the sermon in the afternoon by the Rev. G. Zemeyer, of Wiltshire, O., also in German; and a sermon in the evening by the Rev. C. H. Frank, pastor of the new church, in English. Over 1,000 people were present at the evening service and at dinner, laid by the ladies of Trinity, in the schoolhouse. All the services, with accompanying music, were very impressive. The debt on the church is only about $2,000, nearly all provided for by voluntary contributions today.

MACVEAGH.

The Story of Attorney-General MacVeagh's Resignation.

Why Tendered and Pressed—Incidents of the Star-Route Prosecutions.

Course of Two Administrations—Further Action of the Government Against the Conspirators.

Correspondence New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—As intimated in these dispatches yesterday there is still much doubt whether Mr. MacVeagh's resignation has even yet been accepted by the President. There is authority for saying that it has not, and while President Arthur keeps his own counsel attention is called to the fact that no formal notification of its acceptance has been made public. It is very unusual for a President to accept a Cabinet officer's resignation verbally. Mr. MacVeagh, when, with much pomp and some circumstance, he took leave of his clerks last Monday, evidently meant to convey the impression that the President had at least relieved him of his duties; but this, it is argued, may have been intended as one means of forcing the acceptance of his resignation.

THE INSIDE HISTORY.

A gentleman who has familiarized himself with the inside history of the case said today: "Mr. MacVeagh finds himself in a particularly disagreeable situation, and is struggling desperately to reach dry land again. When he alone of the Cabinet officers made haste to insist upon resigning immediately upon the arrival of President Arthur in Washington it was with the object of making himself the chief victim, after Garfield, of Guiteau's pistol. The one prominent incident of President Garfield's Administration in the way of reform, he argued, was the star-route prosecution. He (Mr. MacVeagh) was recognized as the main instrument in the great work. The public believed that President Arthur's associations were such that a vigorous prosecution of the thieves was not to be expected of him. Therefore if he promptly insisted on leaving the Cabinet when Mr. Arthur came in the public would be apt to consider it as sufficient proof that President Garfield's trusted Attorney-General had no confidence in President Garfield's successor, and to hail it as another evidence of Mr. MacVeagh's honesty and independence. If afterward the prosecutions were conducted to a successful termination it would be because President Arthur had been frightened into a refusal to interpose his influence. If not, then Mr. MacVeagh's political fortune would be none the less made, since the public had been led to believe that the Government up to the time of Gen. Garfield's death had a sure case against the accused, and a failure to convict under the next Administration would be inevitably considered as due to untoward influences. Mr. MacVeagh's resignation would thus be justified, and whether the star-route conspirators were convicted or not his reputation would be enhanced. That, under the relations he bore to Gen. Arthur's friends, his resignation would be accepted, he had no doubt.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S COURSE.

But President Arthur, with great good sense or political shrewdness, as the case might be, refused to accept his resignation. It was proper, he said, that as Mr. MacVeagh was identified with a prosecution so important to the whole country he should remain at his post at least until the matter was finally settled. Mr. MacVeagh thereupon lost his self-control, abandoned his office, and betook himself to Philadelphia. Still President Arthur did not accept the resignation, and Mr. MacVeagh was put in the position of attending to private affairs while the interests of the Government suffered in his absence. Then came the fiasco in the first case brought into court by the Government. The people justly attributed the result to Mr. MacVeagh's carelessness, for, whatever was Mr. Corkhill's fault, the Attorney-General should have taken steps to put it out of even an unfaithful District-Attorney's power to thwart the plans of the Government. Alive to the public indignation, Mr. MacVeagh met President Arthur in New York last week, returned with him to Washington, and then, his resignation being still in abeyance, made a parade of bidding farewell to the department as though it had been accepted."

MR. MACVEAGH'S POSITION.

Whether or not Mr. MacVeagh is still Attorney-General there is no doubt that he meant in his interview with a Philadelphia reporter to intimate that he could not bring the star-route conspirators to justice under President Arthur's Administration. He has made no secret here of his convictions on that point. It does not appear that he charges the President with such active sympathy with the accused as to induce him to interfere in their behalf. Exactly what he does mean perhaps he himself does not know, but he insists to many persons that his own hands would be so tied that he could no longer conduct the cases with any prospect of success.

The fact is, that those associated with the cases under Mr. MacVeagh have had innumerable difficulties with him because of his uncertainty of purpose, eccentricities, and general bad judgment.

THE REDELL STORY.

The story published in New York today purporting to give facts concerning the difficulties thrown in the way of the prosecution has some elements of truth in it, together with many misstatements. A man named Redell, private secretary to Dorsey, called last summer on those connected with the collection of evidence, with the offer to betray important secrets. It was believed—an impression which he perhaps took care to convey—that he was led to this course by the conviction that the bottom had dropped out of the whole matter, and that his own safety lay in making a clean breast of it. He was taken to Mr. MacVeagh, and to him made the additional offer of surreptitiously procuring some of Dorsey's private papers that would criminate Dorsey and Brady beyond redemption. The papers were, indeed, brought to Mr. MacVeagh, and they contained most startling evidence, among other things entries of sums paid to Brady by Dorsey. The papers were given back to Redell, and a day or two afterward that person made an affidavit recanting all his statements, together with an intimation that he had been asked to steal Dorsey's papers by Mr. MacVeagh. This affidavit Dorsey took to President Garfield. According to the published story the President gave it careful examination, and was very indignant with Mr. MacVeagh. This is denied by those here who should know. On the contrary, it is averred that President Garfield refused to consider or even to receive the paper. However, it is shrewdly suspected that the whole thing was a conspiracy arranged with the intention of entrapping Mr. MacVeagh.

But if Redell's alleged disclosures will be of no avail against the accused it is claimed that Walsh will have important testimony to give. There is assurance that he at least will certainly go on the stand, and will give damaging evidence there.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S ACTION.

Many interesting details of President Garfield's action in the case are being developed by the present controversy. Ex-Delegate Elkins and ex-Contractor Hinds are variously named as the persons who put the Post-Office Department in possession of the clews that have since been followed. When Mr. Woodward had been called into the case and, after extended investigation, had made his report, it was taken to the President and laid before him. It is told that he was particularly shocked by the apparently convincing proof that Dorsey and Brady were implicated in frauds upon the Government amounting to millions. "I now see," he said, "what a great peril I have escaped." This referred to the letter which Brady induced Chairman Hubbell to write Gen. Garfield during the campaign.

THE HUBBELL LETTER.

It will be remembered that Mr. Hubbell wrote to Mentor that Brady and his friends refused to contribute to the expenses of the campaign unless with the assurance that Gen. Garfield would show his appreciation of the fact. Therefore Mr. Hubbell suggested to Gen. Garfield that he should write to Brady urging him to contribute. Instead, Gen. Garfield wrote to Hubbell to the effect that he should say to Mr. Brady from Gen. Garfield that he (Brady) could be of great service to the party. After the remark above quoted, President Garfield expressed to those members of the Cabinet who were present his conviction that a trap had been laid for him, and mentioned the letter he had written to Hubbell, and which was afterwards made public. Vice-President Arthur was in an adjoining room at the time, and the President sent Woodward's report in to him. Then he said to Postmaster-General James and Attorney-General MacVeagh that he should expect the prosecution to be urged without regard to whom it affected. "We must cut out this ulcer from the body of the Republican party" were his words, "no matter what it costs."

DORSEY'S EFFORTS.

Dorsey, it is said, brought constant and powerful influences to bear upon President Garfield. It is certain that the President on several occasions cautioned the officers engaged in collecting evidence, and the Attorney-General and special attorney as well, not to proceed too hastily. "Be sure that you have sufficient evidence to justify the belief that you can secure a conviction," he said, "before you ask for an indictment." But he added that there must be no failure from neglect and no yielding to outside influences in securing the conviction of the guilty.

As already said in the *Herald*, those now connected with the prosecution express the fullest confidence in President Arthur's intention to spare no efforts to bring the guilty to justice. They speak of the firmness, and quote his assurances, encouragement, and warm approval of what they have done.

COURSE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

It seems now probable—at least such is Mr. Cook's suggestion, and he thinks Col. Bliss will agree with him—that the case against Brady and others will be brought before the Police Court for a preliminary examination. The same charges growing out of the Prescott and Santa Fe works as were the basis of the information case will be brought before the Police Court. It is the theory that, although the statute of limitations applied as to the inception of the alleged conspiracy overt acts were afterward committed under it to which the statute does not apply. Mr. Cook explains that the first acts done under a conspiracy, in the opinion of many lawyers, make the strongest case, and, therefore, the information was asked for when it was certain that the statute of limitations would protect the accused against indictment for these acts. But he thinks the Government has so strong a case on subsequent acts of the same conspiracy that it can show before the Police Court that the accused should be held to answer before the grand jury. In any event he says the Government will produce such testimony in public court that the grand jury, even were it disposed because of hidden influence to refuse an indictment, would not venture to do so. Moreover, if the accused should plead the statute of limitations, that of itself would be strong proof of conscious guilt. Indictments against Dorsey, Brady, Brown, Turner, and McDonough will be asked of the next grand jury on the evidence in the Dorsey routes. Some indictments against other persons will be asked of the present body. Col. Bliss will return tomorrow, when the question of the Police Court examination will be decided.

Mr. MacVeagh has been engaged within the past two days in consultation with officers of the Pennsylvania Road, for which it is understood he is acting as counsel.

IOWA POLITICS.

Amusing Features of the Senatorial Contest—Winsome Wilson and Glorious Gear Laboriously Adulated—A Shoemaker-Lawyer Comes Out for Kirkwood.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 17.—As the Senatorial contest draws to a close it is amusing to watch the many changes that are rung on the office-bells for the different candidates. One cannot help being pleased at the ludicrous fancies that are wrought in the brains of the friends of the would-be Senators, and brought out through the medium of the press by their ardent friends and admirers.

The latest is from the Keokuk *Gate City*, a long editorial in behalf of the Hon. James F. Wilson. Not content with picturing the sterling qualities, the legal abilities, and wonderful (?) genius of the man, the author has taken pains to tickle the ear of the voting ruralist by painting for his view the home of the would-be Senator, and soars off in a sentimental strain about his Honor's duck-pond, which he makes a fairy lake, the grove which surrounds his house a waving garden of fruits, flowers, and vines, arbors, etc., and then he peoples the lake with lovely nymphs and amorous swains, who float over its moonlit waters to matrimonial bliss. He makes the owner of all these beauties a bird-fancier who counts all the songsters who visit his grove, learns their names and even their songs, and pictures him in the early morning hours, while the air is filled with their melodious warblings, and heavy with the odors of dew-wet flowers, scaling the dizzy hights of his barn—in one hand a hatchet, the other a martin-box, and with his mouth full of nails—to secure at the gable end thereof a home for the twittering martins, wherein they can build their nests and rear their young. He makes of him a floriculturist, and has him designing his wife's flower-beds, planning serpentine walks and rustic arbors, wherein the youth and maiden aforesaid may stroll to woo and coo, hid from the unsanctified eyes of a hard-hearted and unsympathetic world.

How pleasant to turn from this sentimental picture to gaze upon the rugged frame, the strong lurid face of his opponent, to listen to the gruff, but hearty, honest, tones of "the best Governor Iowa ever had"—his Excellency Gov. Gear. What a contrast are long lines of useful railroads, designed and carried to completion by him, to vine-embowered walks. How puny the moonlit lake in comparison to great coal-fields, opened and employing hundreds of men in useful employment and to the advantage of the State and inhabitants. What a difference practically between knowing the names of a few warblers and having a knowledge of how many miles of railroad traverse the State, how many tons of coal are produced in her domains, how much produce is consumed, how much shipped, and the money realized therefrom. What are a few martin-boxes on a barn roof to a knowledge clear and comprehensive of all public buildings, cost and capacity, how many and what kinds of school-buildings are scattered over the surface of Iowa, how many scholars attend during the year, how many criminals fill the penitentiaries, how many paupers the State supports, how the reform schools are conducted, and the per cent of good accomplished by them. In fact, a deep and comprehensive knowledge of what has been and what should be done in this great and thriving State, such a man is the Governor of Iowa today, who gives place the 9th day of next December to his successor, the Hon. Buren R. Sherman, a great, broad-visaged man, with a memory as long as the Atlantic cable and a mind as comprehensive as the boundaries of our country. Courteous to all, yet cringing or fawning to none, he lays aside his Governmental robes, we hope, to don higher and well-earned honors, with the respect, the honor—aye, the love—of the people of the State he has so ably fathered for the last four years. No man can point to extravagance in his Administration, and if mistakes have ever marred it they have yet to be discovered. Should he be chosen United States Senator in the coming struggle for that place none could fill the position better, for none know so well the needs of the State, as well as her abilities, and whatever politics and politicians may do and whoever they may place in the coveted position, Gov. Gear, sturdy, strong, honest, and able, is, and will be, the unanimous choice of the people of Iowa.

O. T. W.

A Strong Feeling for Kirkwood—From Lapstone to Blackstone.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 17.—I had a little talk the other day with our Iowa Roger Sherman, who was elected to the State Legislature last month from one of our western Representative districts. Less than ten years ago the Hon. R. T. Shearer was making boots and shoes, and studying Blackstone at the same time, in a small town in Eastern Iowa. Many a time has the writer seen him with his hands resting on his thighs, an awl in one and a wax-end in the other, leaning eagerly forward and scanning the pages of his book, which was held open on a rack made of shingles. For several years he pegged and read, and stitched and stitched until he had finished his course and was admitted to the bar; then he took up his residence and commenced in the law business in Ida County, where he has built up a fine practice. The other day, in speaking of his success, an old acquaintance said earnestly:

"It was the best thing Bob Shearer ever did for himself when he commenced the study of law. He's got a fine practice and is making money, and now they have elected him to the Legislature."

The writer met Mr. S. on the stairs of a business house in this city the other day, and casually asked him what he thought of the Senatorial question.

"Well," said he, "our convention by some means or other instructed us to vote for Wilson for Senator. A great many of us could hardly see how it was done, as we preferred not to be instructed for any one; but by some means it was accomplished, and I suppose we shall have to consider ourselves instructed."

"What about Kirkwood coming into the race?"

"Oh, we are sort of in hopes that the old War Governor will come in if he leaves the Cabinet, and that will let us out on the Senatorial question, for there is little doubt that the people of Iowa want Kirkwood in the Senate if he is out of the Cabinet."

It is whispered about all over the State that Mr. Shearer's views are about correct, and that a great many more instructed and uninstructed ones want to be "let out" on the Senatorial question, and they would not feel very badly either if "Old Reliable" should lose his Cabinet position, for they believe it would only be an exchange of the Cabinet for the Senate.

It is about settled now that the coming session of the Legislature will pass the prohibition question over to the people; but as the writer has often asserted that there were many Republicans who were not in favor of prohibition who *were* in favor of submission of the question to the people, he asked the views of Mr. Shearer on the subject.

"No; I am not a Prohibitionist, for I believe that the temperance question is not a political, but a social one; one which will be settled in no other way than by moral influence. Yes; I am certainly in favor of submission to the people, for it is a question in which the people are deeply interested, and they surely ought to have the right to a direct voice in the settlement of it, though it seems to me that any more prohibitory liquor laws will be dead letters on our statute-books."

Still, for simply being so democratic as to wish to submit the question to the voice of the people Mr. S. is said to have lost all the *strongly* anti-prohibition votes of his district. I congratulated Mr. Shearer on his success as a lawyer and his election to the *Legislature*; and he replied that a great many of the people in his district objected to him on the ground of his being a lawyer, their preferences leaning towards a farmer to fill their seat in the Legislature, but they need not fear, for the interests of the State will always be safe if such men as "Bob" Shearer fill the halls of its Legislature, and some time in the future the young men of the State may wish to make a Governor out of just such a man as this one, who has made his way by his own labor to a place among the representative men of the State; and when the time comes when he has proven himself worthy it may only be a gratification to the people to place the Roger Sherman of Iowa from the shoemaker's bench into the Governor's chair.

W. D.

French Economy.

A striking example of the amazing feats in the economical line so frequently performed by Frenchmen is afforded by the fortune to which M. l'Héritier, the well-known genre painter, has just succeeded through the death of his grand-uncle, the doyen of the Invalides, or French military pensioners, who died at Paris the other day at the patriarchal age of 90. This old soldier served the first Empire throughout the terrible Russian campaign of 1813, during which he received wounds and frost bites that crippled him for life. Shortly after his discharge from hospital he was admitted to the Hôtel des Invalides, and obtained a small subordinate appointment in the Ministry of War, carrying with it a salary of about $100 a year. Of this he never spent a penny, but laid it out in such wares as he could dispose of to his fellow-pensioners at a reasonable profit. By industriously carrying on a petty but lucrative retail trade on ready-money principles for sixty-eight consecutive years, and investing his gains from time to time in good securities, he contrived to amass the sum of 450,000 francs. This he has willed to his grandnephew.

A Prize Stanza.

Mr. Horace Voules, the editor of the London *Truth*, has awarded the writer of this "Stanza on Gen. Garfield" the sum of £2 2s.

With Faith his shield, he recked not Fortune's frown;
With Truth his sword, he quailed not at the strife:
His country shook, he dashed rebellion down;
She asked his guiding hand—he gave his life!

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound doubtless ranks first as a curative agent in all diseases of the procreative system, degeneration of the kidneys, irritation of the bladder, urinary calculi, etc., etc. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

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Reserved seats on sale at the Box Office without extra charge, daily (except Sunday), from 9 a. m.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite the Court-House.
Second and last week of the
BOSTON IDEAL OPERA COMPANY.
This (Monday) evening, Nov. 21,
THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.
Tuesday, Nov. 22, - - - Czar and Carpenter.
Wednesday Matinée, Nov. 23, - - - Olivette.
Wednesday night, Nov. 23, - - - The Mascotte.
Thursday, Nov. 24, Grand Thanksgiving Matinée,
CHIMES OF NORMANDY.
Jessie Bartlett Davis as Germaine.
Thursday night, Nov. 24, - - - Fatinitza.
Friday, Nov. 25, - - - Chimes of Normandy.
Saturday Matinée, Nov. 26, - - - The Mascotte.
Saturday night, Nov. 26, - - - H. M. S. Pinafore.
Jessie Bartlett Davis as Buttercup.
Seats may be secured one week in advance.
Sunday, Nov. 27, Barlow, Wilson, Primrose and West Minstrels.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF
MR. AND MRS. N. C. GOODWIN
(ELIZA WEATHERSBY),
Who will appear every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees in their ever-popular comedy,
HOBBIES.
Prof. Pygmalion Whiffles..........N. C. Goodwin
Minnie Clover..........Eliza Weathersby Goodwin
Thursday—Grand Extra THANKSGIVING Matinee
Next Week—LAWRENCE BARRETT.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Randolph-st., opposite New Court-House.
THANKSGIVING WEEK.
Monday, Nov. 21, every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
Grand Thanksgiving Matinee, Thursday, at 2 p. m., first appearance this season of Chicago's favorite,
MAGGIE MITCHELL,
in the brilliant play,
PEARL OF SAVOY.
Sunday, Nov. 27, Bartley Campbell's great play, the Galley Slave, with MAUD GRANGER.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph.
Every evening at 8, and Matinee Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
LEAVITT'S GIGANTEAN MINSTRELS.
☞Grand Extra Matinee Thanksgiving-Day, Thursday, Nov. 24. Monday, Nov. 28—One week only of RICE'S EVANGELINE COMPANY.

TAILORING.

OVERCOATS,
ULSTERS,
ULSTERETTES,
Self-lined, Wool-lined, and Silk-lined, made to order in the most perfect style from $20, $25, $30, $35, $40, and $50.

NICOLL, the TAILOR,
Pioneer of Moderate Prices.
LAKESIDE BUILDING,
S. W. corner Clark and Adams-sts.,
OPPOSITE NEW POST-OFFICE.
Samples and rules for self-measurement sent by mail on application everywhere.
Branch Stores in all principal cities.

ELECTRIC APPLIANCES.

NERVOUS DEBILITY CURED.
The Vital Forces Restored Without Medicine

OUR ELECTRIC APPLIANCES are unequaled in their construction and efficacy, generating and diffusing a mild, continuous current, reaching at once the seat of disease, and by their electro-galvanic action upon the centres of the NERVOUS, MUSCULAR and GENERATIVE SYSTEMS SPEEDILY RESTORE the VITAL FORCES, and curing the worst cases of Waste, Weakness, Exhaustion, and all diseases of the Urino-Genital Organs, WITHOUT DRUGGING the STOMACH. Nature merely wants NATURAL aid, which our appliances promptly give. There is no known remedy that will so promptly and thoroughly reach and restore the nervous, muscular, and generative systems as electricity administered by the mild continuous currents. (No acids used.)
For Young, Middle-Aged and Old Men there is a Natural Way out of Suffering and Trouble.
Special illustrated pamphlet sent in sealed envelope on receipt of 6 cents postage. Consultation free.
AMERICAN GALVANIC CO.,
134 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHOCOLATE.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S
Vanilla Chocolate,

Like all our chocolates, is prepared with the greatest care, and consists of a superior quality of cocoa and sugar, flavored with pure vanilla bean. Served as a drink or eaten dry as confectionery, it is a delicious article, and is highly recommended by tourists.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO.,
Dorchester, Mass.

PIANOS.

BEATTY'S PIANOFORTES.
Magnificent holiday presents: square grand pianofortes, four very handsome round corners, rosewood cases, three unisons, Beatty's matchless iron frames, stool, book, cover, boxed, $222.75 to $297.50; catalogue prices, $800 to $1,000; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded after one year's use; upright pianofortes, $125 to $255; catalogue prices $500 to $800; standard pianofortes of the universe, as thousands testify; write for mammoth list of testimonials. Beatty's cabinet organs, cathedral, church, chapel, parlor, $30 upward; visitors welcome; free carriage meets passengers; illustrated catalogue (holiday edition) free. Address or call upon
DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

A. Hurd, of Boston, is at the Tremont.

Henry Eames, of St. Louis, is at the Pacific.

H. T. Kneeland and family are at the Palmer.

J. B. Berry, of Clinton, Ia., is at the Tremont.

William Deanman, of St. Paul, is at the Tremont.

Judge J. Tracy, of Burlington, Ia., is at the Pacific.

Judge Jacob V. Blair, of Wyoming, is at the Palmer.

W. H. Gray, of Indianapolis, Ind., is at the Tremont.

John Patterson, of Pittsburg, Pa., is at the Tremont.

R. M. Thomson, of Cleveland, O., is at the Sherman.

D. L. Parkhurst, of Fargo, D. T., is at the Sherman.

J. B. Richardson, of Utica, N. Y., is at the Sherman.

F. L. Dodge and L. H. Slocum, U. S. A., are at the Palmer.

George W. Hammond, of Trinidad, Colo., is at the Sherman.

J. H. Moulton and wife, of La Crosse, Wis., are at the Tremont.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Copeland, of London, are at the Palmer.

Colton Clark, agent of the Helen Potter Pleiades, is at the Tremont.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McCauley, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, are at the Palmer.

George J. Lawson and John Richards, of New York, are at the Tremont.

Col. J. S. Poland, E. B. Kirk, and H. S. Weeks, U. S. A., are at the Pacific.

Ex-Ald. Beck, of Dixon, is stopping temporarily with relatives on Peoria street.

Miss Lillian Brown, Miss Kate Chester, and the members of the "Jollity" company are at the Sherman.

James Barton Key, Fred Banket, Miss Marie Jansen, H. T. Paddock, Miss Cohen, of New York, are at the Pacific.

J. C. Fairbanks, aged 30, and Michael Bagen, aged 33, are under confinement at the Harrison Street Station charged with pilfering a cloak from Mrs. Dodd, of No. 353 State street.

Charles Isabell is locked up at the Armory charged with having committed a burglary three weeks ago at No. 282 Third avenue, and having stolen at that time $50 from a lodger named Michael Crowley.

James Sawyer, one of the employés at the Union Iron and Steel Mills, had his right arm caught in a chain belt and badly fractured and lacerated. The member was amputated below the elbow by Drs. Sperry and Stubbs.

Mr. Ira Silvernail, of No. 56 Ogden place, found a male child about two weeks old, wrapped in a shawl, lying in his hallway last evening. He notified the police, who took charge of the waif and carried it to the Foundlings' Home.

Capt. F. H. Hathaway, U. S. A.; Charles Howard, Boston; J. M. Graham, Kansas, Ill.; Miss E. M. Rapelye, New York; C. P. Wilson and wife, Denver; L. G. Cannon, Indianapolis; and C. D. Chase and wife, St. Paul, are among the arrivals at the Leland.

Last evening President James A. Magie, of the Liberal League, lectured to free-thinkers at Fort Dearborn Hall on the subject "The Higher Life." The most prominent point in his lecture was a negative argument on the utility of the Fourth Commandment. The subject was left open for discussion, and several members of the league gave expression to their views.

The German Butchers' Union met yesterday afternoon on the northwest corner of Canal and Jackson streets. The attendance was small, and no business of importance was transacted. The Secretary stated that the charter of the union had been received from Springfield. Further arrangements were made for the ball to be given by the union on the evening of Dec. 10 in Uhlich's hall, after which the meeting adjourned.

At the last meeting of the County Board a report was made setting forth the bad condition of the Harms toll road, and its owner was ordered to put it in good condition at once. Thursday it will be visited by the Toll-Road Inspectors to see if it has been done; if not, the gates will be thrown open. Saturday the County Attorney began suit to condemn the road, and this pike will doubtless soon follow the Chicago and Wheeling road.

During the progress of a dance at White's Hall, on Halsted street, Robert Pitt and Edward McCarthy started a sham fight in the hallway. P. H. Brown, of No. 2833 Archer avenue, stepped in to separate them, whereupon Pitt relieved him of his watch and chain. Brown complained to Officers McCarthy and Soergel, who arrested the two young schemers and locked them up at the West Twelfth Street Police Station. The watch was recovered.

Some weeks ago James Hennessey was arrested charged with robbing James Neery of $20, and was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Wallace. When the case came to a hearing before the grand jury neither Mr. Neery nor the officer who made the arrest was present, the proper precautions not having been taken to secure their attendance. Consequently, no bill was found and Hennessey was released. Now the case is to be again taken up and the necessary steps taken, to the end that the accused may get his just deserts.

Eight stove mounters met at 192 Washington street yesterday morning and effected a reorganization of the defunct Stove-Mounter's Union by the election of the following officers: Thomas Harrington, President; D. Mulcahy, Vice-President; P. Hennessey, Recording Secretary; G. King, Financial Secretary; J. Gurley, Corresponding Secretary; J. Hoolahan, Treasurer; M. Coffee, Inductor; and T. Henneburry, Doorkeeper. Messrs. Mulcahy, King, and Gurley were appointed delegates to the Trade and Labor Assembly, after which the new organization adopted the constitution and by-laws of the Cincinnati Union and adjourned.

The West Madison street police-wagon was called to No. 85 South Canal street yesterday afternoon to take charge "a sick man." When the officers went to the man's room he was found lying upon the bed dead. Upon investigation it was learned that his name was Frank Bocher; that he was a plasterer by trade; that he was recently released from the Bridewell; and that he was suffering from an attack of erysipelas in the face, which is supposed to have caused his death. The body was removed to the morgue, where an inquest today will determine the cause of his demise and put to rest certain rumors of foul play.

An unsuccessful attempt was made last night to reorganize Branch No. 5, Carpenters and Joiners' Benevolent and Protective Union. A number of knights of the plane and saw met at the corner of Archer and Wentworth avenues, and listened to speeches by representatives of the various factions. As the branches of the Carpenters and Joiners' Benevolent and Protective Union are antagonistic to the local branches of the brotherhood, only three could be found who cared to join, the others going their way, willing to adhere to the newly organized Brotherhood of America. Seven members were necessary for reorganization, so action was deferred for one week.

Theodore Fitch will appear before Justice Wallace this morning charged with a crime committed almost one year ago, and of which he is supposed to be guilty. He was at that time employed as an expressman by a man named Dorney. One afternoon he was intrusted with three cases of boots and shoes owned by a Fifth avenue dealer named Leahey. The goods never reached their destination, and so Fitch was thought to have spirited them away. He was arrested by one of Pinkerton's men and taken to the Armory, where he was searched. The finding of a freight-car key and a pass-key to passenger coaches leads the police to believe that his "lay" is railroad thieving.

E. W. Bliss, the evangelist, proved to the congregation at Farwell Hall last night that he has a rare gift for singing Gospel hymns. He sang "Is My Name Written There?" with good effect. This was a very acceptable addition to the musical force in their service. Mr. Case sang "Why Do You Wait, Dear Brother?" with his clear, heavy voice, and the enlarged Farwell Hall choir rendered "I was Glad When They Said Unto Me" in good style. Few services present so much of the Gospel in songs as this evangelistic meeting Sunday night. Mr. Bliss spoke upon "The Grace of God" with such acceptance as was clearly manifest in the large after meeting, where several men professed acceptance of salvation by grace.

A mass-meeting under the auspices of the Cigarmakers' Union was held yesterday afternoon at the West Twelfth Street Turner-Hall for the purpose of enlisting new recruits in the ranks of the union. Mr. Fred Elliott was elected Chairman, and introduced Mr. Fred Kart as the first speaker. Mr. Kart gave a general review of the benefits derived from unions. The strike of cigarmakers at Detroit, he held, was compromised in favor of the workers through the efforts of the union, as was also the Milwaukee strike, to a great extent. Mr. Yorerg, a member of the New York Cigarmakers' Union, followed in an address in German, in which he advocated unionism, and created great enthusiasm. Mr. Henry Kehimer was then introduced, and censured the Chicago cigarmakers strongly for their lack of what he termed manhood in not having a better-organized union similar to those in other cities. Mr. Kort then read a dispatch from Milwaukee stating that there were still 300 rollers of the weed on the strike, but they would be taken care of. Quite a large number then enrolled their names as members, after which the meeting adjourned.

The members of the French Benevolent Association of the State of Illinois held an annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the French Consulate. Among those present were: V. Gerardin, A. L. Chetlain, A. Hemmerich, Aug Farue, Leon Dupuy, Dr. E. Marguerat, Prof. A. Duplessis, Ed de Backer, and Victor Lassagne. The Treasurer made the following financial exhibit: Amount of disbursements for charity during the year, $405.20; balance in the treasury, $44. He also stated that 166 persons had been relieved during the year by the association, and that employment for 150 persons had been procured by the Commissary, Mr. V. Gerardin. A vote of thanks was then tendered the officers of the association for their efficient performance of their duties. The following gentlemen were elected to officiate during the ensuing year: President, Paul Populorum; First Vice-President, A. L. Chetlain; Second Vice-President, A. Hemmerich; Corresponding Secretary, Leon Dupuy; Recording Secretary, William Dubois; Treasurer, Victor Gerardin; Board of Directors, Ed Huther, P. Calnori, Ed de Bucker, W. G. Saurret, Max Biquet, and Victor Lassagne.

BROOKE HERFORD'S LECTURE.

The Rev. Brooke Herford delivered his weekly lecture last night in the Church of the Messiah before a very large attendance. His remarks were profoundly interesting, touching the life and history of the great English agitator who but the other day passed the patriarchal age of threescore years and ten. The lecturer said wherever liberty is prized, wherever English patriotism is known and respected, there the name of John Bright is recognized and honored as few other living men. John Bright came from the great middle class of England, which has built up the great manufacturing towns of Lancashire, that grand, stern, old Saxon race that cultivates the iron, coal, and cotton industries of Great Britain. These are the men who won the great Reform bill of 1832, and it was among them that John Bright found his faculty of strong, simple speech. It was in the year of the great corn law monopoly that John Bright began thinking of the evils of government. It was the object of his career to give to the multitudes of the laboring poor cheap food. Bright, Cobden, Stevenson, and half a dozen others worked like Titans for half a dozen years before the dawn began to break. It was in the year 1845, when the terrible potato-rot broke out among the crops of Ireland, and then followed a famine real and awful, not like the recent political-manufactured famine, and yet there was wheat in abundance to be purchased abroad. Then the great public conscience was touched, then swelled the voice of John Bright, the crushing tariff was swept away, and the free trade of England was established. This left John Bright the most powerful orator and agitator in Europe. "Wherever you see an abuse, hit!" This was his motto. Had he not been a Quaker, he would have been a prize-fighter. Suppressed power was his main characteristic. A marvelously genial man. A universal favorit, and yet never recreant to his principles. His speech struck the hearer amazingly. Very deliberate, almost slow, something like the deep central stream of Niagara in its power, no splash, no roar, but massive, transparent, reaching its conclusion with a steady majestic swing. He was the only man who could pierce Lord Palmerston's scales of incredulity. John Bright's extreme peace principles is the only thing that has weakened his power. He was not a statesman, but a tribune of the people. He is the living veteran, who has seen every cause he has worked for victorious.

STABBING AFFRAY.

Theophil Kroutzkowsky and Arnold Mackein Polish dock-laborers, went into John Wojtalewicz's saloon, at No. 487 Milwaukee avenue, drank some beer, and refused to pay for it. Thereupon the saloonkeeper and his brother ejected the men. Both of the dock-laborers then drew their knives and assaulted the brothers, cutting them both badly, the wounds being confined principally to the head. The laborers were arrested and locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station by Officers Bender and Blixeth.

A GOOD CAPTURE.

While standing at the corner of Lake street and Western avenue yesterday forenoon Officer John Hoffman, of the Madison Street Sub-Station, saw a young man named John McCue who he knew was wanted upon a charge of robbery. He attempted to arrest the fellow, but he resisted and struck the policeman a heavy blow in the left eye, swelling that organ considerably. The officer drew his revolver to defend himself, when he was seized from behind by a street-car driver, who held him while the young rough thumped him. The police-patrol wagon was summoned from the sub-station, and McCue was captured four or five blocks from the scene of the assault. The car-driver will be arrested on sight, as he is known. When McCue reached the station he was identified as one of two men who, Saturday evening, assaulted Mrs. Alice Morse on Oakley avenue, near Madison street. At the time, the lady was going home, holding her purse in her hand, and when near the alley north of Madison street two men sprang upon her. One snatched her pocketbook, containing $50, while the other grabbed one of her earrings. Both then escaped. Mrs. Morse identifies McCue as one of the parties.

INVOLUNTARY IMPRISONMENT.

A very good joke is told on one of the patrolmen connected with the Harrison Street Police Station. Saturday night while communicating with the station through the telephone in the patrol-box at the corner of Fourteenth and Clark streets the wind blew the door of the box shut, and the spring lock caught the "copper" like a rat in a trap. Strange it is, and yet true, that the key which unlocks the door from the outside is entirely useless from the inside. Consequently the only alternative which the encaged officer had was to brave the laughter of his comrades, make his dilema known to the officers at the station, and wait patiently for relief. A humane fellow-officer who was detailed to go to the rescue made no hurry about the matter, so that when the door was finally opened, an hour and a half having elapsed, Mr. Patrolman was glad to again breathe the outside air. He will not be so caught again.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A rather sensational attempt at suicide, which promises to prove successful, was made by Mrs. A. M. Finn at her residence, No. 19 North Peoria street, yesterday afternoon. For sometime past she has been living at the above number with a man named Slagh, who, it is said, passed for her husband. Within the past two weeks they had a row that resulted in Mrs. Finn taking heavily to drink. Yesterday, when Mr. Slagh went up to his room she followed him, and as soon as he had seated himself drew up a chair and sat down opposit him. Then, without a word, she produced a small seven-shot revolver, placed the muzzle against her left breast, and fired. Dr. Plecker, who was called to attend her, found that the ball had entered her body just two inches below the nipple, and, judging from her general appearance and the direction taken by the ball, he was inclined to think that her chances for recovery are small. Mrs. Finn has a brother named John Jones living at Sterling, Ill., to whom the police have telegraphed news of his sister's attempt upon her life. At last reports she was exceedingly low.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

A fair is being held at St. Ann's Catholic Church, corner of Garfield boulevard and Wentworth avenue. A prize of a silver tea set and one of a gold watch are being contested for by the friends of Mrs. P. O'Mara, of Englewood, and Mrs. T. Collins, of the Rock Island carshops, for the first, and Miss Lizzie Hanauer and Miss Annie Barry for the second. The articles will be awarded to the successful candidates this evening.

The contract for building the new Trinity Reformed Episcopal Church, on Cedar street, has been let to E. L. Peterson. The contract price is $3,100.

HUMOR.

A creditor's motto—Never put off till tomorrow what can be dunned today.

Female barbers are multiplying. The sex don't scald men fast enough in the old way.

A zoölogical paradox: It is notorious that giraffes die young, and yet they are long for this world. Necks-t!

The safest way now to send a postal-card is to inclose it an envelope and put a three-cent stamp on the outside.

"No star ever rose and set without influence somewhere," says a philosopher. The same remark is applicable to a hen.

"Ed" writes to know whether it is safest to carry money in the pants or vest pocket. Money is securest when it's invest-Ed.

A fire in a Paris tenement was put out by a couple of policemen. An enthusiast exclaimed, "How admirable our police. They arrest even a fire!"

It is useless for physicians to argue against short-sleeved dresses. The Constitution of the United States says: "The right to bear arms shall not be interfered with."

If you a poemlet would write,
  Provide a pen and sheet of paper;
And then invoke the Muse,
  And then—just let the creature caper.

The sassyest man I ever met is a henpecked husband when he is away from home.—Nature seldom makes a phool; she simply furnishes the raw materials and lets the fellow finish the job to suit himself.—*Josh Billings.*

Charles Gounod once told a young artist that as he grew in his art he would grow in his appreciation of the old masters. "At your age," he said, "I used to say, 'I'; at 25, 'I and Mozart'; at 40, 'Mozart and I'; now I say only, 'Mozart.'"

"The wolf changes its hair every year, but remaining a wolf," says a Russian proverb. Nothing very remarkable about that. A woman sometimes changes her hair as often as two or three times a day, and still remains a woman. Let the Russians switch off to something worth mentioning when they want to compose proverbs.

"You can't add different things together," said a school-teacher. "If you add a sheep and a cow together, it does not make two sheep and two cows." A little boy, the son of a milkman, held up his hand and said: "That may do with sheep and cows, but, if you add a quart of milk and a quart of water, it makes two quarts of milk. I've seen it tried."

One day Billy and Sammy were playing in a mud-hole, and Billy said: "Now, Sammy, les play we was a barn-yard. You be the pig and lie down and waller, and I'll be a bull and beller like everything." So they got down on their hands and knees, and Sammy and he went into the dirt and wallowed, while Billy bellowed like distant thunder. By-and-by Sammy came up muddy—you never saw such a muddy little fellow—and he said: "Now you'll be the pig and let me beller." But Billy said: "I ain't a very good pig, except for dinner, and it'll be time nuff for you to beller when your mother sees yer close."

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

EARLY CHICAGO.

John L. Wilson and Medore Beaubien Off Duck-Hunting.

A Visit to the Latter on the Pottawatomie Reservation.

His Reminiscences of His Boyhood Days—Chicago Half-Breeds.

Trying the Mettle of the Volunteers—The Last of the Host.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Forty-seven years ago this month, Medore B. Beaubien came to the store of John L. and Richard L. Wilson, on Dearborn street, in the rear of the then Tremont House, on the lot where the Commercial Hotel now stands, and said: "John, let's go down to the Calamink tomorrow afternoon, and shoot some duck and geese." As there was little poultry of any kind in or around Chicago at that early day, for the reason that there were but few inhabitants to raise it, and as we were tired of eating fried pork and tough dried beef, we readily consented. Charles Follansbee's family grocery-store stood next to the Tremont, then came Tuthill King's clothing-store, then us, next the Morrison brothers' residence, then William H. Taylor and William Osborn's boot and shoe store; and, lastly, Spring & Goodrich's law-office, which completed the buildings to the alley. It may be remarked that some of the occupants of all of these buildings are yet living. Next day, about noon, Medore came round with a two-horse buggy, and, after loading in a supply of potatoes, quashegun (bread), and other provisions, not neglecting a moderate supply of "liquid ammunition," we started.

ARRIVING AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER

we "put up" with Francis Chevalier (who was chief of the band of Pottawatomies at that place) in his wigwam, and getting each "a little Indian boy" to paddle our canoes, we set sail up the river. Heavens and earth, the sportsmen of today should have seen the ducks and geese there on the Calamink. Some varieties of ducks and many geese bred there, and these that bred only within the Arctic circle—canvas-backs, red-heads, blue-bills, golden-eyes, etc.—were just pouring in on their migrating flight seaward in incredible numbers for a rest and to enjoy the wild rice and celery that was there abundant. Telling the Indians to build some big fires out of the driftwood that lined the bank of the lake, on our return about sundown, with all the ducks and geese that canoes could hold besides ourselves, the work of picking and cleaning the game was begun by the squaws and children. Sticks were driven in the ground, and on these the game was impaled, and it was roasted to a T. Meanwhile the potatoes were baking in the ashes, and, as we had laid in a good supply of tea (Bohea), we had a jolly time with our red brethren. Throwing the bones we were eating into the fire, the Indians told us not to do it as it would

"BRING THE OWLS AROUND."

We bet them a hap-to-ma-qua (half a dollar) that they wouldn't come, and continued. About 10 o'clock we "turned in" on a Buffalo-robe on the ground, all having previously taken a goot-ne-tos (good drink) of the liquid ammunition aforesaid. About 12 o'clock the music began. It appeared as if all the owls in Christendom, big and little, were alighting on the wigwams, and such a screeching! added to which a pack of prairie wolves must put in their lip as they circled round the camp, attracted by the savory smell of the barbecue at nightfall. By noon next day we had all the game our buggy would hold (piled up), besides giving the "settlement" all they could use for some time. On our departure we gave each adult a "gigger" of "fire-water," and received a most cordial invitation to call again.

THE POTTAWATOMIES THEN AND NOW.

Judge Caton in his address before the Historical Society, Dec. 13, 1870 contained in "Fergus' Series of the Annals of Chicago" (a work that everybody that wishes to be acquainted with early Chicago should possess) gives a graphic sketch of the last war-dance performed by 800 warriors of the Pottawatomies before leaving for their new homes in the West, in 1835, in front of the Sauganash Hotel. This was repeated in front of the Tremont House (where I witnessed it), scaring the lady boarders, many of them nearly out of their wits, as well it might. Just fancy 800 men with their war-paint on, brandishing their tomahawks and war-clubs, with no clothing except a strip of cloth about the loins, their long hair gathered into scalp locks on top of their heads, and decorated with eagle and hawks' feathers strung together, some reaching nearly to the ground. Then there were the discordant music made by beating sticks and clubs together, amid frightful yells and gesticulations, and clapping of the hands upon the mouth, with every expression of rage, anger, and hate, and, considering how few "pale-faces" there were of us, no wonder it brought vividly to mind the massacre of 1812, at the foot of Eighteenth street. Intending to put my "recollections and reminiscences of early Chicago" in print before long, I this fall

VISITED THE POTTAWATOMIES ON THEIR RESERVATION.

of thirty miles square near Topeka, Shawnee County, Kas., stopping with my old friend, Medore B. Beaubien at Silver Lake, twelve miles from Topeka, in the Kansas River Valley, to compare notes and con over what we could remember of the olden time. Since returning, many have asked me to "write up" some of the recollections for publication in some paper. When they left here in 1835-'36, they numbered some 5,500 souls. Five hundred or 600 first settled in Platte County, Missouri. Becoming dissatisfied, these "Prairie Indians" made another treaty, and moved to Council Bluffs. The Prairie and Timber Indians again combined and made another treaty in 1846, and removed to their present reservation. In 1861 another treaty was made, and about 1,500 became citizens and took their land in severalty. Of those that maintained their tribal relations, about 800 are settled on their diminished reserve of twelve miles square on the northeast corner of the reserve of thirty miles square. They receive an annuity from the Government from the sale of their reserve at Council Bluffs. Those that took their land in severalty got $800 each from the Government, but can buy in again if they so wish. Many have joined other tribes, and some are on a reservation in the Indian Territory. Those on the twelve-mile reservation hold their pasture-meadow land and timber in common, each cultivating as much as he chooses for his own use. They rent much of their land to the "herders" for pasture at so much per head per month, and also for hay, as they are near water on the Little and Big Soldier Creeks. Many of them go periodically to the Indian Territory to hunt and trap. Of the 5,500 that left Chicago forty-four years ago, it is thought not over 1,500 are now living. How many "pale-faces" are now living here that were of a ge at that time the records of the Calumet Club will show.

THE BEAUBIEN FAMILY

having occupied a very considerable space in the early days of Chicago, and being interwoven with much that is interesting, perhaps from my desultory notes some facts may be gathered that will go to make up the persons and things of that part of Chicago's history. Medore B. was born at the mouth of Thorn-Apple Creek, on Grand River, Michigan, in 1809, his mother being a sister of Shabbonee, the great friend of the "pale-faces." The first thing he recollects was that his father (John Baptiste) was carrying him through the pine timber on his back, and he was so tired and perspiring so much that he patted him on the face, saying "Poor papa." The old gentleman was then clerking for Joseph Bailey, who was an Indian trader, Mrs. Bye (Bailey) and Medore's mother being sisters and Shabbonee their brother. The furs were marketed at Mackinaw, from whence they obtained their supplies of the American Fur Company. John Whistler married Esther, and F. A. Howe, of Chicago, Rose Bye, and Elinor became a nun at Detroit. Medore's father got some goods of the fur company and went to Lake Superior to trade with the Indians for furs, taking Medore with him. He sent his men out to trade except an old man named Tiremeaux. The snow was so deep that the men could not get back, and they then lived on snow-birds (being out of provisions) until their ammunition gave out, when

THEY ATE THEIR MOCCASINS.

They were nine days out of provisions when old man Tiremeaux died of starvation. A poor dog that had strayed into the hut they tried to kill with an ax, cutting one leg off, when he escaped. They lived on the leg and some few kernels of corn several days.

The next he remembers his father was in Milwaukee trading, his partner being Claude Laframbois, his brother-in-law. His father remarried in Chicago, his second wife being raised by old man Kinzie, his wife Josette being the daughter of Francis Laframbois. Beaubien, Caldwell, Joseph Laframbois, Alex. Robinson, Ouilmette, Purkee, and others were afterwards remarried by Father Gabriel Richaded, of Detroit, then priest, afterwards Bishop of Michigan, the first marriages being only by agreement. The first Medore remembers of Chicago was being on the ground of the massacre (foot of Eighteenth street) with his father, in his shirt-tail, picking up some scraps of iron, which his pa made him throw away. The Milwaukee Indians came back after the massacre and had a dance. One of them—Sha-cna-ma-me—was painted black, which scared him badly. In 1846 this same Indian went with Medore to Washington (with a delegation) to make a treaty with the Government. In 1816 his father

BOUGHT TWO HOUSES ON THE RESERVATION,

one of Dean and one of Barnum, paying for the two $1,500. Stephen Forbes (afterwards Sheriff) taught school in 1823 or '4 in the Dean house. His scholars were half-breed children who could not speak English. They were Teresa Laframbois (Medore's present wife) and brother, children of Joseph Sr., whose wife's name was Teresa also; Mark Beaubien, second Oliver Beaubien and Joseph, sons of Mark; John Galloway's girls; John Marnes' stepchildren, Zoe and Louis, children of "Trombles," who died, and Marnes married the widow; Pariah Le Claire (Government Interpreter), boy and girl; Billy Caldwell (the Sauganash), two daughters; J. B. Beaubien, three daughters (half sisters to Medore), Susan, Monique, and Julia; and George, Alexander, Harry, and Philip, sons of J. B. and Charles Bailey. Medore's wife subsequently went to school to John Watkins, the first public-school teacher of Chicago, who is yet living.

MRS. BEAUBIEN TELLS ME

the first negro she ever saw was on her way to school alone. It was "Felix," Col. T. I. V. Owens' (Indian Agent) servant, and she was frightened nearly to death. She thought it was an "Eagle" or "Manitou" (spirits good or evil), and that this one was a branch of the latter. Medore used to get over the fence when a boy to shoot birds with a bow and arrow. The field was sown in oats, wheat, etc. A horse mill stood on the bank of the river and slough (foot of State street). The Government stables were about 200 feet above the lighthouse. A large tree stood near the flag-staff, and another in front of the gate due west of the flag-staff, making a nice shade, the blue grass making a pretty lawn. This was in 1816 or 1817.

On becoming of age Medore was sent to school to Isaac McCoy, a Baptist missionary school near Niles, Mich., for two years. Then arrangements were made to put a number of boys at school at Hamilton Village, Madison County, N. Y.—a place to educate ministers. He was there four years with John, Jones, and Joseph M. Bourassa, John Salein, Peter Longber, Andrew Fuller, and a full-blood Indian named Muck-Ko, and his brother Charles Beaubien, who afterwards finished his education at Princeton College, New Jersey. John, Jones, and Joseph M. Bourassa afterwards went to the Choctaw Academy with a number of half-breeds, and Jones ran away with one of the Principal's (Richard M. Johnson's Tecumseh) half-breed daughters.

NO TWO MEN WERE MORE UNLIKE

than John Baptiste and his brother Mark Beaubien. The first had all the supposed dignity of a Roman or United States Senator, while the other, while always a gentleman, was always jolly and light-hearted, fond of horse-racing, a slight game of "draw," playing the fiddle, and having a good time generally. Mark built and owned the Sauganash Hotel on Market street for some years. After leaving it he began keeping the Illinois Exchange on Lake street. A friend who had been East purchasing goods, on his return asked Mark what he was doing now. "Keeping tavern like hell," was the reply. Mark's old fiddle, like himself, has gone to rest, the former in the rooms of the "Historical Society." I mentioned once before that Mark was the first person fined in Cook County for a misdemeanor. It was for whipping a fellow nearly to death. The fine was $10 and costs, but on a rehearing before the Justice, and on a full representation that the miscreant was a mean fellow and should have been killed, the fine and costs were remitted. In June, 1834, there was

AN ELECTION FOR A COLONEL

of a newly authorized regiment at Locotouis, on the Aux Plaines (Riverside now). The competitors were John Blackstone and John Baptiste Beaubien, the latter being elected. (I would like to get a list of his first staff, and other items of "early times," care G. S. Hubbard Jr., 74 Washington street.) Francis C. Sherman, with his team, took out Star Foote (the first landlord of the first Tremont), Henry B. Clark (afterwards City Clerk, etc.), and myself. The prairie was very wet. The voters came from Chicago, Hickory Creek, and Naperville, the three original voting places of Cook County in 1831, the two latter each polling about as many votes as Chicago at that time.

At the breaking out of the Sac and Fox (Indian) war, in 1832, the citizens from town and county flocked into Fort Dearborn, then vacant. A scouting party went out as far as Naperville, where they had the first dance at that noted dancing place in after times. From thence scouts were sent in every direction, and the dead that were massacred on Indian Creek, La Salle County, were buried. Ascertaining that the Indians had returned to their homes, west of Rock River, the volunteers returned to the fort. As there were no hostile Indians within 100 miles, some of the officers thought they would

TRY THE METTLE OF THEIR TROOPS.

So one night the videt or sentry standing at the steps over the reservation fence (corner of State street) was told to fire off his gun and run for the fort and give the alarm. He did so, and such a screaming of women and crying of children was never heard in this reservation before. The sentry at the gate (a well-known citizen afterwards, now dead) banged off his fusee also, and rushed for a place of safety. A flock of about thirty sheep, belonging to J. B., some of them having little Indian pony bells attached to their necks, became alarmed at the first fire, and rushed towards the fort also. This increased the alarm amazingly, and it was believed that the whole Indian cavalry was about making a charge, as their ponies all carried small bells around their necks. As soon as the gate was closed the officers hurried around to see if every man was at his post at the pickets. Part of the command was. Search was made for the remainder; some were found in bed covered up with the clothes, some under the beds, and one "stalwart" had crawled up a chimney as far as he could get, his legs hanging down over the fireplace. Order was finally restored, as there was not a "hostile" within 100 miles. But to return to

THE WELL-KNOWN HALF-BREEDS

now in Kansas. Countryman's child, Jacob, is living here. Solomon Juneau (of Milwaukee) has one son. So has Tom Watkins, who was clerk in the Post-Office here and married Medore's present wife. John Ogee, son of Joseph, who kept a ferry on Rock River, is here. Antoine Ouilmette (of Grove Point, now South Evanston)—two sons and two of his daughters reside in Pottawatomie County; Billy Caldwell (the Sauganash), a step-son nephew of "Yellow Head"; Louis Chevelier—his band resided at the mouth of the Calumet—the grandchildren, Qui-Quo-ta, Prophet of the Kickapoo tribe on the Kankakee, died here. Indeed, out of about 100 half-breeds that took their land in the Kansas River bottoms, few are left. I have, since returning, interviewed Alexander (Che-Chauck, the Brave), and Philip (Pe-a-to-beo, the Quail), half-brother of Medore, now living on the West Side.

But this desultory sketch is already too long. Perhaps hereafter I may drop you a line.

John L. Wilson.

ROCKFORD.

Social, Musical, and Other Gossip for the Week.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Rockford, Ill., Nov. 20.—The annual reception of Crusader Commandery Knights Templar, which occurred on Thursday evening last, was a very brilliant affair. The arrangements for the party were complete in every particular, surpassing those of any previous occasion. Only 125 tickets were sold, the supply being limited to that number, so that the Knights could entertain each guest in a dignified manner. Those invited began to arrive quite early in the evening, and, after being waited upon in the dressing-room, were conducted up-stairs to Masonic Headquarters, which were very attractively prepared for the hours of refreshment which would follow. The grand march occurred at 9 o'clock, in which a large number of handsome women, prettily attired, together with their male attendants, participated. Not an unattractive feature of the evening's enjoyment was the elegant banquet, which certainly proved to be a source of much satisfaction to all present. Among the guests were Grand-Commander Loyal L. Munn, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kinsley, Freeport; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Town, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Farwell, Pecatonica; Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McLellan, Aurora; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hill, Mrs. J. F. Tappan, Rose McMurphy, Evelyn Seavey, C. Williams, Chicago; Fred King, W. D. Clingman, Belvidere; Mr. and Mrs. F. Patrick, Marengo; Mr. Stives, Byron; Mr. and Mrs. W. Phelps, Holcomb; Alice Nottingham, Sacramento; Myra McAllister, New Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. George R. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Gavitt, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Talcott, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Moffatt, Mr. and Mrs. Irvin French, Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Botsford, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hamlyn, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Manny, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. George Trufant, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Allen, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Conkling, Mr. and Mrs. George E. King, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Sherratt, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Weyburn, Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Derwent, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Bean, Mr. and Mrs. Utter, Mr. and Daniel Goodlander, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Barnes, Prof. and Mrs. O. F. Barbour, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Coonrodt, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bacherach, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Starr, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Schuster, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Mears, Mrs. C. H. Richings, Misses Blanche Louis, Jennie Cunningham, Della Trufant, May Carrics, Emma Minzinger, Lizzie Barker, Fannie Marsh, Josie Marcellus, Jessie Haines, Jennie Bacherach, Kittie Butterworth, Emma Goodlander, Nannie Lane, Addie Emerson, Addie St. John, Jennie Keyes, Lillian Utter, Ella Smith, Mary Emerson, Mary and Belle King, Isa Mears, Georgie Raymond, Messrs. H. H. Williamson, Henry Prouty, W. Kimball, F. McArthur, F. D. Cammaun, E. B. Sumner, Fred Thompson, Joe Bacharach, C. E. Briggs, J. V. Eustace, H. W. Price, Charles Fox, A. D. Forbes, Watson Pierpont, T. G. Lawler, R. C. Bailey, and R. F. Crawford.

The formal opening or the new opera-house by the Kellogg concert company was a complete success. Miss Kellogg pronounces the house equal to any she has ever sang in, and says the acoustics are perfectly marvelous.

The scholars of the public schools will commemorate our late President's birthday by planting a Garfield tree.

MONUMENTAL.

John H. Volk, designer and manufacturer of fine granit and marble monuments, tablets, statuary, curbing, etc., in selected stock. Office corner Dearborn and Randolph streets.

To Accommodate the Public.

The proprietors of that immensely popular remedy, Kidney Wort, in recognition of the claims of the public which has so liberally patronized them, have prepared a liquid preparation of that remedy for the special accommodation of those who from any reason dislike to prepare it for themselves. It is very concentrated, and as the dose is small it is more easily taken by many. It has the same effectual action in all diseases of the kidneys, liver or bowels.—*Home and Farm.*

LIGHT.

A New Process for the Manufacture of Gas,

By Which It Can Be Made for 30 Cents a Thousand.

The Brush Electric Light—Independent Refining of Petroleum.

Some Remarkable Operations by the Standard Oil Company.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 18.—One of the most important things in modern civilization is cheap light. This being the case, the best energies of many inventors seem to be devoted to the study of the subject. I have already discussed in these columns several new things in that line that are promised in the near future; but I accidentally stumbled upon something that is being perfected here in a very quiet way, that would seem to promise a real revolution; and, so far as an outsider with a somewhat limited scientific knowledge can see, the new thing is really

A PRACTICAL THING.

It may be stated that this city, being the headquarters of the great Standard Oil Company, is also the natural starting-point of all things connected with lighting which need to use coal-oil in any of its forms. This probably explains why Mr. E. B. Reynolds, the inventor of the new light I am about to describe, came on here from Philadelphia, the home of inventors, to perfect his light, and organize a company for the manufacture and sale of the necessary apparatus.

The whole matter has been kept a secret so far as the knowledge of the process, etc., is concerned; and it has been the desire of the projectors that nothing be published concerning it in the newspapers until it was fully demonstrated that it was a success in everything claimed for it and under all circumstances; but the desire to publish the latest information on what would seem to be an important subject, and one which, if it does all that is claimed for it, will effectually do away with the old-fashioned gas companies, has led to the preparation of the following statement. I do not pretend to actual accuracy, but simply give a general description:

The gas is generated by passing a current of air through an air-tight iron cylinder packed with pulverized charcoal and charged with gasoline. The proportions of the gasoline and charcoal constitute the patent, and, of course,

ARE A SECRET.

There is no gas made except as it is required for use; and its manufacture is done by the air-pressure. This does not need to be more than three-fourths of a pound to the square inch. The process that has been employed thus far for forcing the air is that of a small air-pump operated by water from the hydrant in a common dwelling, or by any machinery of small power in a manufacturing establishment.

It was at first thought, by those who made a hasty examination of the matter, that the gas produced was simply that of common gasoline; but the matter was finally brought before the Board of Underwriters of this city, with a view to ascertaining its bearing on insurance policies; and, after a careful examination by experts, a report was made to the effect that the rate of insurance would be the same as when common coal-gas is used. The gas, after being generated, passes into a receiver, and from this is conducted wherever it is desired for consumption, by means of pipes. The common gas-tips are used, the same as in the use of coal-gas.

Now in regard to the cheapness of the new light. It is claimed that more than 1,000 feet of gas can be made from three gallons of gasoline. The expense of the other material is so small that it practically amounts to nothing. The company that has been organized here proposes to apply the gas to appliances for cooking and for other heating purposes. The present price of gas is about $1.60 per 1,000 feet; the new process proposes to make at

THIRTY CENTS PER THOUSAND FEET,

or about one-fifth the present cost.

The new process is said to be admirably adapted to heating soldering coppers. A small tin pipe, through which air is forced at a light pressure, is carried along by the side of the gas-pipe; a few inches before reaching the burners the air and gas pipes are united, and the air and gas mixed, and in that manner make an intense heat at the burners where the coppers lie; the proportion of air and gas to give the most effective result being regulated by an ordinary gas-cock. I visited the large tin-manufactory of Mr. H. B. Hunt, where a number of these generators have been in constant use for a considerable time. Mr. Hunt says that the generators are a perfect success, and that he would not now be induced to do without them. He has twenty-five fires in all, with an average of fifteen fires in constant use. With the old process the charcoal for these fires cost $1.96 per day. The same number of fires are now maintained, with two burners for light, at a cost of 38 cents per day. The saving in time, etc., by the use of this process, he is, he says, very great; and the fire is as good as, if not better than, the old.

The inventor promises, when his process is perfected, that it can be set in any house,

IN THE COUNTRY AS WELL AS CITY;

that, for 30 cents per 1,000 feet, a gas as good as coal-gas can be furnished. This is cheaper than petroleum; and those who are in the secrets of the thing are greatly elated, and feel that they have a bonanza. The cost of the cylinders and other appurtenances necessary to the use of the new gas is not much in excess of that of lamps. The generator of the gas may be located at almost any distance from where the gas is required for use, the same as in the case of coal-gas.

In the use of the new process for the heating of soldering coppers, the following advantages are claimed: In two minutes from the time of turning on the gas in the morning, the coppers are ready for use, and remain so all day, except when the gas is turned off. There are no ashes, no smoke, no mass of burning coal, and no fire to leave at night; but everything is neat and clean.

In the same connection, a word or two in regard to

THE BRUSH ELECTRIC LIGHT

may not be out of place. It is quite well known that the manufactory and general offices of this company are located here. But, while that is so, there has never been anything more than a small public exhibition of the light on the Public Square and Superior street, while some other cities have erected towers for the use of the light. The work is at last going forward of erecting very high towers in the central portion of the city, for the placing of this wonderful light.

Where the light has already been put in use—as in Akron—the difficulty would seem to be in the dense shadow that is cast. This is so clear-cut that it is almost painful to behold. One can see to read for several blocks away from the ball of fire in the tower. But the instant the shadow of a building or anything dense intervenes, the darkness is even blacker than that which plagued the dusky dwellers on the Nile in Moses' time. One feels that he can actually feel it. It creates a gloomy sensation—a sort of feeling of insecurity—a belief that

DEVILISH DEEDS

are being performed under cover of the darkness which is so complete a cloak. One desires to keep upon the bright side of the street; and sad indeed would seem to be the lot of him who owns a store or attempts business on the shady side of the street. Now, all this feeling may eventually wear away when we become more accustomed to the tower system of lighting. But at present it certainly exists. I have heard many speak of it, and I can see no way to overcome it effectually. There is one other defect with the Brush light—viz.: its tendency to unsteadiness. This has been improved somewhat from its condition at first; but it is still quite defective in this respect. It is very unpleasant for one to pass with the rapidity of lightning from the brightness of midday to the darkness of midnight, and then, in an instant and with the same rapidity, be again transported back to the brightness of the sun in its zenith. This is caused by the carbon-points in some way clogging, causing a temporary cessation of the current of electricity. But Mr. Brush is still at work, and he will doubtless at last perfect the work he has so wonderfully begun.

In the same line—that of cheap light—it may be of interest to the readers of The Tribune to know that the work of

INDEPENDENT REFINING OF PETROLEUM

was never more vigorously prosecuted than now. Twelve independent refineries, outside of the Standard, are already in operation, and two more are in process of construction. One of these independent refiners, in an interview with a reporter of the *Press* here, said, the other day:

"We do not wish to make a target of ourselves by attacking the Standard. We are doing a fair business, and are content to let that alone. Where the trade depends wholly upon refining, the Standard could, if it chose, crush out all opposition; but, on special brands of burning and lubricating oils, I doubt if it could be done, as the trade is so diversified. The Standard will lose money right along for the purpose of making others lose money. Before the recent suits here in the Common Pleas Courts, which were decided against the Standard combination, oil was 15¾ cents per gallon. Now, outside competition has brought it down to 8 cents. The Standard actually regulates the price, and could as well make it 10 as 8—giving a fair profit all around. But it prefers to lose the 20 per cent difference rather than see its rivals make it. It seems to think that the Almighty stored up those immense reservoirs of oil in Pennsylvania for its special benefit; but, when it wanted to get control of the trade, it didn't go down on its knees to the Almighty—

IT WENT TO THE RAILROADS.

During four months last winter the profits of the Standard were not less than $75,000 to $100,000 per day. And, instead of giving a thousand business-men a fair profit, as it should, it all went into the heaping coffers of five or six men. These men have got beyond the point where they make money because they need it, or care for it even—but control the trade simply through love of power."

A good many of the plans of the Standard Oil Company have of late come to light, and some of them have been published. One of the former contracts of the Standard with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it is said, was to the effect that freights on oil were to be doubled to everybody; but the Standard was to get $1 from the road for every barrel of oil shipped over its line, whether shipped by the Standard or its competitors. In order to stamp out a refinery that was getting a start in Pittsburg, and was likely to prove a rival to the Standard, Vanderbilt for a time shipped crude oil

FROM THE WELLS TO CLEVELAND AND BACK FREE.

When, a little later, the producers completed a pipe-line to the seaboard, by which they could deliver very cheaply the refined oil in market, Vanderbilt's roads, we are told by the same authority, hauled a barrel of oil weighing 390 pounds 400 miles for 10 cents, and brought back his cars empty. At the same time he charged everybody else twelve-and-a-half times as much for carrying the same freight the same distance, or twenty-five times as much when we consider the matter of the cars coming back empty. He charged farmers and milk-dealers along the route of his road 48 cents for hauling a milk-can weighing ninety pounds the distance of sixty miles.

The time is not so far in the past that the public has forgotten how, when he was questioned in regard to these matters, Mr. Vanderbilt answered the legislative committee, "I don't know," and "I forget," and "I don't remember," to about half the 250 questions he was asked. The Standard has often made refineries on the seaboard lie idle while oil was running to waste in Pennsylvania.

The work of buying up railroads, Legislatures and competing companies, and

CRUSHING OUT BUSINESS-MEN,

by the Standard, has been going on for many years, and its history would fill volumes.

There is only one paper in Cleveland that has very much to say about the Standard in any way. The company is one of the big institutions of the city, and the papers generally take the ground that it is an advantage to the city from the vast amount of business it brings here. Whether this be so or not does not pertain to the present article to discuss. Suffice it to say, there is one paper here that has recently been giving the Standard some publicity. I refer to the *Penny Press*. This little sheet, among other things, recently interviewed Mr. J. F. Riday, of the New York *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter*, who was here looking up materials for fresh articles against the Standard monopoly. Mr. Riday said:

"I have been offered a check for $50,000 if I would let up in my war on the Standard; but there is no let-up in me. I know its games, and have shown them up time and again in my paper. I have gathered a large amount of news here, and think of establishing a branch office at this place. The independents are fast gaining ground here; the only trouble is in

TRANSPORTATION FOR THEIR PRODUCTS.

I have been interviewing the railroad-men in regard to discriminations in favor of the Standard. General Manager Smith, of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Road, evaded all direct questions. General Traffic Manager Skinner, of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Road, said in regard to reported discriminations that they were utterly untrue. The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, which is just being built, will probably favor the Standard, as that concern has $9,000,000 worth of stock in it. In the Eastern and Middle States the Standard is fast losing ground, but it is gaining in the West and South. Chess, Carley & Co., of Louisville, have charge of the Southern trade. Some instances of the work that is being done in the South will be of interest in this connection.

"An independent refiner lately sent a car-load of oil to Macon, Ga. The Standard heard of it and headed him off. He lost $140 on his venture. In Columbus, Miss., several dealers refused to buy the Standard oil when told to do so. The Standard Company established a rival grocery and sold groceries at cost and oil below cost until the rebellious dealers were brought to terms. A Texas dealer was selling oil and chipped beef. Because he refused to sell the Standard oil a rival concern started in and sold oil at cost, and

GAVE A POUND OF BEEF WITH EVERY GALLON SOLD.

That broke up the Texan, of course. In Peoria, Ill., a firm had a large trade in fruit-jars and groceries. Refusing to be dictated to, they finally were obliged to submit, after a conflict with a rival Standard store, in which their trade was broken up and a loss of $25,000 sustained. The Standard's latest plan is said to be to build tanks in various parts of the country, and send peddlers to each house. In Dayton, O., they put up a tank, and soon after an ordinance was passed by the city prohibiting dealers from keeping more than three barrels on hand at one time.

"Another scheme is the spy system. A man with a little tar on the end of a cane walks through an independent refinery, stirs the tar in the agitator, and the whole batch is spoiled. The independents are forced to protect their works by high fences and guards. What the independents need here to bring the Standard to its knees is

AN INDEPENDENT PIPE-LINE FROM THE OIL-REGIONS TO CLEVELAND.

This can be secured by united action. Then you would see fifty additional refineries in this city in less than a year. The Standard controls hundreds of newspapers, and even influences the Associated Press. Then the Standard's power extends to the telegraph-lines. Dispatches sent by independents are delayed or lost. In fact, the ramifications of the Standard extend into every nook and corner of commercial life, and everywhere its spirit of oppression is manifested."

Gary.

IRELAND'S WRONGS.

Arranging for the Coming Convention at McCormick Hall.

The Irish-American Club met in special session last evening at their club-rooms for the purpose of making arrangements for the Irish National Convention to be held at McCormick Hall the 30th of November and the 1st and 2d of December, and for a suitable public reception to Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., the Rev. Eugene Sheehy, and Mr. J. M. Healy, M. P.

Mr. John W. Enright, the Vice-President, was in the chair, and there was a full turnout of the club members.

Mr. Finerty addressed the meeting, advocating prompt action in the matter. The club was the most available organization to take the initiative, as it numbered in its ranks members of the various societies. He had no doubt that all the other Irish organizations in Cook County would heartily coöperate in making the proposed reception one worthy of the cause which Messrs. Healy and Connor and Father Sheehy represent, and worthy of the Irish-American citizens of the metropolis of the Northwest. New York, New England, New Jersey, Maryland, and Pennsylvania had already given enthusiastic receptions to the distinguished visitors, and he was sure that Chicago would not be behindhand.

Mr. Michael Keeley said that there could be no doubt that the Irish-American societies would coöperate with the club if called on to aid in recognizing the sacrifices of the distinguished gentlemen from Ireland. No time was to be lost, and he suggested a conference with the officers of the Irish societies at an early day—say Tuesday. Mr. J. F. Scanlan, Col. Hennessy, Mr. M. C. Markham, Frank Agnew, and the Chairman indorsed these views. A motion that a committee be appointed to confer with the officers of the Irish societies in organizing for the convention and the public meeting was unanimously adopted.

The Chair appointed the following as the committee: Messrs. J. F. Finerty, Michael Keeley, Harry O'Ruascre, Frank Agnew, William Curran, M. J. Hynes, M. C. Markham. The Chairman was added to the committee. After some further discussion the club adjourned to meet next Sunday evening.

The committee met subsequently, and resolved to invite the officers of the other Irish organizations in the city and county to meet them tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock to enter actively in the matter of arranging for the reception.

The various Irish organizations throughout the county who intend to send representatives to the convention were requested to communicate to the General Committee at the Irish-American Club before next Sunday, so that the matter of hotel accommodation, the seating of the convention hall, and other matters should be arranged.

The Sixth Ward Land League Club met yesterday afternoon at the school-house, corner of Thirteenth and Johnson streets, and, after electing John F. Finerty, J. J. Fitzgibbons, and James Sullivan honorary members of the league, selected J. F. Finerty and William Curran to represent them at the forthcoming convention, and William Rawley and Daniel O'Connor as alternates. At the meeting of the Seventh Ward Land League Club, held yesterday afternoon, J. J. Curren and J. B. Ryan were chosen delegates to the coming convention.

DEATHS.

WALSH—Of consumption, at his late residence, 3029 Farrell-st., after a painful illness, Edward Walsh, aged 54 years and 6 months, a native of County Kerry, Ireland, and for many years a resident of London, England.

Deceased was a member of the Hibernian Benevolent Society since 1863. Funeral will leave residence Tuesday, Dec. 22, and go by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited.

Now the storm of life is past—
  Safe into the haven guide;
Lord, receive his soul at last.

☞London (Eng.), St. Louis, and Oskaloosa (Ia.) papers please copy.

KOTZ—Nov. 20, of diphtheria, beloved son of Charles and Carrie Kotz, aged 2 years 1 month and 20 days.

Funeral from residence, 195 Fifth-av., Monday, Nov. 21, at 2 o'clock p. m., by carriages to Graceland. Friends of the family are invited.

Though gone from us and lost to sight,
  But to our memory ever dear.

☞Yankton (D. T.) papers please copy.

DELANY—John, beloved husband of Annie and brother of Thomas Delany, Sunday morning, Nov. 20, at his late residence, 201 Church-st.

Funeral Tuesday, Nov. 22, at 11 a. m., by carriages to the Church of Immaculate Conception, thence by cars to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited.

☞Milwaukee papers please copy.

DEATHS.

FITZGIBBON—Nov. 20, George W., youngest son of Martin J. and Maggie Fitzgibbon, 265 N. Paulina-st. Funeral Thursday, the 22d, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

STRAUS—Nov. 20, Caroline Straus, aged 51 years. Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Elias Greenebaum, 1612 Michigan-av., Tuesday, Nov. 22, at 2 p. m. Friends of the family are invited.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A MEETING FOR CONVERTS AND inquirers will be held tonight in Y. M. C. A. hall, 150 Madison-st., at 8 o'clock. J. W. Dean, leader. All are welcome.

D. W. POTTER WILL CONDUCT THE noon prayer-meeting today at Y. M. C. A., 150 Madison-st.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING THIS evening for young converts and inquirers at Y. M. C. A. rooms, 150 East Madison-st. J. W. Dean will lead.

THE SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN Club will hold a meeting at Maas' Hall, corner of Twelfth and Waller-sts., Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing six months and for the transaction of other business of importance to the Republicans of the ward.

THE SIXTH PRECINCT CLUB OF THE Twelfth Ward will hold a meeting to agitate local improvements Tuesday evening, Nov. 22, at 68 Western-av.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 & 216 Madison-st.,
ASK THE EARNEST ATTENTION OF
BOOT & SHOE
BUYERS
TO THEIR AUCTION SALE OF
MONDAY, NOV. 21.
'TWILL BE WORTH YOUR WHILE TO BE HERE.

OUR REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF
Crockery & Glassware
WILL BE HELD ON
TUESDAY, Nov. 22, at 9:30 a. m.,
When we shall sell a large and desirable stock of
W. G., C. C., Porcelain, and Decorated Ware.
Also, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS,
TUESDAY, Nov. 22, 9:30 a. m.
CLOTHING A PRINCIPAL FEATURE.
Dress Goods, Hosiery, Silks, Linens, Satins, &c.
NO SALE THURSDAY, Nov. 24.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Our Wednesday Auction Sale
OF NOV. 23
Will be one of the Largest and Finest Displays of Choice
BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS
We have ever shown, and they WILL BE CLOSED OUT.
We shall also sell at same sale
200 Cases Men's Buck Arctics.
150 Cases Women's Buck Arctics.
50 Cases Boys' Buck Arctics.
50 Cases Men's and Women's Alaskas.
100 Cases Men's and Women's Sandals.
25 Cases Men's Short Boots, Dull Finish.
NOTICE.—These are NOT ODDS and ENDS of old or damaged and inferior stock, but ARE FRESH, REGULAR, FIRST-CLASS goods.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

When—as is the fact—our customers buy any of the above-mentioned lines of goods at prices made by themselves, their Thanksgiving ought to be a happy one, and to help in that direction shall give each buyer a Turkey to go with the best wishes of
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
214 & 216 Madison-st.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
AUCTION SALE.
The Johnson Collection
OIL PAINTINGS
COMMENCES AT
11 o'clock This Morning
AT OUR GALLERY,
84 & 86 Randolph-st.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

BACKUS WATER MOTOR.
Backus Water Motor,
Supplies from Hydrant Pressure, the Cheapest power known. Invaluable for blowing Church Organs, running Printing Presses, Sewing Machines in households or factories, Turning Lathes, Coffee Mills, Sausage Machines, Elevators, etc. It is noiseless, neat, compact, steady, and, above all, very economical. above 15 pounds; at 40 pounds pressure has 4-horse power. Prices from $15 to $300. Send for Descriptive Circular to THE BACKUS WATER MOTOR CO.,
New York, 323 Broadway. Works, Newark, N. J. Chicago, 43 Dearborn-st.
Infringements will be prosecuted.

CANDY.
Candy
Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up in elegant boxes, and strictly pure. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

CIGARETTES.
OUR CARTER
Says he sleeps well and digests his food better from smoking the pure OPERA PUFF CIGARETTES.

FINANCIAL.

TO INVEST

An established Manufacturing recently increased its capital st to meet the requirements of its We'll known and experienced ested in the management.
Annual dividends of over fift anticipated, and dividends of p actually guaranteed by respons
An annual dividend of ten be declared and paid from th before a surplus fund can be
But a portion of the stock will
For full particulars call at Room 1, from 2:30 to 4:30 p. m.
AMOS T.
JOSHUA

MAVERICK NATIONA
BOSTON.
CAPITAL........$4
SURPLUS........$4
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, the Firms solicited.
Dealers in United States Bond Foreign Exchange and Cable T New England Collections made Drafts received for acceptance tory names discounted at curre Correspondence Invited.
ASA P. POTT
J. J. EDDY, C
J. W. WORK, A

DAY & FI
STOCK BRO
130 LaSalle
All securities dealt in at Stock Exchange bought and mission and carried on a fair Interest allowed on credit ba

Boody, Saltonsta
Stocks and B
128 LA SALLE
BOODY, McLELLAN & CO., 58 B Members N. Y. Stock Ex
D. A. BOODY, C. W. M
R. LELAND, F. G. SALTO

THE UNION TRU
Northeast Corner Madison and Dea
receives savings deposits and allows subject to the rules of the bank.

THE COURT

ITEMS.

Judge Barnum Saturday morn habeas corpus case of Nicholas oned for non-payment of the a bastardy judgment. His accu dalena Schmitz, and in Octobe found guilty of being the fathe and sent to jail in default of giv the payment to her of $65 and the next nine years. It appeare ing Saturday that Allerts has be weeks, and had made every effo bondsman, but unsuccessfully. thought the prisoner had been ished under the circumstances, him, remarking that he could when the next payment came du

Judge Jameson goes back to Court this morning, and Judge hear contested motions in his room.

The slander suit of Mollie R Job R. Bender, before Judge W sulted in a verdict Saturday mor in favor of the plaintiff.

In the case of Keogh & Dav Sherman to recover $1,975 for the Board of Trade, the jury fo fendant.

Discharges from bankruptcy w urday to Edward C. Douglas Foote.

DIVORCES.

Judge Tuley granted a divor William R. White Jr. from Ma for adultery, and to Charles Mary Edmonds on the ground of Judge Barnum issued a dec Skeen from Samuel H. Skeen on repeated acts of cruelty.

UNITED STATES C

The Union Mutual Life-Insur filed a bill Saturday against Ellen M. Booth, E. R. Boo Henry I. Sheldon, and Da foreclose a trust-deed for the undivided ½ of the followi in the S. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Beginning at the southwest cor tion, thence west along the so tion 10 475-1,000 chains, thenc grees, east 11 33-100 chains of the Milwaukee plank north 50 degrees, west along said road 9 63-100 chains, thence s west 15 chains to the west line thence south along the west line 2 905-1,000 chains to the place of b taining 15 acres, more or less vided ½ of a tract of land cont acres in the S. W. ¼ of the S. W section. Another bill was file Booth and wife and others, to f deed for the same amount on L 24 in E. L. Tinkham's Subdivisio Canal Trustees' Subdivision o Sec. 17, 39, 14, and of Block 26 dition. The property is situa of Morgan and Harrison street A criminal information was gray horses, claimed by E. L. the necessary license.

STATE COURT

Jacob Weiss began a suit S Abner C. Loomis to recover $1,0

W. B. Rust commenced a against William C. Ritchie and claiming $15,000 damages.

Cadieux & Ennesey brought Joseph Terrault.

George Downing, arrested o ceny, filed a petition for habe ing that he had been illegally charge being made against hi then let him go.

THE CALL

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chamb

JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested

APPELLATE COURT—Adjourn day.

JUDGE GARY—Assists Judge on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. 4,530, 4,548, 4,550, 4,591, 4,638, 4,6 rock vs. Robinson, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Assists case on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—517, 551, 55 598, 600, 602 to 604, 606, 598 to 6

JUDGE GARDNER—Contested

JUDGE ROGERS—No first call 626, 632, 634, 636, 638, 643, 645, 6 Fons, on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—154, 156, 157, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 174, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—First call 2 except 205 and 219. Trial ca the first five cases on trial. No. 1 Charter Oak Life-Insurance Co

JUDGE BARNUM—Contested

JUDGE LOOMIS—Set cases No Nos. 370, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 38 and 394.

JUDGE JAMESON—Nos. 207, 20 210.

JUDGMENT

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESS Walker vs. Louis Lambean, $4

JUDGE ANTHONY—R. S. Wall M. Long; verdict, $380.96, and

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Mollie R. Bender; verdict, $1,000, an trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE Lowke vs. Henry Piper; verdict new trial.

Its Action Is Sure

The celebrated remedy, Kidne be obtained in the usual dry in liquid form. It is very co readily prepare it. the great convenience of the as good as for particulars.—Sew

FINANCIAL

TO INVESTORS.

An established Manufacturing Company has recently increased its capital stock to enable it to meet the requirements of its trade.

Well known and experienced men are interested in the management.

Annual dividends of over fifteen per cent are anticipated, and dividends of five per cent are actually guaranteed by responsible parties.

An annual dividend of ten per cent must be declared and paid from the net earnings before a surplus fund can be created.

But a portion of the stock will now be sold.

For full particulars call at 122 Fifth-av., Room 1, from 2:30 to 4:30 p. m.

AMOS T. HALL,
JOSHUA P. YOUNG.

MAVERICK NATIONAL BANK,
BOSTON.

CAPITAL........$400,000
SURPLUS........$400,000

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Mercantile Firms solicited.
Dealers in United States Bonds.
Foreign Exchange and Cable Transfers.
New England Collections made.
Drafts received for acceptance, and satisfactory names discounted at current rates.
Correspondence Invited.

ASA P. POTTER, President.
J. J. EDDY, Cashier.
J. W. WORK, Ass't Cashier.

DAY & FIELD,
STOCK BROKERS
130 LaSalle-st.

All securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange bought and sold on commission and carried on a fair margin.
Interest allowed on credit balances.

Boody, Saltonstall & Co.,
Stocks and Bonds,
128 LA SALLE-ST.
BOODY, McLELLAN & CO., 58 Broadway, N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
D. A. BOODY, C. W. McLELLAN, JR.,
R. LELAND, F. G. SALTONSTALL.

THE UNION TRUST CO.,
Northeast Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.,
receives savings deposits and allows interest on same subject to the rules of the bank.
G. M. WILSON,
Cashier.

THE COURTS.

ITEMS.

Judge Barnum Saturday morning heard the habeas corpus case of Nicholas Allerts, imprisoned for non-payment of the money due under a bastardy judgment. His accuser was Magdalena Schmitz, and in October last he was found guilty of being the father of her child and sent to jail in default of giving a bond for the payment to her of $65 and $32.50 a year for the next nine years. It appeared on the hearing Saturday that Allerts has been in jail five weeks, and had made every effort to procure a bondsman, but unsuccessfully. The Judge thought the prisoner had been sufficiently punished under the circumstances, and discharged him, remarking that he could be arrested again when the next payment came due.

Judge Jameson goes back to the Criminal Court this morning, and Judge Gardner will hear contested motions in his own chancery room.

The slander suit of Mollie Reigart against John R. Bender, before Judge Williamson, resulted in a verdict Saturday morning for $1,000 in favor of the plaintiff.

In the case of Kreigh & Davis against J. J. Sherman to recover $1,975 for differences on the Board of Trade, the jury found for the defendant.

Discharges from bankruptcy were issued Saturday to Edward C. Douglas and William B. Foote.

DIVORCES.

Judge Tuley granted a divorce Saturday to William R. White Jr. from Mary Louise White for adultery, and to Charles Edmonds from Mary Edmonds on the ground of desertion.

Judge Barnum issued a decree to Lizzie J. Skeen from Samuel H. Skeen on account of his repeated acts of cruelty.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company filed a bill Saturday against Henry and Ellen M. Booth, E. R. Secomb, trustee, Henry I. Sheldon, and Daniel Sharp, to foreclose a trust-deed for $7,500 on the undivided ½ of the following tract of land in the S. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 25, 40, 13: Beginning at the southwest corner of said section, thence east along the south line of said section 10 475-1,000 chains, thence north 40 degrees, east 11 32-100 chains to the centre of the Milwaukee plank road, thence north 50 degrees, west along the centre of said road 9 63-100 chains, thence south 40 degrees, west 15 chains to the west line of said section, thence south along the west line of said section 2 905-1,000 chains to the place of beginning, containing 15 acres, more or less. Also an undivided ½ of a tract of land containing 4 995-1,000 acres in the S. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of the same section. Another bill was filed against Henry Booth and wife and others, to foreclose a trust-deed for the same amount on Lots 31, 32, 33, and 34 in E. I. Tinkham's Subdivision of Block 37 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 17, 39, 14, and of Block 26 in Duncan's Addition. The property is situated on the corner of Morgan and Harrison streets.

A criminal information was filed against two gray horses, claimed by E. L. Hedstrom, which were smuggled over from Canada without paying the necessary license.

STATE COURTS.

Jacob Weiss began a suit Saturday against Abner C. Loomis to recover $1,000.

W. B. Rust commenced a suit in trespass against William C. Ritchie and Francis R. Duck, claiming $15,000 damages.

Cadieux & Ennessy brought for $1,000 against Joseph Tarault.

George Downing, arrested on a charge of larceny, filed a petition for habeas corpus, claiming he had been in jail without any specific charge being made against him, and without having had an opportunity to be tried.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.

APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned until Wednesday.

JUDGE GARY—Assists Judge Anthony. No case on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call 4,526, 4,530, 4,548, 4,550, 4,580, 4,438, 4,380. No. 601, Blaurock vs. Robinson, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Assists Judge Smith. No case on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—547, 551, 590, 592, 593, 596 to 598, 600, 602 to 604, 606, 608 to 613, 615 to 620. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Trial call 629½, 631, 632, 634, 636, 638, 643, 645, 647. No. 623, Day vs. Foss, on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—154, 156, 157, 158, 160, 162, 163, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—First call 201 to 250 inclusive, except 205 and 219. Trial call 190, 194, 197½, and the first five cases on the preliminary call, which are ready for trial. No. 193, Shandrew vs. Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company, on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Set cases Nos. 366 and 305, and Nos. 379, 381, 382, 383, 384, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 392, 393, and 394.

JUDGE JAMESON—Nos. 207, 501, 503, 504, 506, 507, and 508.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Joseph H. Walker vs. Louis Lambean, $430.41.

JUDGE ANTHONY—R. S. Wallace et al. vs. John M. Long; verdict, $380.96, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Mollie Reigart vs. John R. Bender; verdict, $1,000, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE MORAN—William Lewke vs. Henry Piper; verdict, $200, and motion for new trial.

Its Action Is Sure and Safe.

The celebrated remedy, Kidney Wort, can now be obtained in the usual dry vegetable form, or in liquid form. It is put in the latter way for the especial convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. It will be found very concentrated, and will act with equal efficiency in either case. Be sure and read the NEW advertisement for particulars.—*South and West.*

BUSINESS.

Business Active the Past Week—Immense Accumulations of Gold.

The Produce Markets Active and Weak—A General Decline in Breadstuffs and Provisions.

The News from the East Caused Distrust of Values and a Desire to Sell.

FINANCIAL.

The past week was an active one in all departments except in shipments of produce. The very want of activity in that increased the demand for money. Collections, while fair, were by no means what they should have been, and hence the larger wants of city customers. The week closed on rather a depressing feeling among bankers and business-men owing to the embargo put upon shipments of produce by the bad weather and the most potent influence of speculation in breadstuffs. Money became closer, and 7@8 per cent were the ruling figures for discounts. Possibly some very large offerings were taken at 6; but the tendency is very decidedly to a firmer and a higher market.

New York exchange worked easier, and up to Friday had reached par between banks, but on Saturday it was firmer, and transactions were larger and more active between banks at par@25c premium per $1,000. We heard of very considerable transactions at both figures.

The country banks are making large applications both for discounts and currency. Of course they are based on farm products on hand to be sent to market whenever the movements in the channels of trade will permit.

The banks of the country, and the people as well, have been steadily accumulating specie for three years past. The banks of New York now hold more gold than they ever did before, and more even than the United States held five years ago. At the resumption of specie payments they had $28,000,000 of all kinds; they now hold $63,000,000, with but little more silver than they had at resumption. The country banks held in October two years ago $22,823,874 in coin, and of gold alone it is stated they now have more than three times that amount. The following table shows the amount of coin in the vaults of the banks at the several statements since Jan. 1, 1879:

Year.	*All National banks.*	*New York banks.*	*Other banks.*
Jan. 1, 1879	$41,499,757	$18,161,092	$23,338,665
April 4, 1879	41,148,563	17,533,907	23,614,657
June 14, 1879	42,333,287	18,349,742	23,983,545
Oct. 2, 1879	42,173,731	19,349,868	22,823,874
Dec. 12, 1879	79,013,042	50,031,390	28,981,652
Feb. 21, 1880	89,442,052	55,572,191	33,869,861
April 23, 1880	86,429,732	44,967,970	41,461,762
June 11, 1880	99,506,505	57,829,426	41,677,079
October, 1880	109,346,509	59,783,555	49,562,954
Dec. 31, 1880	106,871,469	55,221,200	51,650,269
Mar. 11, 1881	105,156,285	51,643,600	53,512,685
May 6, 1881	122,628,562	65,044,009	57,584,553
June 30, 1881	128,638,847	67,393,400	61,245,447
October, 1881	114,334,736	51,305,800	63,028,936

This increase in specie reserves is highly creditable to our banks, and it is to be hoped they will continue to hold themselves on so large and so solid a basis of safety.

The amount of gold in the Treasury at resumption and Oct. 1, 1881, not including certificates of deposit and the amount held by the banks at the same dates, and including certificates representing coin in the Treasury, were as follows:

	Owned by Treasury.	*Owned by banks.*	*Total.*
Jan. 1, 1879	$114,193,359	$35,039,201	$149,132,560
Oct. 1, 1881	169,122,025	107,221,169	276,344,194
Increase	$54,928,666	$72,182,968	$127,211,630

The increase of reserves in gold was $127,211,630. The net imports of gold from Jan. 1, 1879, to Sept. 30, 1879, were $32,213,222; for the next twelve months, $71,452,490; and for those ending Oct. 1, 1881, $85,874,285, making a total of $189,557,997. It follows that from importations alone, as shown by the above figures, $622,336,367 has dropped out of the statistics—that is, it is circulating or is stationary in the pockets of the people. But since Jan. 1, 1879, our mines have produced at least $100,000,000, all of which has been retained at home. Making a liberal allowance for what has been used in the arts, it is believed on the best of evidence that at least $138,000,000 in gold since Jan. 1, 1879, has been absorbed in circulation among the people, and that $265,057,997 has been added to the gold of the country since Jan. 1, 1879. All the items of addition and subtraction would occupy too much space here, but it is evident that our people have been getting rich very rapidly since the advent of specie payments, if gold can make them so. It were well if they use their wealth wisely and for the elevation and permanent welfare of mankind.

The New York *Tribune* of Saturday has the following concerning the Chicago National banks:

> Chicago has nine National banks, with a capital of $4,250,000; neither the number nor the amount of capital having been changed during the past year. The following comparison of the reserves, loans, and bonds on hand at different dates will be instructive:
>
> | | *Oct. 1, 1881.* | *Oct. 1, 1880.* |
> |---|---|---|
> | Gold coin | $9,395,011 | $5,301,426 |
> | Silver coin | 90,029 | 62,851 |
> | Silver certificates | 1,500 | .... |
> | Legal-tenders | 1,568,250 | 3,102,000 |
> | Legal-tender certificates | 660,000 | 510,000 |
> | Reserve | $11,714,790 | $8,976,277 |
> | United States bonds on hand | 3,198,250 | 2,238,750 |
> | Loans and discounts | 33,751,739 | 23,190,591 |
>
> It appears that the Chicago National banks have indeed increased their reserve of gold coin over $4,000,000 during the past year, though in part because of the greater scarcity of legal-tender notes. The reserves held have increased $2,738,513; over 30 per cent. If there has been a similar increase at other points, as is probable, the store of coin held by the Western banks has been very creditably enlarged, and their position as to reserves materially strengthened. But it also appears that the banks of Chicago have increased their loans still more largely. In fact, the increase has been so closely proportioned to the gain in reserves that, if every dollar of loans also represented a dollar of deposits, the ratio of reserves to deposits would not be much greater now than it was one year ago. The "bonds on hand" in the National banks of Chicago indicate an important change in the methods of those institutions. Instead of sending their surplus to this city, to be held and loaned by banks which pay interest on deposits, some of the Chicago banks have preferred to lend about $1,000,000 more to the Government. Their bonds represent a part of the reserve which draws at least as large interest as can be safely paid by banks in this city, and it is immediately available in case of any emergency. Possibly the official report will show that a similar course has been pursued by many banks in other Western cities, and, if so, the Western banks are undoubtedly the stronger for having removed a larger part of their reserves from the possible reverses of the financial metropolis.

The *Nation* of Saturday prints the following financial review for last week:

> Less than $150,000 in foreign specie arrived during the week, and the receipts since the 1st day of August are only $22,981,000, against $47,432,800 in the corresponding time a year ago. The rates for foreign exchange were also advanced during the week, the decline in the prices of breadstuffs and provisions not having been sufficient to stimulate exports of these commodities and thereby increase the supply of commercial bills. There appears yet to be a fairly good demand in Europe for American securities, and the amount going abroad considerably exceeds that returning. Undoubtedly the country at large is prosperous; the clearing-house returns show an immense volume of business, as do also the traffic returns of the railroads. The trunk-line railroads are advancing rates, each for itself; the result is an important increase in receipts, which will do something to offset the unprofitable through-business of the summer and the large increase in operating expenses. At the Stock Exchange it was a dull week, and the business was chiefly in what are called "pocket specialties"—that is, in stocks which are controlled by one or a few individuals, and the price of which can be marked up or down at will. United States bonds were in demand, and prices advanced ⅛@⅜. On Monday Judge Folger assumed the duties of the Secretary of the Treasury, and it is expected that he will make the same disposition of surplus revenues that his predecessor has done—that is, that he will buy 3½ per cent bonds.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Governments weak, and ⅛@¼ lower, except extended 6s, which were unchanged.

Railroad bonds were irregular, but in the main weak and lower. Kansas & Texas general mortgages 6s declined to 90¾ from 92¾; East Tennessee incomes to 52½ from 54¾; Ohio Central incomes to 49 from 50; do firsts to 99 from 100; and Lake Erie & Western incomes to 60 from 68.

State securities were dull.

Money 3@6 per annum, 1-64 per diem, closing at 4; prime mercantile paper 6@7.

Sterling exchange steady, 480½; demand, 484½.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	101¾	New 4s	116¾
New 5s	101¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	130
New 4½s	113¾		

BONDS.

Central Pacific	115	U. P. firsts pfd	117¾
Erie seconds	103¾	U. P. land grants	113
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	102¾	U. P. sinking fund	123
Louisiana consols	69	Virginia 6s	34
Missouri 6s	10⅝	Virginia consols	81
St. Joe	109	Virginia deferred	18¼
St. P. & S. C. firsts	10⅝	Tex. & P. land grants	75¾
Tennessee 6s	73	Tex. Pac. (Rio G. Div.)	90⅝
Tennessee new	73		

STOCKS.

Adams	143	Do pref	81¼
Alton & Terre Haute	54	Northwestern	127⅞
Do pref	90	Do pref	139⅝
American	96	New York Central	137⅞
B., C. R. & N.	80½	Ohio Central	26
Canada Southern	62½	Ohio & Miss	41¼
C., C. & I. C.	20¼	Do pref	107
Central Pacific	94⅝	Ontario & Western	31⅜
Ches. & Ohio	28	Pacific Mail	44⅝
Do 1st pref	39¼	Panama	195
Do 2d pref	29	P., D. & E.	40⅝
Chicago & Alton	132½	Pittsburg	133
Do pref	140	Reading	65⅛
C., B. & Q.	139¼	Rock Island	134
C., St. L. & N. O.	38½	St. L. & San F.	43
Cin., San. & Cleve.	57¾	Do pref	63
Cleve. & Col.	91⅛	Do 1st pref	104⅛
Del. & Hudson	108⅞	St. Paul	108⅝
Del., Lac. & Wes.	125⅛	Do pref	121½
D. & R. G.	82¼	St. Paul, M. & M.	110
Erie	45¼	St. Paul & Omaha	39¾
Do pref	92¾	Do pref	101¾
Fort Wayne	134½	Texas Pacific	55½
H. & St. Joe	94½	Union Pacific	119
Do pref	110	United States	72
Harlem	215	W., St. L. & Pacific	46⅛
Houston & Texas	80	Do pref	87¾
Illinois Central	132½	Fargo	133
L., B. & W.	50½	Western Union Tel	85¼
Kansas & Texas	40	East Tenn	14⅝
L. E. & W.	43¼	Do pref	24¾
Lake Shore	120¾	Caribou	2
Louisville & Nash	94¼	Central Arizona	1⅝
L., N. & A. C.	70	Excelsior	1
M. & C. firsts pref	17	Homestake	18
Do seconds	9	Little Pittsburg	2
Mem. & Charleston	69¼	Ontario	35⅝
Michigan Central	93½	Quicksilver	14
Missouri Pacific	104¾	Do pref	60
Mobile & Ohio	37⅞	Silver Cliff	4¾
Morris & Essex	125	Standard	22¾
Nash. & Chattanooga	81½	Sutro	1⅛
New Jersey Central	89¾	Robinson	8⅛
Norfolk & W.	59	South Pacific	11¾
Northern Pacific	39¾		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 19—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 100 5-16; account, 100⅜.

American securities—New 5s, 105½; Illinois Central, 137¾; Pennsylvania Central, 65¾; New York Central, 143½; Erie, 48; Reading, 33¾.

Amount of bullion gone in the Bank of England today is £56,000.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Rentes, 86f. 12½c.

LONDON, Nov. 19—11:30 a. m.—Consols, 100 7-16 money or account; 2 p. m., 100 8-16 for money, 100⅝ account.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Shares of the Bank of France declined to 6,175 francs on confirmation of the report of the appointment of Maguin as Governor of the bank.

PARIS, Nov. 19—2 p. m.—French rentes, 86f. 5c.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	RECEIPTS. 1880.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.
Flour, brls	6,952	14,929	7,463	15,274
Wheat, bu	19,587	88,726	58,804	22,208
Corn, bu	104,288	129,695	155,102	202,194
Oats, bu	63,898	61,510	15,098	40,689
Rye, bu	943	3,109	3,298	4,884
Barley, bu	31,456	20,630	19,015	16,270
Grass seeds, lbs	27,204	72,810	189,850	48,399
Flaxseed, lbs	872,650	792,510	1,055,925	77,700
Broom-corn, lbs	306,500	68,000	34,924	97,530
Cured meats, lbs	190,300	1,016,915	2,245,456	4,361,388
Beef, tcs	54	....	50	80
Beef, brls	....	1	378	668
Pork, brls	2,455	375	1,560	752
Lard, lbs	135,600	262,800	821,790	2,105,788
Tallow, lbs	48,750	47,120	259,268	405,542
Butter, lbs	112,955	206,447	46,290	138,088
Dressed Hogs, No	77	117	475	....
Live hogs, No	40,717	52,501	3,613	2,906
Cattle, No	4,594	5,026	4,174	2,888
Sheep, No	1,486	1,326	1,454	....
Hides, lbs	182,576	275,265	471,030	377,430
Highwines, brls	110	1	75	....
Wool, lbs	61,315	132,044	86,446	92,624
Potatoes, bu	11,690	1,287	9,500	....
Coal, tons	9,124	6,247	1,967	2,062
Hay, tons	284	80	....	10
Lumber	8,147	2,391	4,056	2,420
Shingles	455	160	500	905
Salt, brls	3,152	2,598	4,120	1,946
Eggs, pkgs	654	....	84	....
Cheese, lbs	4,314	....	1,648	....
Green apples, brls	5,954	....	1,382	....

The leading produce markets were weak Saturday, with a fair volume of trading. The chief, and perhaps the only, reason was the news from the East, where public confidence seemed to be much unsettled by the additional failures in Boston, and stocks weakening in consequence. The news intensified the bear feeling here in the case of those who were already inclined that way, and converted several of the stalwarts to the same way of thinking. They sold quite freely, and their offerings broke prices on markets where the edge of demand had already been dulled by the news, and there were very few outside orders to buy. Meats and rejected corn were relatively firm, the latter being in fair shipping demand in proportion to the supply. Mess pork closed 27½c lower, at about $16.25 for December and $17.17½@17.20 for January. Lard closed 15c lower, at $11.05@11.10 for December and $11.27½@11.30 for January. Short ribs closed 2½c lower, at $8.77½@8.80 seller January. Wheat closed 1¼@1⅜c lower, at $1.27¾@1.27⅞ for December and $1.28⅜@1.28½ for January. Corn closed ⅜c lower, at 59¼c for December and 64¼@64⅜c for May. Oats closed ¼@½c lower, at 43⅛@43¼c for November and 45½c for May. Rye closed unchanged, at 99½c for December and $1.00½ for January. Barley was nominally unchanged, at $1.05 for No. 2 cash, with No. 3 at 94½c for November and 91c for December. Hogs were active and strong at $5.75@6.15 for light and at $5.75@6.50 for heavy. Cattle were quiet at $2.50@6.75. The receipts for the week were 33,800 cattle, 218,000 hogs, and 12,300 sheep, against 34,064 cattle, 300,488 hogs, and 9,623 sheep for the corresponding week last year.

The following were the shipments of provisions from Chicago for the period stated. The weights are gross:

	Week ending Nov. 17.	*Since Oct. 27, 1881.*	*Ditto year previous.*
Pork, brls	6,681	33,502	17,694
Lard	5,198,963	16,806,809	22,103,863
Hams	3,152,661	7,446,610	8,765,189
Sides	8,218,594	27,828,543	43,247,384
Shoulders	961,218	3,614,503	5,620,530

The exports of provisions from the seaboard for the week ending Nov. 12 included 4,296 brls pork, 3,555 brls beef, 4,656,986 lbs lard, 10,188,911 lbs hog-meat, 2,497,528 lbs cheese, and 442,220 lbs tallow.

The following is a comparative summary of provisions exported from America from Nov. 1 to Nov. 5:

	1880-'81.	*1879-'80.*
Pork, lbs	1,299,800	976,400
Bacon, lbs	7,322,155	13,810,148
Lard, lbs	5,543,641	8,458,144
Totals	14,165,596	23,244,692

Showing an increase in pork, but a decrease in other product.

The following was the distribution of the exports of flour, wheat, and corn for the week ending Nov. 12 from Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans:

To—	*Flour, brls.*	*Wheat, bu.*	*Corn, bu.*
United Kingdom	59,169	1,062,459	385,912
Continent	6,354	410,580	137,890
South and Central America	19,693	250	357
West Indies	11,821	....	9,628
B. N. A. Colonies	18,380	....	4,497
Other countries	3	....	1,598
Totals	115,408	1,473,289	539,882

The shipments were made from the different ports as follows:

From—	*Flour, brls.*	*Wheat, bu.*	*Corn, bu.*
New York	71,185	835,959	362,942
Boston	24,604	24,558	49,588
Portland	2	....	....
Montreal	10,653	124,983	....
Philadelphia	2,840	201,189	28,000
Baltimore	5,948	228,600	79,352
New Orleans	179	....	20,000
Total	115,408	1,473,289	539,882
Previous week	88,812	883,454	778,163
Two weeks previous	70,362	731,979	1,128,971
Corresponding week, 1880	172,671	2,320,340	1,769,055

King & Co., of Toledo, suggest that periodical statements be made of flour stocks at principal points in the country, such as those published for Nov. 1. It would be well. In such cases, however, only the actual stocks obtained by count should be given. In this city, for instance, it is a time-honored custom to add 5,000 brls to the number counted, the same being supposed to cover stocks not reported. We might as well estimate for wheat in the local mills, in statements of grain in store.

King & Co., of Toledo, say:

> Our advices as to the amount of wheat in the interior are somewhat conflicting. We estimate the amount remaining in farmers' hands and at points not enumerated in the visible supply, as follows:
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | United States Agricultural Bureau November estimate present crop | 398,000,000 |
> | Surplus of crop, 1880, on Pacific slope | 30,000,000 |
> | Total supply | 428,000,000 |
>
> The demand is estimated as follows, for the crop year beginning July 1:
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | United States annual consumption, 260,000,000 bu, July 1 to Nov. 1 | 86,666,666 |
> | Seed requirements next crop, 36,000,000 acres at 1½ bu per acre | 54,000,000 |
> | Exports during past four months, flour to wheat | 50,664,000 |
> | Visible supply now larger than on July 1 | 5,000,000 |
> | Amount disposed of from July 1, 1881, to Nov. 1 | 196,330,666 |
> | Amount remaining Nov. 1 | 231,669,334 |
>
> Shows that over half the crop is still back in the country. Estimating that the home consumptive demand during the last eight months of the crop year will be 173,333,334 bu on the basis of 5 bu per capita for the entire year, it would leave 58,336,000 bu surplus for export during the eight months from Nov. 1, 1881, to July 1, 1882. With vegetables high, we have estimated in the above the consumptive demand at 5 bu per capita for a population of 52,000,000, which is an increase of nearly 2,000,000 over the last census report. The usual estimate for consumption in this country is 4½ bu per capita, which, if it prevailed this year, would increase the surplus for export remaining on Nov. 1 to 74,336,000 bu. The exports of wheat and flour from this country during the eight months ending July 1, 1881, from the largest crop ever raised here, were 106,000,000 bu.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* says the report of the Washington Agricultural Department, to be its final report on Dec. 1, will be for wheat and corn as follows:

WHEAT.

> The average yield per acre of wheat in 1881, as shown by our returns, is 10½ bu, against 13 1-10 in 1880, indicating a decrease of about 20 per cent, or 100,000,000 bu from last year's product, which reached nearly 500,000,000 bu. Along the Atlantic coast the yield has not varied greatly from that of the previous season, but in the interior and Western States there has been a great falling off, caused by the severe winter, late cold spring, drouth, and, in several of the States, insect ravages. But, while the quantity of the crop is reduced, the quality is generally reported as very good.

CORN.

> The November returns show an average yield of 20¼ bu per acre of corn, indicating a falling off of about 25 per cent from the crop of 1880, caused chiefly by the general and protracted drouth during the growing season and by excessive rains since the crop was harvested, which have done great damage in many sections, especially in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. The chinch-bug has also been destructive in the same region. The quality of the crop is somewhat below average. In Wisconsin and Minnesota there is a decided increase over last year's yield, but these are exceptions to the general rule.

The foregoing makes the wheat crop of 1881 about 400,000,000 bu, against 498,000,000 bu in 1880. The reserve stock in the country on the 1st of July, 1881, was about 80,000,000 bu, of which about 27,000,000 bu were in California and Oregon and 16,370,000 bu in the visible supply. The stocks of flour in the country, plus the wheat of old crops in the interior of the States on the Atlantic slope, outside of the visible supply, probably exceeded 40,000,000 bu. The new crop of wheat has been moved only to a limited extent so far, farmers not having been inclined to make full deliveries at the ruling prices. If the crop estimates have been approximately accurate, the aggregate reserves of old wheat in the country on the 1st of July, 1881, including flour, was between 80,000,000 and 85,000,000 bu, so that, with 400,000,000 bu as the crop in 1881, there were about 480,000,000 bu—abating the usual reserves available to be drawn upon for all purposes.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and irregularly weak. The same causes operated as in grain—namely: the news of financial troubles at the seaboard—but the weakness was not much felt in meats, there being a good shipping demand for them at or a shade below previous asking prices. The receipts of hogs were smaller, and Liverpool reported an advance of 6d in lard, but prices on pork and lard here fell off under a widespread desire to realize. The packing of this city since the close of October is reported at 442,000 hogs, against 664,500 to same time last year, and 456,000 to do in 1879.

MESS PORK—Declined 30@32½c per brl, and closed 27½c below the latest prices of Friday, on the basis of $16.25 for old and $17.00 asked for new, both spot or seller the month. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls new at $17.00 spot; 500 brls seller December (old) at $16.25; 500 brls seller the year at $16.25; 27,000 brls seller January at $17.15@17.37½; 14,000 brls seller February at $17.30@17.55; and 1,500 brls seller March at $17.55@17.60. Total, 44,500 bu. The following gives the range of the day, including the Call Board:

Mess pork.	*Closed Friday, bid.*	*Range Saturday.*	*Closed do, bid.*
December	$16.50	$16.25	$16.25
January	17.45	17.15 @17.37½	17.17½
February	17.65	17.30 @17.55	17.37½
March	17.85	17.55 @17.60	17.55

LARD—Declined 17½@20c per 100 lbs, and closed 15c below the latest prices of Friday, at $11.05@11.07½ for round lots, spot or seller the month. Sales were reported of 100 tcs (new) spot at $11.00; 19,000 tcs seller January at $11.25@11.37½; 23,500 tcs seller February at $11.37½@11.50; 6,000 tcs seller March at $11.50@11.65; 2,000 tcs seller April at $11.60@11.67½; and 5,750 tcs seller May at $11.75@11.82½. Total, 56,350 tcs. The following table gives the range of the day, including the Call Board transactions:

Lard.	*Closed Friday, bid.*	*Range Saturday.*	*Closed do, bid.*
November	$11.20	....	$11.05
December	11.22½	....	11.07½
January	11.42½	$11.25 @11.37½	11.27½
February	11.55	11.37½@11.50	11.37½
March	11.62½	11.50 @11.65	11.50

MEATS—Declined about 2½c per 100 lbs on the speculative cut, with little difference on other meats. Sales were reported of 100,000 lbs green shoulders (N. Y. cut) at $5.75@5.82½; 25,000 lbs salted do at $6.25; 50 boxes do (choice) at $6.50; 250 boxes do at $6.25; 50 boxes long clears at $8.80; 300 boxes long and short clears at $8.90@9.00; 100 boxes Wiltshires on private terms; 1,500,000 lbs short ribs at $8.70 spot, $8.77½@8.80 seller January, $8.90@8.95 seller February, and $9.05 seller March; 475,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs), partly at 8⅝c; 175 tcs sweet-pickled do (16 lbs), partly at 10c. Prices of leading cuts were as follows at 2:30 p. m.:

	Short ribs.	*Shoulders.*	*L. & S. clears.*	*Short clears.*
Loose, part salted	$8.70	$6.05	$8.75	$8.95
Do, boxed	8.95	6.30	9.00	9.20
November	8.70	6.05	8.75	8.90
December	8.65	6.15	8.80	9.00

Short ribs closed at $8.70@8.72½ for December and $8.77½@8.80 for January. Long clears quoted at $8.50 loose and $8.75 boxed; Cumberlands, 8⅞@9c boxed; long-cut hams, 9¾@10c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 9¾@10½c for 18@16 averages; green hams, same average, 8½@8⅝c.

Bacon quoted at 7¾@8c for shoulders, 9¾@10c for short ribs, 10@10½c for short clears, 12@13c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $9.75@10.00 for mess, $10.50@11.00 for extra mess, and $17.75@18.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was dull and easy. One round lot was taken for export, and very little else was done, the weakness in wheat making buyers hold off. Sales were reported of 355 brls and 800 bags springs, partly at $6.75@7.00; 125 brls and 400 bags low grades, partly at $4.15; 125 brls rye flour on private terms; and 167 brls buckwheat do at $9.00. Total equal to 1,610 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $6.50@7.50; shipping springs, $5.00@6.75; the low-grade springs, $3.75@4.50. Rye flour at about $5.75@6.00, and choice buckwheat held at about $9.00.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were quiet and relatively firm, the offerings being light. Sales were reported of 18 cars bran at $15.00@16.25; 5 cars middlings at $16.50@19.00; 1 car feed at $24.25; 1 car wheat screenings at $11.00; and 1 car do at $5.00.

SPRING WHEAT—Was rather active and quite weak, declining 2⅛@2¼c, and closing 1⅜c below the latest prices of Friday. The British markets were quiet and easy, and New York was lower, the latter being probably a consequence of the further bank failures reported from Boston. Our receipts were again small, and those of the week were about 35,000 bu less than the shipments, but this fact had little to do with the market, the chief influence being the financial troubles at the seaboard. Several of the prominent operators who had hitherto held moderate lines for an upward reaction became tired, and sold out, while there were apparently few outside orders either to buy or to sell. The selling pressure was greatest for January, indicating that a great many of the trades for next month had already been provided for. Winter receipts of No. 2 closed at $1.27½. Spot sales were reported of 12 cars No. 2 at $1.27½@1.28¼; 4 cars No. 3 at $1.14; 1 car rejected (South Side house) at 50c; and 15 cars by sample at 95c@$1.18. Total about 13,000 bu. Also 1 car No. 2 Minnesota at $1.34 free on board. Seller January opened at $1.30@1.30⅛, sold at $1.30⅛, and declined irregularly to $1.28¼, closing at $1.28⅜@1.28½. Seller December sold at $1.27½@1.29⅛, closing at $1.27¾. Seller the month was nearly nominal at $1.26¾@1.28¼, closing at $1.27⅛; and February was quiet at 1@1⅛c over January. The following table shows the range of the day:

No. 2 spring.	*Closed Friday.*	*Range Saturday.*	*Closed, do, bid.*
Fresh receipts	$1.28¼	$1.27½@1.28¼	$1.27½
Seller November	1.28⅛	1.26¾@1.28¼	1.27⅛
Seller December	1.29⅛	1.27½@1.29⅛	1.27¾
Seller January	1.30⅛	1.28¼@1.30⅛	1.28⅜

WINTER WHEAT—Sale was made 1 car rejected at $1.05 free on board. Nothing was done in stored lots.

CORN—Was moderately active and rather weak, declining ⅜c, and closing ⅜c below the latest prices of Friday. The market was firm early, with a reported advance of 3d per quarter in England, and 280,000 bu decrease in our stocks during the week; but it turned down in sympathy with wheat in deference to the Eastern news. There was a good shipping demand for rejected, closing at 58c, and high-mixed rose to a premium of ⅛@¼c, closing at 60c in preferred houses, with fresh receipts of No. 2 at 59¼c. The futures were relatively weaker than spot, next month losing its premium over fresh receipts. Spot sales were reported of 22 cars high mixed at 60@60¼c; 66,000 bu and 106 cars No. 2 at 59¼@59⅝c; 13,000 bu and 69 cars rejected at 58@58½c; 32 cars by sample at 58½@60c on track; and 73 cars do at 58@62c free on board. Total about 225,000 bu. Seller December opened at 59⅞c, receded to 59¼c, sold at 59⅝c, and declined to 59⅛c, closing at 59¼c. Seller May ranged at 64⅛@65⅛c, closing with the inside bid. Seller November was nearly nominal at 59@59⅞c, closing at 59⅛c. January ranged at 59½@60⅝c, and February was quoted ⅜c above January. The following table shows the range of the day:

No. 2 corn.	*Closed Friday.*	*Range Saturday.*	*Closed, do, bid.*
Spot	59⅞	59⅛@59⅞	59¼
Seller November	59⅞	59 @59⅞	59
Seller December	60	59⅛@59⅞	59⅛
Seller January	60⅞	59½@60⅝	59½
Seller May	65	64⅛@65⅛	64¼

OATS—Were dull and ¼@½c lower, there being little straight trading in either November or December, most transactions in that direction being in exchange on even terms. There was some trading in January at ⅜@½c below November, and rather more in May, which declined ⅛@⅝c from the closing figures on Friday. Cash sales were light and generally at 43½c. Samples sold fairly. Cash sales were made of 4 cars at 43⅛@44c (the latter in special location) in store; 27 cars by sample at 41½@43½c for rejected mixed, 44@47c for rejected white, and 46@48½c for No. 2 white on track, 32 cars at 43@44½c for rejected mixed, 43½@47c for rejected white; and 46@48c for No. 2 white free on board. Total equal to about 47,000 bu. Following were the closing prices of Friday, together with the range Saturday:

No. 2 oats.	*Closed Friday, bid.*	*Range Saturday.*	*Closed do, bid.*
Spot	43¾	43⅛@43⅜	43⅛
Seller November	44	43⅛@43⅜	43¼
Seller December	44⅛	43⅛@43⅜	43⅜
Seller the year	43⅞	43⅛@43⅞	43⅛
Seller January	43⅞	43⅛@43⅞	43⅜
Seller February	43¾	43⅛@43⅜	43¼
Seller May	46⅛	45½@46⅛	45½

RYE—Was only fairly active, with light offerings, prices remaining steady. No. 2 spot sold at 99c, December selling at 99@99½c, with 99c bid at the close, and January at $1.00¼, with $1.00 bid at the close. Cash sales were made of 5 cars at 99c for gilt-edge in store; 1 car by sample at 97c for rejected on track. Total equal to about 3,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was inactive, No. 2 spot being quotable at $1.05, No. 3 for November selling at 94½c in settlement, and at 91c for December. Samples were dull. Cash sales were made of 14 cars by sample at 84@93½c for No. 4, and 95c@$1.05 for No. 3 on track; 5 cars at 88@92c for No. 5, 88@90c for No. 4, and $1.05 for choice No. 3 free on board. Total equal to about 9,500 bu.

SEEDS—Were steady for timothy, dull for clover, and fairly active and 3c lower for flaxseed. Prime timothy was quotable at $2.45@2.50, prime clover at $5.00, and flaxseed at $1.46 for good crushing delivered. Sales were reported of 6 cars and 421 bags timothy-seed at $2.31@2.60 for poor to choice; 13 cars flaxseed at $1.46@1.47, the latter to arrive this month; 60 bags choice German millet at $1.50; 1 car Hungarian at 70c for November.

The following exports of clover-seed from New York for the week ending Nov. 15 are reported: To Havre, 1,404 bags; to Bremen, 546 bags; to Hamburg, 470 bags; to Rotterdam, 500 bags; to Antwerp, 840 bags; to London, 500 bags; and on the 16th, 1,850 bags to Stettin, the total being 6,110 bags.

John Shaw & Sons' (London) seed circular of Nov. 4 says:

> "The market for farm seeds continues without any special feature. A few parcels of new home-grown red clover-seed have now come to hand, for which long prices are asked. American seed does not, this season, meet with favor. The new English Alsike shows splendid quality, and is obtainable at moderate rates. White and Trefoil are unchanged. Timothy-seed is just now unusually scarce. Canary-seed keeps steady. Other articles, at the present quiet time, offer no subject for remark."

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—An active business is reported by dealers at the recent advance. We quote:

Choice hurl and carpet	9
Green, self-working	7¾@8
Red tipped, do	8
Inferior and common	7½
Crooked	5 @6

BAGGING—In this market there was no new thing. Trade was as quiet as before, and values were not subjected to any change. We again quote:

Stark	23	Burlaps, 4@5 bu	11 @13¼
Otter Creek	19	Gunnies, single	13½@14
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	25
American	19	Wool sacks	35 @40

BUTTER—Aside from choice grades, for which the demand continues in excess of the supply, the market is overstocked and very dull. Large quantities of lard butter and oleomargarine are being thrown upon the market at relatively low prices, and holders of low and medium grades of butter are unable to realize except at very mean figures. We quote:

Creamery, choice	35@38	Common grades	18@22
Creamery, fair to good	30@33	Packing stock	14@16
Dairy, choice	30@33	Grease	8@10
Dairy, fair to good	25@27		

CHEESE—There was an unchanged market for this staple. There was no improvement in the demand (the New York and Liverpool advices continuing bad), and the inquiry from other sources not extending beyond meeting immediate wants, trade was sluggish at weak and unsettled prices. We quote:

Full cream, August	11 @11½
Full cream, September	11½@12½
Full cream, October	12 @12½
Part skim, Cheddar, choice	10½@11
Part skim, flat, choice	10 @10½
Part skim, common to good	6 @ 7
Low grades	3 @ 5

COAL—In this market there was no noteworthy change. Trade was quiet with prices ranging as before. The difficulty of obtaining teams and the bad condition of the streets would interfere with prompt delivery were trade at all active. We quote:

Anthracite	$8.00	Blossburg	$6.00
Erie	7.25@7.50	Indiana block	5.00
Baltimore & Ohio	6.50	Illinois	4.00@4.50
Balt. & Ohio nut	5.50	Minonk	4.50
Piedmont	6.00		

COOPERAGE—Was in good request at $1.10@1.17½ for pork barrels and $1.37½@1.40 for lard tierces. Sales were made of 3 cars and 1,100 pork barrels at $1.10@1.17½; 2 cars lard tierces at $1.40.

EGGS—Were firm at 25c per doz for strictly fresh.

FISH—Excepting a decline in Holland herring of 5c per keg there were no price changes. Trade was reported quiet at the following quotations:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$6.00 @6.25
Family whitefish	3.50 @3.60
Trout, per ½-brl	5.10 @5.25
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	9.50 @9.75
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	6.50 @7.00
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50 @6.00
Mackerel—Large family	5.00 @5.35
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	4.50 @4.75
Halibut, smoked, per lb	12 @ 12½
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	6.00 @6.25
Codfish—Grand Bank	5.00 @5.25
Codfish—Dressed	7½@ 8
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.50 @8.00
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.10 @1.15
Herring—Scaled, per box	30 @ 35
California salmon, ½-brl, new	8.50 @8.75

FRUITS AND NUTS—Jobbers had nothing specially new to report. There is continued quietude both in foreign and domestic varieties, and the general market is still lacking in firmness. Nuts are firm. We note a slight reduction in raisins and currants, as follows:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$5 @ 5½
Figs, layers	16½@ 20
Turkish prunes, old	7⅛@ 7½
Turkish prunes, new	8½@ 9
Raisins, layers, new	2.85 @2.90
Raisins, London layers, new	3.00 @3.05
Raisins, Valencia, new	9¾@ 10
Raisins, loose Muscatel, new	2.85 @2.95
Zante currants	6 @ 6½
Citron	17½@ 18

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	13 @ 13½
Apples, evaporated, boxes	12½@ 13½
Apples, Eastern, quarters	7 @ 7¾
Apples, Southern	6½@
Peaches, unpared, halves	7½@ 8
Raspberries	32 @ 33
Blackberries	14½@ 14¾
Pitted cherries	22 @ 23

NUTS.

Filberts	10¼@ 10½
Almonds, Tarragona	19 @ 19½
Naples walnuts	16½@ 17
Brazils	6
Pecans	9½@ 12

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	5 @ 8
Virginia	7 @ 8
Red Tennessee	5½@ 7

GREASE—The demand is light and stocks are accumulating somewhat. Our quotations are:

City white	7½@8
City brown	4¾@5
City yellow	5½@5¾
Country white "A"	7¾
Country white "B"	6½@6¾
Country yellow	5
Country brown	4¾

GREEN FRUITS—There was a very light trade throughout the list on Saturday, the unfavorable weather seriously affecting business. Apples were specially dull and weak. We quote:

Apples, fair to choice, per brl	$2.25@ 3.00
Grapes, per lb	7@ 10
Cranberries, per brl	7.50@10.00
Lemons, per box	3.00@4.00
Oranges, Havana, per brl	10.00
Oranges, Jamaica, per brl	11.00
California pears	3.00@ 3.50
Malaga grapes, per brl	7.00@10.50

GROCERIES—Prices remained without quotable change. Trade is expected to show a marked improvement as soon as the weather becomes settled, and increased firmness in values may be expected to follow. We repeat our list:

RICE.

Carolina	6¼@ 7¾
Louisiana	6¼@ 7½

COFFEE.

Java	20 @24
Java, choice Mandaling	27 @28
Maracaibo	13 @15½
Rio, fancy	14 @14½
Rio, prime to choice	12¾@13¾
Rio, fair to good	11½@12½
Rio, common	11 @11½
Rio, roasting	9 @10

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10½@10⅝
Crushed	10⅜@10½
Powdered	10⅜@10⅝
Granulated, standard	10¼@10⅜
Granulated, not standard	10 @10⅛
A standard	9⅝@ 9¾
A No. 2	9⅛@ 9⅜
Extra C	8¾@ 9
No. 1	8⅝@ 8¾
Yellow	7 @ 8¼

SIRUPS.

Corn	42 @44
Sugar	38 @48
Blackstrap	29 @30
N. O. molasses, old	40 @58
N. O. molasses, new	70 @75

SPICES.

Allspice	15½@16½
Cloves	42 @45
Pepper	19½@ 20
Cassia	21 @22
Nutmegs	92 @95

HAY—There was no new feature in this market, trade being confined, as during the last week, to trading on local account. We quote:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$17.00@17.50
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	15.00@16.00
Mixed	13.00@14.00
Upland prairie	11.00@14.00
No. 1 prairie	9.00@11.00

HIDES—Dealers report a fair trade at quotations. Stocks continue heavy:

Green-cured, light, per lb	9¼@ 9½
Green-cured, heavy	8¼@ 8½
Part-cured	7½@ 7¾
Damaged hides	6¾
Green-salt bulls	6¾
Calf, per lb	13½
Dry-salted, per lb	13
Dairy-flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	22 @30

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices.

HOPS—Trade is steady at quotations:

New York, choice to fancy, per lb	30@35
New York, fair to choice	28@30
Wisconsins	20@28

OILS—Linseed was firm, as was also carbon, lard, whale, and most other oils. Trade was reported fair at the quotations given below:

Carbon, Elaine	17	Linseed, raw	63@64
Carbon, Perfection	17	Linseed, boiled	66@67
Carbon, 175 test	14	Whale, winter	72
Carbon, 150 test	11	Sperm	1.25
Carbon, 110 test	10	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, snow white		Neatsfoot, extra	80
and W. W., 160 test	13	Neatsfoot, No. 1	70
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	12½	Bank	48
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	10½	Straits	50
Carbon, Mich. W. W.	14½	Turpentine	59
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	12½	Miners'	70@72
Lard, current make	93	Naphtha, deo, 63 deg	11
Lard, No. 1	75	Gasoline, deo, 74 deg	14
Lard, No. 2	58	Gasoline, deo, 87 deg	23

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry of all kinds was plenty, chickens selling at 6½@7c, live weight, for fair to good, turkeys at 9@10c, geese at $6.00 per doz, and ducks $3.00; teal ducks, $1.50@1.75 per doz; prairie-chickens were in light supply, selling at $4.50@5.00 per doz. Mallards sold at $2.50 per doz; quail, $2.00@2.25; small ducks, $1.50. Venison, saddle, 11c per lb. Rabbits, $1.50 per doz.

POTATOES—Receipts have fallen off considerably, and were it not for the prevalence of dry-rot among most of the consignments a stronger market would be inevitable. Peachblows are selling slowly at 85@90c for the best, while a good sample of early rose readily commands 90@95c. Sweet potatoes are steady at $4.50@5.00 for Baltimores and $4.00@4.25 for Illinois.

SALT—There was a steady trade at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York, per brl	$1.25
Coarse salt, per brl	1.25@1.35
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without bags	1.90
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.05
Ground alum, in bags	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.50

TALLOW—Is dull at 7½c for city and 6¾c for No. 1 country rendered, with No. 2 country at 6c.

WHISKY—Finished goods were quoted steady on the basis of $1.14 per gallon.

WOOL—There is a quiet trade at the prices given below:

Good to choice medium tub	40@44
Coarse and dingy tub	10@30
Fine and unwashed fleece	26@28
Coarse and unwashed fleece	20@22
Medium and unwashed fleece	27@31
Medium and washed fleece	30@40
Fine washed fleece	30@40
Coarse washed fleece	30@35

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	*Calves.*	*Cattle.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	113	5,063	22,644	1,559
Tuesday	29	3,840	37,031	2,009
Wednesday	316	8,275	48,058	3,547
Thursday	308	8,234	48,664	3,190
Friday	40	4,554	40,717	1,486
Saturday		2,500	21,000	500
Total	806	33,066	218,114	12,291
Same week in 1880		34,064	300,488	9,623
Same week in 1879		30,285	264,972	4,200
Same week in 1878		21,500	229,357	4,638
Week ending Nov. 12	1,300	30,277	165,225	10,280
Shipments—				
Monday		1,799	1,533	
Tuesday		1,173	4,116	173
Wednesday		3,124	3,149	651
Thursday		3,071	4,170	1,657
Friday		4,174	3,613	1,454
Total		13,346	16,571	3,935

CATTLE—Materially lower prices for shipping and export cattle have been established. For the former trade was dull and dragging all the week, and the course of prices was continuously downward until the close, when an aggregate decline of 40@50c was apparent. The shrinkage in values of such qualities as are sought by exporters was somewhat less severe, but the decline in all grades above common was great enough to insure a loss to the country shippers. The supply of fat cattle was by no means large, but with exporters practically out of the field, and the home market abundantly supplied with poultry, game, and cheap packing-house cuts, there is a greatly diminished demand for beef, and even the present rate of supply cannot be maintained without subjecting values to a further shrinkage. It now takes a very prime bunch of steers to bring $6.00, and there are few cattle in the country good enough to command over $6.50. There were a few sales during the past week of the Fat-Stock Show cattle at $7.50@8.00, but their equals are not to be found anywhere, and $7.00 may fairly be considered the top of the market. Poor to common qualities have done much better than the upper grades. The wants of canners are apparently as urgent as at any time, and although the receipts of common stock since the close of the "range cattle" season have been large, the supply has proved inadequate, and prices have gradually hardened. Stockers have also continued in fair request, and are selling as high as at any time this fall. Calves remain strong, the supply being light. Veals sell at $4.00@7.00 per 100 lbs, and stock calves at $8.00@18.00 per head. The receipts during the past week were less than 900. On Saturday there was a quiet and generally unchanged market. The fresh receipts were liberal, and there was a goodly number left over from Friday; but during the day about all were worked off, and at pretty full prices. We give the following as the closing

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$6.40@6.90
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.00@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	2.50@3.65
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.65
Veals—Per 100 lbs	4.00@7.00

HOGS—Although the receipts show an increase over the previous week of some 53,000, they were considerably less than for the corresponding week for several seasons past, the falling off as compared with last year being more than 80,000, and some 46,000 as compared with 1879. The market opened active and stronger, Monday's supply being taken at about 10c advance, light selling at $5.80@6.25 and heavy at $5.85@6.70. From Tuesday noon until the close of Thursday the tendency of prices was downward, the decline during the intervening time amounting to 5@10c in light weights and 10@20c in heavy, extra heavy suffering the most. During Friday and Saturday there was a partial recovery, the market closing at $5.75@6.15 for poor to best light and at $5.75@6.50 for heavy. These prices are from $1.25@1.50 above the prices current a year ago, while they are fully $2.00@2.40 higher than at the corresponding time last year. The quality of the past week's receipts shows quite a marked improvement as compared with the earlier arrivals, but it is not as good as a year ago, light weights comprising a larger percentage than usual at this stage of the season. Of the entire supply shippers secured only about 20,000, or less than one-tenth. Saturday's market was fairly active and firm with sales at from $4.25@5.55 for skips and culls to $6.40@6.50 for extra Philadelphia grades.

SHEEP—There was a larger supply than is often seen in the market, the arrivals exceeding 12,000, but there was a more than ordinarily good demand, and not only was an outlet found for all the offerings, but prices worked firmer from the start, good to choice qualities closing considerably higher than they opened. The offerings averaged better than for a long time past. Some premium lots went at $5.25@5.50, and there was a number of sales at $4.75@5.00. We quote poor to medium at $3.00@3.75, and good to extra at $4.00@5.00 per 100 lbs. Inferior lots went as low as $2.50@2.75.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 300; shipments, 300; fair demand for good butchers' and native steers, but nothing here except small lot common stuff, and nothing was done; good cattle wanted at firm prices.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,400; shipments, 300; supply light and quality poor; fair to fancy sheep wanted at $3.50@3.75.

HOGS—Firm; fairly active; Yorkers, $5.65@5.75; packing, $5.75@6.10; butchers' to fancy, $6.15@6.40; receipts, 3,600; shipments, 350.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 19.—HOGS—Active, firm, and higher; packing and shipping, $5.50@6.50; receipts, 2,000; shipments, 500.

CATTLE—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 1,200; shipments, 1,000.

SHEEP—Firm; $3.00@4.00; receipts, 4,000; shipments, 1,500.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—HOGS—Firm: common and light draft, $5.00@6.30; packing and butchers', $6.15@6.65; receipts, 3,300; shipments, 425.

LUMBER.

Lumber was firm on the cargo market, with a strong upward tendency. Shingles sold at an advance of 20c, and the supply was not equal to the demand. We quote:

Green piece-stuff	$11.00 @11.25
Green common inch	11.50 @13.50
Green medium	13.00 @17.00
Extra good and select	19.00 @24.00
Green good inch	17.50 @18.00
Boards and strips	11.55 @15.00
Standard shingles	2.60 @ 2.65
Extra shingles	2.70 @ 2.75
Lath	1.85 @ 1.95

Trade at the yards is very brisk. Following are the yard prices of dry lumber as fixed by the trade, green selling at $1.00 per m less:

First, second, and third clear, 3@4-inch	$55.00
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch	51.00
Third clear, rough, 2-inch	42.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	22.00
Common dressed siding	20.50
Flooring, second common dressed	35.00
Box boards, 13-inch	46.00
A stock boards, 12@16-inch rough	40.00
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	35.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	30.00
Fencing, first quality	15.00
Fencing, No. 2	13.00
Common boards, 18@20 ft	17.00
Common boards, 10@20 ft	15.00
Dimension stuff	15.50
Dimension stuff, 26 to 30 ft	22.50
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft	15.50
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Lath	2.35
Shingles, clear	3.50
Shingles, extra A	3.00
Shingles, standard	2.90

Following is the daily statement of the Secretary of the Lumberman's Exchange for Nov. 18:

TOTAL RECEIPTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	Lumber.	*Shingles.*
1881	1,730,083,600	739,948,000
1880	1,475,833,000	605,683,000
Increase	254,250,000	134,265,000

SALES AND SHIPMENTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	Lumber.	*Shingles.*
1881	1,671,737,000	799,132,000
1880	1,395,330,000	668,794,000
Increase	276,407,000	131,338,000

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19.—LARD—Prime Western steady at 58s.

TURPENTINE—Spirits at London steady at 42s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter steady at 11s 2d. Corn—Mixed steady at 6s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—American, 10s 6d@13s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, 10s 6d@11s 1d; white, 10s 10d@11s; spring, 9s 9d@10s 5d; club, 11s 1d@11s 6d. Corn—5s 11d.

PROVISIONS—Pork—75s. Lard—58s.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 6⅞d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 142s.

ANTWERP, Nov. 19.—PETROLEUM—18⅜f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19.—Wheat quiet and steady; red winter, 10s 10d; No. 2 spring, 10s 7d; No. 3 do, 10s. Corn firmer at 6s. Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady; demand for the Continent fair; for the United Kingdom moderate. Corn in fair demand; firm at 3d advance. To arrive—Wheat steady at the decline; No. 2 spring declined 3d, and California 6d. Corn firm at 3d advance. Pork, 75s. Lard 6d higher at 58s. Bacon—L. C., 48s 6d; S. C., 49s 6d. Tallow, 41s. Cheese, 54s. Beef firmer and 1s 6d higher at 115s.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet but steady. Corn firmer at 6s. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady; Continental demand fair. Corn a shade dearer; fair average American mixed, 30s. Cargoes on passage—Wheat steady. Corn a shade dearer. Good shipping California wheat just shipped, 51s 6d; nearly due, 53s 6d. Fair average quality of American spring wheat for prompt shipment by sail, 50s. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 26s 6d@30s.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—COTTON—Steady at 12@12½c; futures—November, 11.86c; December, 11.93c; January, 12.14c; February, 12.34c; March, 12.52c; April, 12.66c; May, 12.75c; June, 12.89c; July, 12.98c; August, 13.04c.

FLOUR—Dull; super State and Western, $4.50@5.15; common to good extra, $5.00@5.80; good to choice, $5.90@9.00; white wheat extra, $7.25@9.00; extra Ohio, $5.30@8.25; St. Louis, $5.10@9.00; Minnesota patent process, $8.00@9.00.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; receipts, 77,000 bu; exports 126,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.26; ungraded red, $1.22½@1.42½; No. 4 do, $1.27; No. 3 do, $1.37½@1.39½; steamer do, $1.30@1.31; No. 2 red, $1.43@1.44½; steamer do, $1.39½; mixed winter, $1.38½; ungraded white, $1.27@1.42½; No. 2 do, $1.38½@1.39¼; No. 1 do sales of 9,500 bu, at $1.41¼@1.42½; No. 2 red, November, sales 64,000 bu at $1.42¾@1.43½; closing at $1.42½; December, sales 54,400 bu at $1.43@1.45, closing at $1.43; January, sales of 984,000 bu at $1.46½@1.48¾, closing at $1.46¼; February, sales of 472,000 bu at $1.48½@1.50½, closing at $1.48½. Corn ½c higher; more active; receipts, 99,000 bu; exports, 113,740 bu; ungraded, 60@69c; No. 3, 65¼@65¾c; No. 2, 68½@69c; No. 2 white, 73½c; No. 2, November, 68@68½c, closing at 68c; December, 68½@69c, closing at 68¾c; January, 70½@71½c, closing at 70½c. Oats higher; fairly active; receipts, 29,000 bu; exports, 500; mixed Western, 46@49c; white do, 50@54c.

HAY—In good demand; very strong; 70c.

HOPS—Quiet, but firm; yearlings, 12@22c; Eastern and Western, 22@29c; New York State, 22@30c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged. Molasses nominally unchanged; light demand. Rice quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; United, 82¼c; crude, 6⅝@7½c; refined, 7½c.

TALLOW—Firm at 7⅝c.

RESIN—Dull and lower at $2.30@2.35.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 54½@55c.

EGGS—Western fresh firm; choice, 27@27½c.

LEATHER—Quiet but steady; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weights, 22@26c.

WOOL—Firm for choice; domestic fleece, 34@48c; pulled, 20@42c; unwashed, 12@35c; Texas, 16@32c.

PROVISIONS—Pork weak and unsettled; new mess, $17.50@17.75. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet but steady; long clear middles, 9⅝c; short, 9⅞c. Lard weak; prime steam, $11.40@11.45.

BUTTER—Firm for choice at 32@38c.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

METALS—Manufactured copper quiet and unchanged; $26.00; ingot lake, $18.25@18.50. Pig-iron quiet and steady at $23.00@26.00; American, $21.00@26.00; Russia sheathing, 13@15c. Nails—Cut, $3.30@3.40; clinch, $4.90@5.90.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 19.—Noon Board—GRAIN—Wheat dull and weak; No. 2 red, spot, $1.35¼; December, $1.35¾; January, $1.37½; February, $1.39½. Corn dull; No. 2, spot, 64½c; January, 65½c; May, 67½c. Oats dull; No. 2, 44½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 4,000; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 44,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, none.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19.—FLOUR—Dull; superfine, $5.25; XX, $5.75@6.00; XXX, $6.25@6.37½; high grades, $6.62½@7.87½.

GRAIN—Corn in fair demand; mixed, 79c; choice white, 80c. Oats steady, with a fair demand; 56@57c.

CORN-MEAL—Easier; new, $3.25@3.40.

HAY—Quiet and weak; prime, $24.00; choice, $26.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce and firm, jobbing at $19.00. Lard scarce and firm; refined, tierce, 12¼c; keg, 12¾c. Bulk meats easier; shoulders, packed, 7@7½c; clear rib and long clear, 9⅝@9¾c. Bacon dull and lower; shoulders, 8@8½c; clear rib, 10⅝c; long clear, 10⅝c. Hams—Sugar cured easier; new canvased, 13@14c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 9@12½c. Sugar irregular; common to good common, 6⅛@6⅝c; fair to fully fair, 6⅝@7c; yellow clarified, 8½@8¾c. Molasses active, but lower; centrifugal, 20@45c; fair, 43@47c; prime to choice, 48@55c; common steady, at 30@35c. Rice quiet but steady; Louisiana, 6¼@7c.

BRAN—Higher; $1.12½@1.15.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—FLOUR—About 5c lower and dull.

GRAIN—Wheat lower; slow; No. 2 red, $1.33¼@1.34¾ cash; $1.35@1.36¾ December; $1.40⅛@1.38¾ January; $1.43⅛@1.41½ February; all lower to sell at close; No. 3 do, $1.27; No. 4 do, $1.17@1.18½. Corn lower; 64@65½c cash; 64⅛@64½c December; 65¾@64½c January; 65@66½c February; 68@67½c May. Oats lower; 44½c cash; 45½c December. Rye lower; 97c. Barley unchanged.

LEAD—Nominal.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Higher at $1.12.

PROVISIONS—Very quiet and unchanged; only small job trade.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 16,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, November, $1.40½@1.41½; December, $1.42@1.42¾; January, $1.44½@1.45¼. Corn dull; sail mixed, track, 68½c; steamer, 68@68½c; sail mixed, November, 66½@67½c; December, 68½@68¾c; January, 70½@70¾c. Oats in moderate demand; No. 2 white, 50½@50¾c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, $17.75@18.50. Hams, smoked, $11.50@12.00.

BUTTER—Demand active; creameries, 34@38c; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, 31@32c; dairy, 25@30c.

EGGS—Fresh scarce; others dull.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm and unchanged.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,400 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 23,000 bu; oats, 17,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 16,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 19.—FLOUR—Steady; unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western easy. Corn, Western, dull. Oats steady. Rye dull, $1.01@1.05.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Weaker without quotable change.

BUTTER—Firm; Western grass, 18@25c.

EGGS—Steady.

PETROLEUM—Nominal.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull. Sugar quiet; A soft, 9@9⅛c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.16.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,680 brls; wheat, 69,965 bu; corn, 4,508 bu; oats, 906 bu; rye, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,500 bu; corn, 2,236 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 945,850 bu; corn, 44,600 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—FLOUR—Dull; winter wheats, $6.50@7.25 for Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana.

GRAIN—Corn quiet but steady; No. 2 and high-mixed, 75@76c; steamer, 74@75c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white, 55@57c; No. 2 white, 54½c; No. 3 white, 52½@53c; No. 2 mixed, 50@51c. Rye, $1.10.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but steady.

BUTTER—Steady for choice grades; others dull; choice creameries, 33@35c; common and good, 25@30c; choice ladle packed, 19@20c; fair and good, 16@18c.

CHEESE—Nominally unchanged.

EGGS—Firm; unchanged.

HIDES—Stronger; Westery dry, 17@18c; do wet, 9½@11c.

TALLOW—7⅝@7¾c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,200 brls; 2,100 sacks; corn, 43,000 bu; wheat, 3,500 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 50 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 19.—FLOUR—In fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat weak and lower; No. 2 hard Milwaukee nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.28¾; November, $1.28¾; December, $1.29½; January, $1.29; February, $1.28¾; March, $1.30¼; April, $1.31½; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.11; No. 4 and rejected nominal. Corn firmer and scarce; No. 2, 60c. Oats scarce; No. 2, nominally 46c. Rye nominal; No. 1, 97c. Barley stronger; No. 2 spring, cash, and November, $1.02.

PROVISIONS—Lower. Mess pork, $16.25 cash and November; $17.12½ January. Prime steam lard, $11.15 cash and November; $11.27½ January.

HOGS—In fair demand; $5.70@6.10.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 2,700 bu; corn, 3,800 bu.

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 19.—PETROLEUM—Active; United certificates irregular; closed at 82¼c; refined, 7¼c, Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 19.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 81¼c; highest, 82½c; lowest, 81½c; closed at 82c; shipments, 53,500; runs, 6 ,000.

BRADFORD, Pa., Nov. 19.—PETROLEUM—Market steady and firm; opened at 81¼c, advanced to 82½c, and closed at 82c bid; sales, 513,000 brls.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 19.—PETROLEUM—Steady and quotations unchanged; Standard white, 110 test, 7½.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—COTTON—Firm; 11¾c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2 red winter, $1.39@1.41. Corn strong and higher; No. 2 mixed, 68c. Oats easier; No. 2 mixed, 47c. Rye firm; $1.06. Barley quiet, but steady; No. 2 fall, $1.10.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $18.00. Lard dull; $11.12½. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon scarce and firm; unchanged.

WHISKY—Moderately active and higher; $1.11; combination sales of finished goods, 810 brls, on the basis of $1.11.

BUTTER—Quiet, but firm; unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 19.—COTTON—Firm at 11⅝c.

FLOUR—Steady; extra, $5.25@5.50; extra family, $5.75@6.00; A No. 1, $6.50@6.75; choice fancy, $7.75@8.25.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; $1.37½. Corn steady; No. 2 white, 70c; do mixed, 69c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 48c; do mixed, 47c. Rye quiet; No. 2, $1.10@1.11.

PROVISIONS—Pork and lard nominal. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, none; clear rib, $9.20; clear sides, $9.60. Bacon—Scarce and firm; clear, 11½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14c.

WHISKY—Higher; $1.11.

HOGS—Stronger; $6.25@6.65; receipts, 1,458.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 19.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, 1,471 bu; shipments, 10,395 bu; irregular; No. 4, cash, 85½c; December, 87½c; No. 3 cash, $1.01; December, $1.02; No. 2, cash, $1.20; December, $1.23. Corn—Receipts, 13,230 bu; shipments, 8,788 bu; firm; cash and November firm, but futures weak; No. 2, cash, 61½c; December, 60⅝c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 19.—GRAIN—Corn inactive; high mixed, 61@61½c; mixed, 60½@61c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 45½@46c. Rye steady; No. 2, $1.02@1.02½.

WHISKY—Unchanged at $1.12.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 27,050 bu; oats, 8,500 bu; rye, 2,700 bu; barley, 1,650 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 2,100 bu; rye, 5,000 bu; barley, none.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 19.—FLOUR—$6.75@7.00.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; lower; No. 1 white, cash and year, $1.33¾; December, $1.34; January, $1.35½; February, $1.37½; March, $1.38¾; April, $1.41.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; $1.35@1.36. Corn steady; new, 60@62c. Oats dull; 43½@46c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn quiet; Western mixed, 74c.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19.—COTTON—In fair demand at 6⅝@6¾d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 7,500.

GALVESTON, Nov. 19.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 11⅜c; low middling, 11c; good ordinary, 10⅜c; net receipts, 3,200 bales; exports to France, 1,500; sales, 2,600; stock, 95,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19.—COTTON—Steady; middling 11⅜c; low do, 11⅛c; good ordinary, 10⅝c; net receipts, 6,500; bales; gross, 7,000; sales, 7,800; stock, 238,500.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11⅜c; sales, 1,100 bales; receipts, 3,300; shipments, 4,300; stock, 56,350.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The market remains quiet and firm. Cotton goods moving steadily on old orders, but demand light. Agents receiving fair orders for white goods for future delivery. Prints in irregular demand, and dress goods quiet. Woolen goods quiet and firm.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 19.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm at 51½c.

"The revenue stamps used on Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup bottles would fill a car.—*Exchange.*

RUPTURE CURED.

RUPTURE CURED

CHICAGO, April 11, 1881.

DR. PARKER—DEAR SIR: After suffering many years with a very large scrotal hernia, and finding no relief from any truss I could find, until through your skill and new appliance you not only retained the rupture where others had failed, but have completely cured the hernia. MORETZ HOFMANN, Residence, 281 Fulton-st., office, 180 E. Washington-st.

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OVER-SUNDAY.

A Man on Horseback Shoots at Charles Guiteau, the Assasin.

The Bullet Hits the Slayer of Garfield on the Forearm.

Little Harm Done Further than to Scare the Wretch Almost to Death.

Interesting Examination of Dr. Bliss at the Trial Saturday—Garfield's Backbone.

Lynching of Ed Maxwell, the Desperado, at Durand, Wis.

Confession of the Outlaw that He Killed One of the Colemans.

A Rope Thrown Over His Neck During the Preliminary Examination.

His Body Hanged to a Tree in the Presence of His Victims' Widows.

GUITEAU.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO KILL HIM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—The anticipated attempt to take the life of Guiteau was made today. On his way from from the court-house to the jail he was shot. The wound was painful and narrowly escaped being a fatal one. He was shot through the van in which he is conveyed from the court-house to the jail, and by a man who had ridden some eight or ten squares in order to find out exactly where to aim his pistol. The van in which Guiteau is taken from the jail to the court-room and back is a close-covered vehicle. At the top are a few little slats for ventilation, and at each end are holes made artistically to represent ivy leaves.

THE VAN

is made of thick cherry wood, and is lined with cast-iron. It is regarded as almost bullet-proof, and the District-Attorney did not think it could be possible for any assault to be made upon Guiteau which would endanger his life while he was in the van. This noon Officer Edelin, who has been detailed from the police force to conduct Guiteau from the jail to the court and back, was taken one side by a personal friend. This man said to him: "Ed, I do not want to say any more to you than this: You had better look out for yourself. I understand there is an arrangement by which Guiteau

WILL NEVER APPEAR IN COURT AFTER TODAY,

and by which the trial will be brought to an end tonight. I only tell you this so that you can look out for your own life." The officer paid very little attention to it, believing, as almost all of the officials here do, that the threats which one hears every day in regard to Guiteau are of the idlest sort. When Guiteau was taken from the court to the van this afternoon, Officer Edelin noticed a man on a sorrel horse. This man rode back and forth in front of the van, and also on each side of it. Thinking that he, like the rest of the mob, was attracted by idle curiosity, Edelin said: "You cannot see anything in this caravan. Go away."

THE MAN ON HORSEBACK

seemed to ride away on this order. The policeman mounted the driver's seat, sitting to the left of the colored driver, and a giant-like colored man named Perry Carson stood on the steps at the rear of the van after Guiteau had been put into it and the doors had been locked. The crowd, as usual, hooted and hissed, but no attention was paid to this, and the driver started down D street toward the Capitol. As the van appeared at the corner of Fourth and D streets the man rode up within a few feet of it. It was possible for a man on horseback, although not possible for a man on foot,

TO LOOK THROUGH THE LITTLE VENTILATING HOLES

in the van and see exactly where the occupant of the van was located. It is probable, therefore, that this man on horseback, having discovered exactly where Guiteau stood in the van, by a preconcerted signal with his accessory on his arrival at Fourth street indicated that he was ready for the pistol. His action indicates a close study of the arrangements made to protect and guard Guiteau. These arrangements consisted of escorting him from the jail to the court-house, and did not accompany him from the court-house to the jail.

THE VAN DROVE ON,

Edelin, the policeman, chatting with the driver upon the fact that the guard of mounted policemen were dismissed on their arrival at the court-house, saying, that, while it was his duty to obey the instructions of his superior officers without comment, he did feel that the mounted policemen were as necessary in going from as in coming to the court-house. They went on up Capitol Hill, and had arrived at the corner of First and East Capitol streets when there was a sudden report of a pistol. It appears that the man on horseback had followed for some distance at such length from the van that he could not be interrupted with any decency, but when they came to the Capitol he rode up alongside of the van and peered through the little holes, through which it was possible for a man on horseback to see the occupant. He must have seen Guiteau standing at the front end of the van. He stood there with a hand in each of the two holes to support himself, the hight of the van making it necessary for him to bend over a little. Officer Edelin had looked around once as they went up Capitol Hill, and had

SEEN GUITEAU'S FINGERS IN THESE HOLES.

He pinched one of Guiteau's fingers by way of fun, and got a humorous response therefor from Guiteau. Carson, the negro at the end of the van, supposed that the man was riding up for the purpose of seeing Guiteau, if possible, and when they reached First and East Capitol streets, Carson saw the man spur his horse a little around to the left side of the van. Nobody saw what followed. The first that was known was the report of the pistol. The avenger must have ridden up very close to the van, gaged the distance, and fired about as accurately as possible at the position where Guiteau was standing. The instant the report was heard the officer looked around, not realizing what had happened. He saw there the man whom he had seen at the court-house on his sorrel horse, with his pistol cocked and ready for a second fire. Officer Edelin rose. The roof of the van made it necessary for him to stand in a crouching position, but he drew his own revolver as quick as a flash, cocked it, and placed it on his left arm with the revolver crossed over his arm. He aimed it directly and as accurately as he could at the body of the mysterious man on horseback. No words were said.

THE MAN ON HORSEBACK

turned his eyes towards the officer and saw that the officer had his weapon aimed at him. Instead of firing, he lowered his weapon a little, and, at the same moment, the policeman fired. He thought he had covered the body of the assasin very accurately, and he was satisfied, as he fired and the smoke lifted, that he had hit the man, for the sorrel horse turned. The man reeled in a sort of semi-circle in his saddle, exactly as a man who had been wounded by a bullet, and Officer Edelin expected to see him fall from the saddle to the street. Instead of that, however, the man seemed by a great effort to rally and fall over upon the horse's neck. The man's horse, together with those which were drawing the van, seemed frightened by the double discharge, both of which happened within the space of three or four seconds. The man made no further attempt to shoot into the van, but let his horse go his own way.

HE WENT AT BREAK-NECK SPEED

down First street towards the Baltimore & Ohio Depot. Officer Edelin said to the colored driver, who was frightened to death, "Whip up your horses and let's follow him. He has nothing but a sorrel plug, and I think we can catch him." The driver thereupon wheeled his horses around, slounging the van so that it almost upset. Then began a chase of the most exciting character down First street. The officer did not even stop to see whether Guiteau was injured. He heard, an instant after the first report,

A HEAVY THUD,

as of a body falling heavily upon the floor, and he thought that Guiteau was probably shot and killed. Then they went down First street, the officer standing as well as he could in his place, his revolver drawn, and braced upon his left arm, the assasin, a square or more ahead, urging his horse, and his body bent forward upon his horse's neck. At no time during this exciting chase was the policeman able to so thoroughly brace himself or to so nearly keep within range as to dare to risk a shot. They went on at a break-neck speed until they came to the corner of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Massachusetts avenue. Here the horsemen had every advantage. If the wheels of the heavy van should get caught in between the tracks they would be likely to be wrenched off at the speed at which they were going. Just about at this place the officer saw a man rush out into the street and make a motion to the man upon horseback. The avenger seemed to see the signal. He raised his hand, and, officer Edelin thinks, dropped his pistol into the street.

THIS MAN,

who was evidently waiting for him, picked the pistol up and disappeared. It was necessary, on account of the tracks, to slacken the pace at which the van was being driven, and, at this time, the horseman was seen to turn down K street, towards the city. The officials saw that further pursuit was useless, and told the driver to turn around, and drive as rapidly as possible to the jail. Having found that the assassin had escaped him, the officer looked into the little holes, and there saw Guiteau in the seat in the corner of the van

IN ABJECT TERROR.

The officer said, "Are you hurt?" Guiteau said that he did not know whether he was or not, but he asked the officer to drive at once to police headquarters and insist upon having an escort of mounted policemen to take him to the jail. Guiteau at first supposed that the driver had been shot, and that the horses had taken fright and were running away. The shot unquestionably floored him. It did not cut the arm. It must have passed, however, from the direction, within an inch or two of his breast. The bullet had penetrated the thick wood panels of the van, and also the iron lining inside, and it was subsequently found on the floor of the van. It was a bullet of a 38-calibre Colt's revolver. Guiteau was so greatly frightened, that, upon his arrival at the jail, it was discovered that he had not been able to control the functions of nature. He was taken into the Warden's office and there the wound was dressed. It was found that the flesh had not been cut, but there was a very severe abrasion caused by the passage of the bullet over the arm. He seemed delighted to think he had got back to jail, and said that he must have more protection. He also said: "The Lord has again protected me. He will defend me from all bullets."

SIMULATION OF INSANITY.

Officer Edelin, speaking of the shooting of Guiteau, says: "I warned Guiteau against this last Thursday. He promised me going down to court that day not to cut up again, and when he began to make a noise I pulled him back in his seat. When we got into the Marshal's room, at recess, I said to him: 'What did you promise me about not making a noise? You are getting the people all down on you.' And said he: 'Don't make any mistake. I'm influencing the public mind in my behalf. There's not a man in the courtroom that heard me today but will believe that I'm insane.'"

THE MAN WHO FIRED AT GUITEAU.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—Bill Jones is the name by which the would-be assasin is familiarly known in the District of Columbia, where he has been a resident all his life. He is well known in police circles. One of the officers at the station said: "Bill Jones, why we know him as well as we know where the sun rises." For many years a man named Bates carried on the business of a soap-maker. He became well-to-do and purchased a farm which adjoins the Chase-Sprague estate at Edgewood, retired to it, and died. Bill Jones, who had married Bates' daughter, inherited the property, and has since then lived

A HAPPY-GO-LUCKY, RECKLESS, DARE-DEVIL LIFE.

He had a fine farm and sufficient means for his tastes. He was, the police say, seldom sober. He is fond of his cups, and sometimes has epileptic fits. "The most that they will do with him," said an officer, "will be to call him a 'crank' and give him a term at the asylum. He has not made the police trouble generally, but is known as a man who would have the courage to do anything when in liquor."

BILL JONES,

when he fired at Guiteau, was immediately in front of the Capitol, at the eastern extremity of the Capitol grounds. He spurred his horse in an easterly direction, until he reached the street running northward near the Baltimore & Ohio track, which he followed to the Baltimore & Ohio Depot, when, turning north, he passed the depot and rode madly towards the country. As he passed the depot the police officer stationed there recognized the rider as Bill Jones. Soon afterwards this same officer was notified by a general alarm from police headquarters that Guiteau had been shot at by a man on a sorrel horse. This officer instantly telegraphed to headquarters that

BILL JONES HAD JUST RIDDEN DOWN CAPITOL HILL

on a sorrel horse, and was headed towards his farm on the Glenwood, near Queen's Station. The police in all the outlying districts were immediately notified, and, before Bill Jones could have reached the city limits, mounted police were watching for him on every road leading from Washington in that direction. Two were sent down the Bladensburg road, and that detail subsequently proved to have been a wise one. The officer who first discovered his trail found him on the Seventh street road,

AT A DRINKING-PLACE

beyond the Soldiers' Home. The officer had been instructed to look for him there, as the place was known to be a favorit haunt of Jones, and it was to be presumed that, after his long, hard ride, he would stop for a drink. The officer found Jones' sorrel horse at the door, warm, but not much blown, and, entering, he discovered Jones at the bar.

"YOU ARE UNDER ARREST,"

said the officer, "come along." Jones had no objection. In fact, he was at the time entertaining the barroom audience with the story of his exploits, and said that he had shot Guiteau and ended the great trial. The police officer had already heard along the road that Jones had stopped to boast of it to others. The officer did not search Jones, or take away his pistol. There he made a mistake, as he soon afterwards came near discovering to his cost. He also did not ask Jones to exchange horses with him, or to insist that he should walk to the nearest precinct station. The consequence was that the officer lost his prisoner. They had not left the drinking-place very far behind when

FARMER BILL JONES SAID SOMETHING THAT HIS LITTLE SORREL NAG SEEMED TO UNDERSTAND,

for in a very few seconds the distance between the brown mare and the policeman's horse was very considerable. "And you should have seen her go," said the officer, who knew the most about it. "There isn't a horse in the police service that could have kept within sight of her." The policeman tried to stop him by a bullet, and Bill Jones returned the compliment. Neither bullet hit, and Bill Jones and his sorrel mare started on the back road between the Soldiers' Home towards the Bladensburg country. The officer, rather sorrowful, is said to have returned to the nearest police station to tell that he did not have the prisoner. Around the Soldiers' Home park, down the steep hill, Jones made his way more leisurely. Arrived at

LOWERTON LODGE,

the eastern gate of the Soldiers' Home, he turned northeastwardly towards Bladensburg, passing his own farm in the direction of a gin-mill in the doubtful border country near the famous Bladensburg dueling-ground. The route, by the way, that Bill Jones took, was fully six miles from the spot where he took leave of the policeman with his heavy-footed steed. At this rum-shop the two mounted police, who had been sent eastward from Capitol Hill along the Bladensburg pike, found the trail of the rollicking fugitive. They knew nothing of the experience of

THE OTHER POLICEMAN,

but they took pains not to lose their prisoner. They took his pistol from him. They tied his steed between their horses, and the fleet-footed brown nag, tired from a jaunt which could not have been much less than twelve miles, seemed pleased at not being forced to another race, for which it was not to have an opportunity. The officers took their prisoner to the nearest station, the Seventh Street Precinct, near the boundary, at the foot of Howard College hill. There he will be kept in custody until Monday.

IN THE CELL.

Bill Jones, on being seen in his cell, claims that he is not the man. He is very drunk, and evidently was drunk when he committed the assault.

THE CASE AS MADE UP BY THE PROSECUTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—"Doctor," said Lawyer Davidge to Bliss today, "will you state briefly the danger from a wound of the character which the autopsy showed that of President Garfield to be?" The witness replied: "The dangers from such a wound were three—first, the injury to the backbone; second, the effect of the débris of the wound, which were pushed by the ball into the flesh beyond the bone; the third, penetration of the splenic artery. The danger from the débris is caused by the fact that the fragments of bone had not encysted, but remained as centres of suppuration. The penetration of the splenic artery did not cause death at once, owing to the fact that a blood-clot was formed and tissue built up around it, but it was almost inevitable that this aneurism should in time burst and cause death, as was the case."

"In view of these dangers, Doctor," said Mr. Davidge, "what was the character of this injury?"

Dr. Bliss paused a moment and said calmly, but strongly:

"IT WAS A MORTAL WOUND."

This testimony practically completed the Government's case. They had now proved the fact of the shooting; they had identified the assasin; they had set forth their theory of his motive, and had finally proved that the injury was necessarily fatal. In other words, they had proven that President Garfield had been assassinated by Charles Guiteau on the 2d of July. "We had intended," said Mr. Corkhill, a few minutes after this testimony, "to finish our case this evening." He understood, however, that the physicians were to be examined by the defense, in search of

EVIDENCE OF MALPRACTICE,

and he suggested, therefore, that the court adjourn till Monday, when the admissibility of the evidence proposed by the defense would be tested. The court thereupon adjourned at a quarter past 2. The day's session has been largely occupied by Dr. Bliss' testimony, and as a witness he was only second in importance to Secretary Blaine. The Doctor is an extremely interesting talker. His language is graphic, his ideas logical, and his information thoroughly in hand. He gave a graphic narrative of the scenes at the depot and the treatment of the case. His testimony was rendered doubly interesting by

THE INTRODUCTION OF A SKELETON

from which he demonstrated the course of the bullet and more especially by the production in court of the injured vertebra of President Garfield's backbone. This fragment of the spine was looked at with a painful intensity of attention by all, and was closely scrutinized by the Court, the jury, and the lawyers. After Mr. Davidge had examined it for a while, Mr. Scoville leaned over and asked to be allowed to see it. It was passed to him, and then followed the very dramatic scene of Guiteau leaning over and examining at leisure, and with close attention, the fragments of his victim's skeleton.

A SHUDDER WENT THROUGH THE CROWD

at this uncanny sight, but Guiteau himself seemed to feel no emotion, except that of common curiosity. The course of the defense today clearly pointed to an effort to establish malpractice. This policy, after Mr. Scoville's explicit statement that the defense would be insanity, was a surprise to the prosecution, and they did not altogether control their annoyance. With regard to this matter it can be authoritatively stated that the idea is rather

MR. ROBINSON'S

than that of the prisoner's family and personal counsel. From the first Mr. Robinson has declined to waive any possible ground of defense, either of jurisdiction, malpractice, or other possible protection to his client. The family, however, frankly say that the only sensible and proper defense is insanity—that if Charles Guiteau is sane he ought to be hanged, and if he is insane he ought to be sent to an insane asylum. Mr. Scoville feels thus, and so do Guiteau's brother and sister. Nevertheless, they did not care to oppose Mr. Robinson in his efforts to throw up another barrier, if possible, around the accused, and towards the last Mr. Scoville put a few questions to Dr. Bliss from the same standpoint as that occupied by the local counsel. That

GUITEAU WAS VERY WILLING

to get any help there might be in this latter defense appeared from the quickness with which he corrected Mr. Scoville, to say that they denied the killing, not the shooting.

GUITEAU WAS RATHER LESS OBSTREPEROUS

than usual today, though he disturbed the court somewhat at the opening and the close of the sessions. Mr. Maynard's testimony irritated him greatly. He objected to testimony which so clearly showed him up as a deadbeat, and protested that he had boarded at first-class houses, and had all the food, and money, and eligible acquaintances he wished. When Mr. Maynard described him as looking seedy, for instance, he shouted: "Well, I had a $70 suit of clothes on; I do not think that looked very seedy," and when, a moment after, the witness said he looked haggard and hungry, he exclaimed: "I was well fed all the time I was in Washington. It was mental anxiety that made me look so thin. I had a heavy weight on my mind just then." A few minutes after, during a lull in the proceedings,

HE BROKE OUT AGAIN,

addressing the Court, to say that three or four well-known lawyers would appear Monday in his defense. He named them with great confidence and arrogance. The Court said that any counsel which were satisfactory to himself and his present counsel would be satisfactory to the Court. His friends said nothing, but subsequently they laughed at the idea of additional counsel, saying that no one had any idea that they were to come. They humored the prisoner in his vagary, as they do in all his whims. A moment later Guiteau proceeded to warn all "disreputable characters" who might have designs on his life not to attempt any violence, as his guards had orders to shoot any one who attempted to injure him. This warning was soon tested. One very pathetic incident should be mentioned, which occurred in the testimony of Judge-Advocate Swaim, who described the death-bed scenes at Elberon. "What were the President's last words?" asked Mr. Corkhill. Gen. Swaim, with some emotion, answered: "Oh, Swaim!" These words, spoken in solemn tones by the friend to whom they were addressed, produced quite a sensation among the audience.

JUSTICE DONE.

LYNCHING OF ED MAXWELL AT DURAND, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DURAND, Wis., Nov. 19.—Edward Maxwell today waived examination before an earthly Judge, and in ten minutes after was summoned before the Eternal Judge. He was hung by a crowd of excited citizens of Dunn and Pepin Counties at 2:15 p. m. in the presence of at least 500 people, among whom were the widow, children, and brother of one of his victims. This morning between 9 and 10 o'clock he sent for your reporter, who, arriving at the cell he left the evening before, found a gaping crowd peering through the bars, and in the cell proper several persons talking to Ed, whose

SHACKLES HAD BEEN TAKEN OFF

that he might walk up and down and relieve his limbs of numbness. He took me into a corner and said: "I haven't any friends here. I guess I haven't many anywhere, but you don't seem particularly hostile, and I would like to ask you what you think about my waiving an examination. They told me I was to be examined at 9 o'clock this morning, but now I hear the District-Attorney says he won't be ready until 2 o'clock this afternoon. I guess if I waive a hearing he won't have much to get ready. What do you think about it?" I told him a prolonged hearing could do him no good, and he then said, "I've made up my mind, then. But

I WILL MAKE A STATEMENT ABOUT THE MURDER

before I leave the court-room." We had some further conversation, and I left him, promising, at his request, to see him later. The jail—a common two-story frame house, with iron gratings at the windows and wooden ones inside, a flimsy, insecure structure throughout—stands on a little eminence about a block and a half from the court-house. The latter is surrounded by a large yard, in which are several small and one large tree, one with a projecting limb reaching to the walls of the building. When I reached the yard I found a number of people therein, all talking about Maxwell, and all waiting patiently, though it was far from warm and there was several inches of snow on the ground, for

A SIGHT OF THE PRISONER

when he should be brought out for his preliminary examination. Most of those gathered there seemed like farmers or lumbermen from out of town, and there was a fair sprinkling of women and children. As the minutes passed the crowd augmented, and when 2 o'clock came, the court-room up-stairs, a small apartment at best, was crowded to suffocation. As Maxwell, cool and collected as he was yesterday when he landed from a skiff in the midst of a crowd on the river-bank and not showing the faintest trace of nervousness, was led through the aisle between Deputies Knight and Coleman the crowd surged and pushed to get a better sight of him, and threats grew from mutterings to menaces, but

HE FLINCHED NOT A WHIT,

and stood before Justices Dwyer and Huntington as unconcernedly as if he had been on the bench and they in the dock. His eyes roamed a moment over the crowd and I saw his lips move into a half sneering smile. Possibly he was thinking of a remark he made to Mr. in the morning: "There will be a big crowd at the examination today. You stand at the door and sell tickets, and be sure you divvy on the square." To the formal question he pleaded not guilty, and then said: "I waive examination and would like to make a statement." He was told to go on, and spoke as follows: "We killed the Coleman boys in self-defense, but didn't know them from Adam. We were sitting in the grove up town when we saw them pass us. They had guns with them, and looked around often as if searching for something. We knew there was no game about there, and that they wouldn't be hunting Sunday.

SO WE KNEW THEY WERE AFTER US,

and kept a sharp lookout. When they got past us they started to run. Then we got over the fence and followed them up the road, thinking we were surrounded and caught in a trap. We had not gone but a short distance before we met them, and the one nearest the fence (Michon Coleman) fired first, his shot hitting Lon in the face and arm. Charley fired at me, and I at him in a second later. His shot struck my arm, and he fell to my bullet, but got on his knee and fired again. Lon had shot the other one before that, and both were down. We then turned and ran." All this was delivered in a conversational tone, as if it were a recital of the most ordinary adventure, and I could see as the story progressed that the spectators were edging nearer and nearer to him. He had scarcely finished—indeed, I am inclined to think he was about to continue—when with a growl like a wild beast

A DOZEN MEN SPRANG ON HIM.

Women shrieked as the mêlée grew greater, and it was impossible to tell for a moment what was being done. The officers made resistance, but not a very determined one, and in less than a minute the prisoner was dragged through the yelling crowd to the door. A rope had made its appearance as if by magic, and when he reached the outer door the noose was round his neck. I caught one glimpse of his face as he was going down the stairs. It was as pale as marble, but his eyes glared defiance, and every look betokened the agonizing wish: "If I had but my Winchester and a second's freedom," but arms and freedom Omnipotence alone could have given him. The crowd, the initiative having been taken, was

WILD WITH PASSION.

"Hang him!" "Choke him!" "Burn him," etc., etc., were heard on all sides, and if pity was felt by a single creature its expression was not heard. It took minutes to write this, it took seconds only to reach the tree I spoke of above. The end of the rope was over the projecting bough in an instant, and a shuddering sob went up from the onlookers as the body of the desperado was jerked into the air, a score of willing hands tugging at the other end of the rope. There were a few spasmodic clutches of the ironed hands, the feet were drawn up once or twice, and then the head fell over with that sickening droop familiar to all who have ever witnessed such a death, and

ALL WAS OVER.

The cord of the rope was made fast, the crowd dispersed in the awsome silence that fell after the deed was done, and the body, so full of muscular energy a few moments before, swung to and fro in the cold wind, the drifting snow ever and anon hiding it in its drifting rush. Maxwell died as he had lived, a desperate man, but endowed with an amount of physical courage rare indeed, and filled with a restless energy that preferred crime to inaction. The sentiment here is, of course, divided on the question of the right or the wrong of the lynching. Most all aver that if there had been any decent chance of meting out ample punishment to Maxwell by law the summary mode would not have been pursued, while others

DEPRECATE THE WHOLE AFFAIR,

and say its effect will only be evil. One thing is certain. The people of Durand had very little to do with the affair. Of the arrivals from out of town, many of them were blue or red shirted lumbermen. I do not believe either that there was any concert of action beyond a circle of five or six, who knew, however, that they had only to commence to receive ample support. If the District-Attorney had not put off the examination till this afternoon, but had held it at 9 a. m., as first intended, Maxwell would in all probability be alive in Menomonee Jail at this moment. Knight intended, he says, to take him to Menomonee on Monday, and the team that brought him here yesterday was held across the river for his return.

MILITIA NOTES.

Items of Interest to Our Citizen Soldiers.

A Gatling gun squad has been formed for the Tenth Battalion, N. G. S. N. Y.

The muster of the Connecticut troops will take place during the last week in November.

Company D, Ninth Battalion, Champaign, will elect a new First-Lieutenant tomorrow night.

The resignation of Capt. C. E. Winslow, Assistant Surgeon of the First Regiment, has been accepted.

Rumored disbandments, says the New York *Mercury*, are retarding the recruiting of New York troops.

Privates Frank W. Plant and Harvey W. Shepard, of the First Regiment, have received their discharge-papers.

Capt. Bowler, Company B, First Infantry, recommends the dishonorable discharge of Private Daniel F. Eustis for the good of the service.

According to the New York law all drills of the National Guard of that State must be suspended for five days previous to the elections.

Adjutant Laing, of the First Infantry, requests the honorable discharge of Musician Edmund M. Whiting, of the band, on account of removal.

Privates Frank Hobbs and H. H. Crown, Company H, First Regiment, have received honorable discharges on account of business engagements.

Capt. Quinn, Company K, First Infantry, requests the honorable discharge of Musician John L. Geary on account of expiration of term of service.

Company A, First Regiment, drilled thirteen files, double rank, last Monday night, under Capt. Bowler, and Company C had out sixteen files under Lieut. Miles.

Battery A, of Danville (by the way a crack organization of the First Brigade), is about to enter into a new armory, said to be constructed upon a magnificent scale.

Capt. Buchanan, Company A, First Infantry, recommended the discharge of Privates Charles W. Dincke, Charles N. Gillette, and Charles W. Gale on Sept. 7, and writes to know what has become of the papers.

A prominent officer of the Second Regiment announced last week, greatly to the surprise of all present, that he should shortly resign his commission and go into the lecture-field with "The Battle of the Viaduct."

Company E, First Infantry, Capt. Shea Smith, held a full-dress inspection Wednesday evening, which was well attended. This company will give a full-dress complimentary party at the Armory on the night of Dec. 7.

The members of the Paris Light Infantry will give their third annual reception to the honorary members of the company Thursday evening, Dec. 1. The invitations issued for the occasion are elegant and unique—in the form of a Japanese folding mirror. A pleasurable time is anticipated.

A cavalry officer of Chicago who visited Yorktown reports as follows concerning the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment: "They were a rough-looking lot of fellows, and were into all sorts of mischief—but they could drill like the d——l. In fact, I never saw such movements made by any regiment."

It may not be generally understood that Adjutant-General Elliott has a standing challenge on record to drill any National Guardsman in Illinois in an individual drill. He is reported to be an adept in the handling of the musket according to Upton.

A new periodical has sprung into life, published in Columbus, O., by S. S. Peters, and called the *Veteran*, of which three or four numbers have been issued. It is a neatly-printed magazine, containing information calculated to interest ex-soldiers and sailors.

First-Lieut. Erben C. Phillips, Company K, First Infantry, has tendered his resignation. Lieut. Phillips, it will be remembered, was the instructer of the First Regiment Cadet Corps, so long as that company was permitted to exist. He resigns on account of pressing business.

Capt. Taylor, Company B, Sixth Regiment, before tendering his resignation, recommended the dishonorable discharge of Privates Herman Fish and Lawrence H. Felton for the good of the service. Also the honorable discharge of Privates George McDonald and Simon Kelley, and Corporal W. R. Comstock, on account of removal.

Herbert J. Ullman was reëlected First-Lieutenant of Company F, First Infantry, last Friday evening, after serving one full term of three years in that capacity. He is a conscientious young officer who has been steadily efficient ever since he joined the service, and his reëlection was a wise move on the part of the company.

The Governor has been interviewed by the correspondent of a Chicago newspaper, by whom he is credited with giving flattering encouragement that a reorganization of the Illinois National Guard might take place. It is to be hoped that no untoward influence will be brought to bear upon the higher officers to induce them to yield the point in a matter that involves the very existence of the National Guard in this State.

The members of the Albany Burgesses Corps are now contemplating the purchase of the Female Seminary property in that city for armory purposes. It is proposed to raise money by selling stock to the members, remove the present building, and erect a mammoth structure, which shall contain stores underneath, a large hall for drilling, etc., with reception-rooms, which can be rented for balls, parties, or lectures. It is an undertaking fully in keeping with the stupendous enterprise, the tour of the Western cities, recently indulged in by this famous command. The excuse offered by the officers for this prodigal expenditure of money is that the present quarters of the corps are inadequate to its needs.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association, held in New York Nov. 1, a communication was read from Maj. M. B. Farr, of the Eleventh Brigade, advocating a military international rifle-match at Wimbledon in July, 1882. The idea is to have a team of fifteen representing the National Guard of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, California, and Louisiana, the match to be shot with the Springfield rifle used by the United States army, without improved rear sights, and to be at 200 yards standing and 500 and 600 yards any position. If so desired by the English volunteers, a special contest may be had at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, with military rifles. Maj. Farr assured the meeting that one-third of the expense had already been promised.

THE NINTH MASSACHUSETTS.

The commission appointed by the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts to investigate the charges of lawlessness against the Ninth Regiment in Virginia have reported the results of their labors, and the report condemns the command in strong terms. It is quite likely that this finely-drilled regiment will be disbanded, all on account of the disgraceful conduct of a few rowdy members, for no doubt it would be a hopeless task for the military authorities of the State to discover and punish the guilty parties. If the outrages were confined to one or two companies they might be put out of the service in disgrace, officers and all, for where men are found to conduct themselves in such a barbarous manner it is a sure sign of incompetency in the matter of discipline among commanding officers. But it is more than probable that the nuisances were not confined to any particular company, but were the hoodlum element of the entire command, as is generally the case under such circumstances.

HANDSOME SOUVENIRS.

A handsome souvenir has been prepared and presented to the members of the Burgesses Corps in commemoration of the last anniversary trip of the corps to the West. The General Ticket Agent of the Erie Railway had prepared a full set of tickets for the round trip, with all the transfers and the names of the different railroads printed upon them. They were handsomely engraved works of art, and must have been very expensive, as several different colors were employed in the printing. On the completion of the trip samples of them were bound in book form, and on being received by the Chicago Committee, they were distributed among the members of the corps as mementos. The tickets are with coupon attachments, the main portion having a heavy tint of green, bordered with a heavy line of the same color. In the centre, the monogram "A. B. C. & O. G." appears in raised gold, and directly over that is printed in red the remainder of the ticket. The top is ornamented with a scroll bearing the words "New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company," underneath which is "Autumn Tour, Albany Burgesses Corps, 1881." Seven different roads were traversed, and the name of each appears upon the proper transfer ticket. The back cover bears the monogram of the Old Guard in gold.

BRIEFING.

A certain Captain in the First Regiment has come to the conclusion that it is not his place to brief his own company documents before forwarding them to regimental headquarters, maintaining that it is the work of the Adjutant. The Captain doubtless gained his impressions from traditions of the late War, when green men at the head of companies were rather the rule than the exception. In those days it is said to have been no uncommon thing to observe not only the regimental Adjutant briefing all papers, but the Adjutant-General of a division as well by "briefing clerks" who did nothing else. There was a cause for this then. All men are not competent to sift the information conveyed in a lengthy military document into a few lines upon the back of the paper, and as everything necessarily had to be done in haste it was quite essential that a certain amount of uniformity should prevail in classifying the subjects. The writer is informed by one who ought to know that it is the place of the person making out a military paper to properly fold and brief it before sending it to headquarters unless advised to do otherwise for the convenience of the Adjutant.

A CHILDISH COMPLAINT.

Some criticism has been indulged in by a few individuals during the past few days concerning the summary manner in which certain resignations were disposed of a short time ago at general headquarters. One or two officers have been singled out by their immediate friends and a wail of indignation sent aloft on their behalf. This is why: About the time the Governor and his staff went to Yorktown several resignations were handed in by staff officers of the First Brigade. These were held for some time by the Assistant Adjutant General, he knowing that they could not be acted upon during the absence of the Adjutant General. In the meantime a number of officers of the First Regiment forwarded their resignations, and eventually the whole batch, some six or seven in number, were deposited upon the desk of the Adjutant-General at Springfield in a bunch. Gen. Elliott looked them over, consulted the records, and discovered that at least three of the seven were charter members of the First Regiment, and had served seven years each, it is to be presumed, in an efficient manner. Two others had also served efficiently four years, one three years, and the other a shorter period. There was likewise at this time considerable feeling among the officers of the First Brigade, and to compliment one without complimenting all these officers would have been manifestly unfair, as all were entitled to credit for efficient service.

The brigade and regimental officers held adverse opinions as to whom was most to blame for the disturbance, most of them resigned for a principle, and thus it can easily be seen what a dilema the Adjutant-General was placed in. He adopted the only wise course to pursue—he cut the Gordian knot by accepting all the resignations unconditionally and without comment, which he had an undoubted right to do under any circumstances, and none of the resigning officers or their friends have any right to complain or call the Governor or Adjutant-General to account therefor. Had any one of the officers resigned under ordinary circumstances there is not a particle of doubt that he would have received the full measure of credit from the Commander-in-Chief for services rendered the State by him. Let this childish complaint be stopped at once.

THE OUTLOOK.

Matters in the First Brigade are beginning to assume a healthful look. Several resignations have been tendered by officers against whom nothing could be said in the main, but who nevertheless stood in the way of progress, and with these resignations comes a feeling of heart and unity such as has not been exhibited by the rank and file for some years. Something was said at the time the resignations were forwarded about the organization going to the dogs, but this proposition was indignantly repelled by the subordinate officers and their men, who immediately settled all minor difficulties among themselves, put their collective shoulders to the wheel as one shoulder, and when they had done this they suddenly discovered that they were not in the mire much after all. Still, their obstacles are not altogether passed. Some resignations are still looked for, and a more thorough cleaning out is desired. It has been amply demonstrated of late that the resignation of any one man cannot break up the organization of the National Guard—more than this, the resignations of any dozen officers cannot break up one regiment like the First, and it is absurd to think that they can. The enlisted men place their company officers in their positions, and the latter in turn create their superiors by ballot. If the entire outfit were suddenly to send in their resignations at once, the ranks are still left from which to procure a new set. Therefore, THE TRIBUNE maintains that if every commissioned officer of the First Regiment were to resign the regiment would still be left. It is rock-rooted, and the members who organized it are just spunky enough to stand by it and build up anew. New blood is needed and must be infused into the military veins. When this is done the command will come out like a convalescent small-pox case, invulnerable to the attacks of almost any disease. The First Regiment has not yet decided as to whom it will call upon to act as its Colonel. Several names have been mentioned, but the officers are in no hurry to elect a new commander. Whoever gets the "call" may rest assured that his qualifications are held in high esteem by those who are best able to judge, and the honor will be a considerable one.

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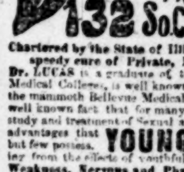

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Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*10:45 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:15 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and General Passenger Depot, on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
bGalesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	8:00 a m	b 7:35 p m
bNebraska Express	10:30 a m	b 2:30 p m
bDubuque, R'ck'rd & Sio'x City Ex	10:30 a m	b 3:45 p m
bAmboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	10:00 a m	b 2:15 p m
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	11:05 a m	b 1:45 p m
bMontana & Pacific Express	12:05 p m	b 2:45 p m
bSt. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	12:05 p m	b 2:45 p m
bKansas City & Denver Express	12:05 p m	b 2:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
bAurora Passenger	3:20 p m	b 6:40 a m
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bSt. Louis Express	4:30 p m	10:50 a m
bRockford & Freeport Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bAurora Passenger	5:35 p m	8:45 a m
bAurora Passenger	6:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
aSouthern Pacific Express	9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
cTexas Express	9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
aKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex.	9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 p m	b 7:00 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:25 p m	10:10 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 3:00 p m	* 4:00 p m
Waukesha & Oconomowoc Ex	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	§10:45 a m ‡ 9:00 p m	§ 3:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:45 a m † 9:00 p m	* 3:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex.	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:45 a m	* 7:00 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:20 p m	* 8:25 a m
Rockford & Janesville Express	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Passenger	* 9:25 a m	* 3:45 p m
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:30 p m
Sioux City & Dubuque Fast Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:30 a m
Elgin & Kirkland Pas'nger (daily)	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Itasca Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:40 a m

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave 6:55 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive 6:40 a. m. and 7:40 a. m., daily, Sunday excepted.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 3:35 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex	§11:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	†11:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express, via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m §11:00 p m	* 7:45 p m * 7:00 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 3:35 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:30 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:30 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:25 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:55 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:30 p m
Springfield Night Express	† 8:30 p m	* 8:30 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	* 7:30 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:30 a m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 3:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	4:25 p m	10:30 a m
Gilman Passenger	4:25 p m	9:10 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 a m	* 3:10 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:45 a m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 83 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:20 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 2:20 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:20 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:00 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:55 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:25 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:25 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	*12:15 p m	* 1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:00 p m	* 4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:10 p m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	*10:00 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 6:50 p m
Theatre Train	‖11:30 p m	11:00 p m
Church Train	‖ 1:15 p m	10:05 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Thursdays and Saturdays only. §Sundays only.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	§ 5:50 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Grand Rapids & Petosky Express	* 3:40 p m	* 6:50 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	§ 9:40 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	†10:20 p m	* 5:50 a m
Michigan Express (daily)	[illegible]	§ 6:45 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

aSaturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:25 a m	* 5:50 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Night Express	§ 9:40 p m	§ 7:15 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 5:10 and 9:40 p. m.

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:25 p m
Do night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot corner Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
New York & Chicago (limited)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 9:40 a m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 4:40 p m	§ 8:20 a m
Chicago Express	† 5:40 p m	* 6:00 a m

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Lines.)

Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:55 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:10 p m	*11:25 a m
Night Express (daily)	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:30 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 131 Clark-st., 59 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific, Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts.).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	* 8:00 p m	* 7:15 a m

†Daily, except Sundays. *Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	9:15 a m	8:00 p m
Night Express	9:15 p m	8:00 a m